

Seventh Series, No. 18

Thursday, August 16, 1984
Sravana 25, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifteenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday August 16, 1984/Sravana 25, 1906

(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a news item in yesterday's newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise that point after Question Hour.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, on 15th August, that is, yesterday, Pakistan flags were unfurled in Kashmir. Who is responsible for this, Sir ? *(Interruptions)* Either Dr. Farooq Abdullah or anybody else...? Who is responsible for this ? Unfurling of Pakistani flags in Kashmir is a very serious thing. Who is responsible for this ?

(Interruptions)

PROF K.K. TEWARY : So far, they have been supporting Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Government. Let the country know whether they have been supporting the anti-nationalist and secessionist forces. This calls for a clear stand from the Opposition.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The State Government and the Central

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Government have failed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Who is responsible now ?

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 354-Shri Narayan Choubey-absent.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I want to know whether Prof. Madhu Dandavate has been supporting these people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not to establish my patriotic BONA FIDE. They are very clear.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : He is not questioning your BONA FIDE. Since you have been supporting Dr. Farooq Abdullah, why don't you raise this question now ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already given an adjournment motion for your information, I may point out that the adjournment motion does not come up at 11 O'clock.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, this is a very serious incident.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दें, फिर सोच लेंगे ।

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For his information, I have given an adjournment motion on the flying of the Pakistani

flag in Kashmir specially when a new Government is there. They must take action...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you admit that it is a very serious matter, you should not take it casually...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Congress Members instead of putting us in the dock must put Shri Shah in the dock. He is incharge of the Government there now...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : At least you call for the facts and tell us what actually happened. Do you believe the newspaper reports ? On some occasion we must know what had happened. This is a very disturbing thing. We should not take it casually...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There should be a statement from the Home Minister about all the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We support him...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 355.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गाजियाबाद और सहारनपुर रेल लाइन
को दोहरी लाइन बनाना

*355. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको मालूम है कि गाजियाबाद और सहारनपुर के बीच 1947 से आज तक

सिंगल लाइन है जबकि सहारनपुर से पंजाब और गाजियाबाद में दिल्ली तक दुहरी लाइन है और इस कारण यातायात में काफी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है और सहारनपुर और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियां प्रायः विलम्ब से चल रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में बदलने का है, यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और इस पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि गाजियाबाद और सहारनपुर के मध्य रेलवे लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में बदलने में कोई कठिनाई है, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN

CHOUDHURY)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Regarding Doubling of Ghaziabad and Saharanpur Railway line.

Between Ghaziabad-Saharanpur there is not merely one B.G. single line.

Apart from Ghaziabad-Muradnagar and Saharanpur-Tapri sections, on this line having since been doubled, the Delhi-Shahdara-Baghpat Saharanpur B.G. line has also since been constructed in lieu of the earlier S.S. Light Railway. There are therefore, two alternative routes available between Ghaziabad and Saharanpur. Unidirectional flow of through freight traffic has since been introduced, which has eased the pressure in line capacity on the Ghaziabad-Meerut Saharanpur section.

There is therefore, no proposal as of present to provide doubling of the Muradnagar-Tapri section between

Ghaziabad and Saharanpur. Mail and Express trains generally run on time between. Ghaziabad and Saharanpur but for cases of delay due to alarm chain pulling, etc.

Efforts are continuing to improve the punctuality of trains.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एलाऊ मुझे कर रहे हैं और बोल दूसरे रहे हैं।

मैंने अपना मवाल मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि मुरादनगर और सहारनपुर के बीच में ब्रिटिश पीरिअड से आज तक यह इकहरी लाइन है जब कि मुरादनगर से दिल्ली और सहारनपुर से पंजाब और जम्मू को जाने वाली लाइन दोहरी है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उस लाइन के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है, इन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि दिल्ली शाहदरा बागपत के रूप में वैकल्पिक मार्ग बन चुका है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विकल्प तैयार हो चुका है, यह कहा है उन्होंने।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूं, मुरादनगर से सहारनपुर तक तो मिगल लाइन है, अब जैसे शालीमार ट्रेन चली है या देहरादून बाम्बे ट्रेन है, ये जो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां हैं, वह इसलिए लेट हो जाती हैं कि इस टुकड़े के बीच में इकहरी लाइन है, भारत सरकार ने सन् 47 से लेकर आज तक इस टुकड़े को दोहरी लाइन करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनायी। माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब है कि इस वजह से लेट नहीं चलती हैं बल्कि लोग जंजीर खींचते हैं इस वजह से लेट चलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़ा छोटा टुकड़ा है और बड़ी इम्पान्ट लाइन यह है जो हमारे भारत के बार्डर को पाकिस्तान से, कश्मीर के और पंजाब के बार्डर से जोड़ती है, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस को दोहरा करना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The distance between Ghaziabad-Saharanpur is 161 km. Of this 24 km distance has been doubled between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar and Saharanpur-Tapri. Narrow Gauge line between Shahdara and Tapri has been converted to Broad Gauge. Thus the routes, viz. Muradnagar and Tapri and Shahdara Tapri are available for traffic. Goods trains mainly pass by Shahdara-Tapri route. There is multiple line capacity available. Therefore there is no question of doubling this route now. Shahdara-Tapri is a converted line and this is mainly used by goods trains. Ghaziabad-Saharanpur Tapri is meant for the fast trains and passenger trains. Our policy is that if there is line constraint, then the question of doubling comes. If there is no line constraint, then we do not go in for doubling.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मेरे जवाब में मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि कोई योजना नहीं है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में वास्तव में उन के आफिसर्स ने उन को गलत रिपोर्ट दी है। इस ट्रैक पर पब्लिक को जो दिक्कतें होती हैं वह शायद उन के आफिसर्स नहीं समझ रहे हैं। माननीय अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी साहब वही पटरी शाहदरा बागपत वाली लाइन की बात कह रहे हैं कि उस पर हम लोग गुड्स ट्रेन चला रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसी लाइन पर भी आप पंजाब से आने वाली एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स भविष्य में या नजदीक समय में चलाने की कोई योजना बना रहे हैं या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि कोई योजना नहीं है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : नहीं, वह दोहरी लाइन की बात के बारे में कह रहे हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसी रूट पर सहारनपुर से दिल्ली तक तीन घंटों में एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स आ सकती हैं और जिस का ये जवाब दे रहे हैं उस पर चार साढ़े चार घंटों लगते हैं तो क्या कुछ

एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स भी इस पर चलाने की सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have categorically and clearly stated that there is no need of doubling, because there is no constraint.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about some special trains or express trains to be diverted.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Most of the trains are diverted in this route and the Shahdara-Tapri route, which was converted from Narrow Gauge. Now we normally use this line for the goods traffic and Ghaziabad-Saharanpur Tapri line is used for fast and passenger trains.

Schemes for the welfare of old aged people

*356. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a significant demographic change in the country recorded by the 1981 census is the discovery that the increase in the population of the age group of 60 and above has been highest;

(b) whether this population of the aged has not so far been a priority with the country's planners;

(c) whether Government have under consideration or have formulated any plan to look after some of the main problems like health, income, isolation and accommodation faced by the elderly; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and in what shape and manner it is proposed to be implemented in the States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA

KAUL : (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in population in the age group 60 in the period 1971 to 1981 is 34.87% as compared to 24.69% in the general population.

(b) The elderly constitute about 6 per cent of the total population and their care has not been a major problem in the country. Most families take care of their elder members. The elderly population in the organised sector are eligible for retirement benefits. The destitute old are covered by Old Age Pensions. The Central and State Governments support voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the aged.

(c) and (d) : Programmes in all the social service sectors like health, housing income generation, welfare, are meant for the entire population including the aged. No special programmes have been formulated for the aged separately.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The Minister in her reply has stated that old and destitute persons are taken care of by the old age pensions scheme. May I know from the hon. Minister whether all the States and Union Territories of this country are implementing these schemes? If not, what are the States and Union Territories implementing this old age pension scheme, and what is the rate of remuneration per month?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The list of States that give old age pensions, and the number of beneficiaries is a long one, but I am prepared to read it :

Andhra Pradesh : 1,67,361 beneficiaries getting a pension of Rs. 30/- p.m.; Assam : 15,000 beneficiaries—Rs. 60/- p.m. ; Bihar : 22,53,486—Rs. 30/- p.m. ; Gujarat : 6,589—Rs. 30/- p.m. ; Haryana : 18,120—Rs. 60/- p.m. ; Himachal Pradesh : 45,649—Rs. 50/- p.m. ; Jammu & Kashmir : 5640—Rs. 60/- p.m. ; Karnataka : 3,83,869—Rs. 40/- p.m. ; Kerala : 57,838—Rs. 55/- p.m. ; Madhya Pradesh : Figures regarding the number of persons getting the pension is not available, but the pension amount is Rs. 60/- p.m. ;

Maharashtra : 2,93,848—Rs. 60/- p.m. ;
 Manipur : 1123—Rs. 60/- p.m. ;
 Meghalaya : 1150—Rs. 60/- p.m. ;
 Nagaland : 1100—Rs. 60/- p.m. ;
 Orissa : 96,326—Rs. 40/- p.m. ; Punjab :
 1,08,960—Rs. 50/- p.m. ; Rajasthan :
 75,000—Rs. 40/- p.m. ; Sikkim : 297—
 Rs. 50/- p.m. ; Tamil Nadu : 1,99,339—
 Rs. 35/- p.m. ; Tripura : 5914—Rs. 30/-
 p.m. ; Uttar Pradesh : 55,363—Rs. 60/-
 p.m. and West Bengal—30,000—
 Rs. 30/- p.m.

Should I continue, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The Minister in her reply has also stated that the Central and State Governments are supporting some voluntary organizations working for the old people. May I have the details of some organizations which are working for the welfare of the elderly people ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There are 279 voluntary organizations working for the benefit of the aged people.

They run homes and offer assistance to the aged in their own way.

श्रीमति गुरचिन्दर कौर द्वार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से दो-तीन स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगी। हमें खुशी है कि जिस तरह से आपने ओल्ड ऐज पेंशन के स्टेट-वाइज आंकड़े बताये, वे सराहनीय हैं, लेकिन हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम यह आ रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो अच्छे घरों के मिडिल ऐज के लोग हैं, वे अपने बुजुर्गों को सम्भाल लेते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग पहले ही पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहते हैं वे उनके ऊपर बोझ बन जाते हैं। आपने बताया कि हमारे यहां कुछ वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स रन जरूर करती हैं, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट की भी ऐसी कोई प्लानिंग है, इस वक्त कितने होम बने हैं और सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में आपने इनके विस्तार के लिए कुछ धन का प्रावधान किया

है, या नहीं ? क्यों कि यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट मामला है। उनके लिए आइसोलेशन एक जबदस्त प्रॉब्लम है। या तो गवर्नमेंट उनके लिए स्वयं प्रबन्ध करे, क्यों कि मैंने देखा है कि कुछ होम्स वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स के द्वारा रन किए जाते हैं, उनकी हालत बड़ी खराब है। यदि वे उनको रन न करें तो अच्छा है। क्या आपने सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस प्रॉब्लम की तरफ ध्यान देकर कुछ प्रावधान किया है। इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट कितने होम्स रन कर रही है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी कहा है कि हमारे यहां लगभग 300 वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स ऐसी हैं जो इस काम में मदद करती हैं। बल्कि हम चाहते हैं कि उनकी हौसला अफजाई की जाए। क्यों कि यदि सारे कार्य गवर्नमेंट अपने ऊपर ले लेती है तो इससे वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स का रोल घट जाता है। हमारे समाज में ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं जो समाज के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं। इसीलिए हमने यह कार्य वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स को दिया हुआ है इन वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स को, जिनकी संख्या मैंने 300 के लगभग बताई, हमारी सोशियल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री ने ग्रांट देना शुरू की है, फार दी वेलफेयर ऑफ ऐज्ड, जो हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, उनके कल्याण के लिए, लेकिन वह अमाउन्ट कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है। इनमें 5 वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स ऐसी हैं जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं और उनको 3.86 लाख रुपया दिया जाता है। हम इस राशि को बढ़ा कर 8 लाख तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमें खुशी होगी यदि हमारे साथी इन वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन्स के साथ मिलकर काम करें, उससे हमारे समाज की मदद होगी, हमारे बुजुर्गों की मदद होगी और जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, बुजुर्ग इंसान को अकेलापन बहुत खलता है वह उसको खा जाता है, इस-लिए उनकी सहायता करने का हमारे सामने

एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, समस्या है। इस कार्य में हमारे समाज के नवयुवक भी सहयोग दे सकते हैं, जो बड़े होने पर हमारे साथी बन जाते हैं, उन्हें भी अपना रोल अदा करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : This section constitutes 34 per cent of the total population. Fortunately, in our Indian society, we are having a joint family system and that is why this has not become a big problem to us. But, in future, we have to look into it in view of the bulk number of people who are constituting our population. From the reply I find that there is no uniform quantum of rate for pension to these people. Will the Central Government come forward to specify or notify the uniform rate to them and also the farming part of the agricultural population which is out of this 34 per cent but constitutes more than 80 per cent? Will they introduce the retirement benefit for those agricultural workers?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे समाज में दो तरह के वृजुर्ग लोग हैं और उनको हम बांट सकते हैं एक आर्गनाइज्ड ग्रुप में जो कि फैक्ट्रीज में या सरकारी नौकरियों में काम कर के रिटायर हो गये और उनको पेंशन तथा दूसरे पेंशनरी बेंनीफिट्स जैसे ग्रेचुटी, लीव ऐनकैशमेंट, प्रावीडेंट फंड मिलता है। लेकिन बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं जो अनआर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर कहलाता है उनकी हमारे लिये प्रोब्लम है और मैजोरिटी इन्हीं की है इनको इंस्टीट्यूशनल सविसेज बगैरह दी जाती है, जितनी होनी चाहिये वह नहीं है, और हम चाहते हैं कि इन चीजों को बढ़ायें और हम मदद कर सकें। और जो कहा गया है कि हर स्टेट की मुख्तलिफ पेंशन है तो हमारी तरफ से स्टेट्स को खत गये हैं जिनमें कहा है कि आप मेहरबानी कर के पेंशन बराबर कीजिये और इसमें फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसा हमने हर स्टेट को लिखा है।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel ashamed of myself and my society that such is the plight of the pensioners.

MR. SPEAKER : We are proud of you.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is very bad that the pension should be as bad as Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, that is being granted on pension. I do not know how my hon. friend the Minister concerned feels about it. I am glad that Mr. Ramamurthy has drawn our attention to agricultural workers and their plight. I come across very old people, widows and widowers, who are completely helpless. They are not able to help themselves, they are not able to beg also. Such people they come and ask for pension, to ask the State Government or the Union Governments. But what is the Union Government doing in order to supplement what little the State Government is doing today? I would like my hon. friend to persuade the Planning Commission and the Government as a whole to see that they supplement whatever is done by the State Governments. The Central Government should share whatever the State Governments are doing.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरे ख्याल में रंगा साहब प्रोटेस्ट कर के इधर आ जाओ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The hon. Member has asked what the Central Government is doing. As I said, we have requested the States to increase their pensions to the aged and to bring them at par with others also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about ourselves? What about the Government of India? What is it doing?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : This is the concern of the States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Why should it be the concern of the State Governments alone? Why not of the Government of India? Why should not they not share 40 to 50 per cent of it with the State Government or do something?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : If they are employed in one place they get their pension from that State only.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Y. Krishnan. Absent, Shri Manohar Lal Saini.

More Tar in Indian Cigarettes than Foreign Cigarettes and Restriction on their Advertisements

*358. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian cigarettes contain more tar as against that contained in foreign cigarettes;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before the Government to ask the manufacturers to reduce the tar and nicotine and to specify on the packet of cigarette in bold letters the contents of tar and nicotine; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose restrictions on the cigarette advertisements and ask the manufacturers to give two counter advertisements on the harmful effects of smoking ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Some studies done in this field indicate that the tar content of the Indian Cigarettes is fairly high.

(b) No such immediate proposal is before the Government.

(c) The medias under the Government like All India Radio and Door-darshan have stopped accepting advertisements for cigarettes. It has also been decided to stop accepting advertisements for cigarettes in the Asiad Stadium at Delhi. However there is no immediate proposal to prohibit all advertisements in general or to give two

counter-advertisements on the harmful effects of smoking. The Government proposes to consider in detail the manner in which all types of tobacco use, including smoking, could be controlled after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब में आया है कि भारतीय सिगरेट में टार की मात्रा अधिक होती है और सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव या योजना नहीं है जिससे इसको कम करने के लिये सिगरेट उत्पादकों से कहा जा सके। न ऐडवर्टिजमेंट में इसके नुकसान को दिखाया जाय ऐसा भी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास नहीं है सरकार सिगरेट उत्पादकों के किस दबाव के कारण ऐसा नहीं कर रही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह अध्ययन किया गया है कि मानव स्वास्थ्य पर इसका क्या कुप्रभाव पड़ता है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए क्या योजना बनाई है।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : अपने जवाब में मैंने कहा है कि फिलहाल हमने कुछ नहीं सोचा है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि भविष्य में भी हम सोचने नहीं जा रहे हैं। हम इस बात से बिल्कुल अवगत हैं कि तम्बाकू पीने और चबाने से जो रोग होता है, उसका प्रिलिमिनरी प्रिवेंशन करना चाहिए। इसी लिए हमने आई० सी० एम० आर० को, जो मेडीकल रिसर्च की आर्गनाइजेशन है, इस बारे में एक रिपोर्ट बना कर देने के लिए कहा था, ताकि हम फैसला कर सकें कि हमने क्या एक्शन लेना है। सदन को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान टोबैको का सब से ज्यादा प्राइवक्शन करता है और लैंड का बहुत एकरेज टोबैको के अन्तर्गत आता है। दूसरे मंत्रालयों का भी इस प्रश्न के साथ सम्बन्ध है। इस लिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि हम सब मिनिस्ट्रीज के साथ मिल कर इस रिपोर्ट को देखें और कोई प्लान आफ एक्शन बनाएं। हम

चाहते हैं कि कोई भी बीड़ी-सिगरेट न पिये और न तम्बाकू चबाए। परन्तु यह बात इतनी आसान नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि कम से कम टार और निकोटीन मनुष्य के शरीर में जाए। हमारे मंत्रालय की बीड़ी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के साथ मीटिंग हुई है और हम कोई तरीका सोच रहे हैं। हम भी इस समस्या से अवगत हैं और चिन्तित हैं।

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : इस सम्माननीय सदन के काफी सदस्य धूम्रपान भी करते हैं और तम्बाकू भी खाते हैं। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य, श्री सारन, ने बताया है कि कई तम्बाकू संघते भी हैं।

क्या मौजूदा कानून में ऐसा प्रावधान है कि जिन सिगरेट उत्पादकों की सिगरेटों में टार और निकोटीन की मात्रा अधिक होती है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके, ताकि टार और निकोटीन से स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाले बुरे प्रभाव को रोका जा सके; यदि हां, तो कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में कानून में ऐसा प्रावधान करेगी?

कुमारी कुमदबैन एम० जोशी : इस समय जो प्रावधान है, उसके मुताबिक मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के लिए सिगरेट के पैक्स पर वार्निंग लिखना होता है। हम लोग आल-इंडिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन से सिगरेट आदि के एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं देते हैं बहुत सी स्टेट्स में सिनेमा हाउसिज आदि पब्लिक प्लेसिज में स्मोकिंग को बन्द कर दिया गया है। ऐसे कई स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं। परन्तु हम इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम इससे आगे जाना चाहते हैं कि चूंकि टार और निकोटीन तंदुरुस्ती के लिए खराब है, इस लिए सिगरेटों में उनकी मात्रा कम से कम हो।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपने सेंट्रल हाल में बीड़ी-सिगरेट पीना और पान खाना बन्द किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस युनैनिमसली यह कह दे, तो में पार्लियामेंट के सारे परिसर में इसको बन्द कर देता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि नियम के अनुसार सिगरेट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के लिए सिगरेट के पैकट पर यह लिखना जरूरी है कि स्मोकिंग इज इनजूरियस टु हेल्थ। पैकट्स पर ये शब्द इतने छोटे लिखे होते हैं कि आदमी चश्मा लगा कर भी उन्हें नहीं पढ़ सकता। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि क्या सरकार सिगरेट उत्पादकों और साथ-साथ बीड़ी उत्पादकों को कहा जाए कि वे इस बात को लिखें। तक कि जो तम्बाकू के पैकट्स आते हैं, उन पर भी यह लिखा जाए कि बीड़ी पीना और तम्बाकू खाना स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है। यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में लिखा जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोल्ड अक्षरों में लिखा जाए।

कुमारी कुमदबैन एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, कानून के मुताबिक पैकट्स पर वार्निंग लिखनी और वह लिखी जा रही है, लेकिन इससे हमें संतोष नहीं है, जिस तरीके से वह लिखी जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोटे अक्षरों में लिखा दीजिए, ताकि ज्यादा आदमी पढ़ सकें।

कुमारी कुमदबैन एम० जोशी : इसलिए हम सारे विचारों पर सोच रहे हैं और इसको रोकने के लिए पब्लिक में एवेयरनेस क्रिएट करने के लिए, कांशियसनर्स क्रिएट करने के लिए हमको क्या-क्या करना चाहिए। जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर हम स्टडी करवा रहे हैं और फिर सोचेंगे कि उस पर क्या एक्शन ले सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। सवाल था कि मोटे और लाल अक्षरों में लिखेंगे या नहीं। लेकिन जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कर रही हैं। आप उनको कहिए ताकि वे ऐसा करें।

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently two renowned doctors of the country have opined that smoking is harmful not only to the smokers alone but it affects the health of those who get the smell also. In view of this, will the Health Ministry advise the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation to stop smoking in the aircrafts and in other places?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : So far as the Indian Airlines are concerned, they have decided to extend the no-smoking zone to the aircrafts also. So far as other public places are concerned most of the States have taken decisions not to allow smoking in places like cinemas, transports, and other places.

एक माननीय सदस्य : सैन्ट्रल हॉल।

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : That is for the hon. Speaker to decide.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे हाउस ने परिक्रमा में बन्द करने के लिए कह दिया है। मुझे बताना यदि किसी को कोई ऐतराज है तो।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यदि मैं यहां पीना चाहूंगा कि तो क्या आप मुझे पीने देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारे परिसर की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप सारे परिसर की बात छोड़िए। सैन्ट्रल हॉल पार्लियामेंट का हिस्सा है, जहां पर सदन बैठता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Parliament is a Parliament.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सैन्ट्रल हॉल में सदन बैठता है। सेशन के दौरान यदि लॉबी में दाखिल होते हैं तो 500 रु० जुर्माना। सैन्ट्रल हॉल में कोई दाखिल नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर शराब पीयें तो क्या आप शराब पीने की अनुमति देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में बात करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस पर आप सोचें।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी ने इसके मुताल्लिक कहा है—It is worse than drinking.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बिना नागा दो-तीन लोगों की सिगरेट छुड़ाता हूं। हमारे जितने भी एमपीज हैं, वे लोगों को कहें कि क्यों लोग बेभाव सिगरेट पीते हैं और मरते हैं। बुरी हालत है। सब मिलकर काम करें, तभी यह चीज दूर हो सकती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सरकार की तरफ कहा गया कि सिगरेट स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है, यह लिखा जाता है। उस के संबंध में मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है। मैं इससे आगे बढ़ कर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने यह निरीक्षण करके पता लगाया है कि सिगरेट और बीड़ी पीने से कैंसर हो सकता है, तो उस पर साफ-साफ क्यों नहीं बल्कि इससे कैंसर भी हो सकता है। इसको लिखवाने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने इस संबंध में रिपोर्ट्स मंगवाई हैं ! कोई बात साइटिफिक डाटाज पर निर्भर होनी चाहिए । सारी इन्फार्मेशन हमारे मंत्रालय के पास आई है और हम पूरी गम्भीरता से इस पर सोच रहे हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं मैं भी चाहती हूं कि इस मामले में माननीय सदस्य सहकार दें । प्रिजिमनरी प्रिवेंशन की जो बात कर रहे हैं, उसके सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज करती हूं कि वे हमारी मदद करें ।

MR. SPEAKER : Charity begins at home.

Printing of Rabindra Rachanabali

*362. SHRI A.K. ROY :

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Report published in "West Bengal" 16 May—1 June, 1984 with the heading "State Education Minister writes to Prime Minister on Rabindra Rachanabali" regarding an appeal to the Prime Minister to waive payment of further royalty for printing of another set of 50,000 copies of Rabindra Rachanabali to meet public demand; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The West Bengal Minister-in-charge, Higher Education had in a letter dated the 5th October, 1982 written to the Prime Minister as Chancellor of Viswa Bharati to intervene in the matter of getting the State Government's proposal for waiving the payment of further royalty for printing another 50,000 copies of the Rabindra Rachanabali favourably considered by the Viswa Bharati. Under the Viswa

Bharati Act 1951, neither the Chancellor nor the Central Government has any power to intervene in such matters.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Every day we hear in this House that the Marxist Government of West Bengal is completely ignoring art and national traditions and that it wants to substitute national talent, our people and leaders, with Marx, Lenin, this and that. This is a concrete case where the State Government want to propagate the thinking of Rabindranath Tagore by bringing out a cheap edition of Rabindra Rachanabali, and it is getting a bundle from Viswa Bharati, which is financed, led and regulated by the Central Government. It is a peculiar situation in which we have landed ourselves. It is true that the Copyright Act remains operative till 50 years after the death of the author. But there are certain important things, which belong to the nation, like the works of Rabindranath Tagore. When we are nationalising everything, can we not nationalise the works of Rabindranath Tagore to universalise his idea ? There are legal bottlenecks which could not stand in the way of such good and noble intentions. It is true that you have no statutory powers to direct the Viswa Bharati But you have the advisory capacity, where you can persuade them. I would like to know whether in this respect you will take the initiative so that such a noble task is not throttled in this way.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : As I have already mentioned in my reply there are certain things, like the copyright that exists for the Viswa Bharati and the Rabindra Bharati Society. Both the Viswa Bharati and Rabindra Bharati Society have the ownership of the Copyright. It is a property right and the courts protect it. It is up to the Executive Council of the Viswa Bharati to direct or to give advice as to how it can be done. The hon. Minister's idea of fostering the thinking of Rabindranath Tagore is a very good one. We have been saying, and the whole House has been saying that the thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore should be made known to our children.

But we at the Vishwabharati itself have said that. In 1961 when we were celebrating the centenary of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore, some allowance was made and the State Government was permitted to bring out 50,000 copies at the rate of more than 28 per cent of royalty. Many years have passed since then. Now, when they requested again, the Vishwabharati permitted reprint of 20,000 sets of the *Rachnabali* at the rate of twenty per cent of royalty. I think the Vishwabharati has made a lot of concession for this.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Last time the West Bengal Government published fifty thousand copies and paid a royalty of Rs. 10,62,500. This time the West Bengal Government has approached for the reprint of 20,000 sets and for that Rs. 12 lakhs royalty has been claimed. Sir, they are selling the books at Rs. 320 per set. In this way, even the royalty comes to more than Rs. 600. In this capitalist society everything has become a commodity. Even Rabindra Nath Tagore has become a commodity. It is a peculiar situation we are faced with. I do not want to go into the details of your rights and all that, but the Central Government definitely can persuade and pass on its friendly advice to consider this case and help in propagating the ideas of Rabindra Nath Tagore. Therefore, I would like to know whether you will take initiative and advise the Vishwabharati?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, I would like to discuss a serious thing in a serious manner. To say that Vishwabharati is not doing anything is not correct. I have just now mentioned that the Vishwabharati has allowed reprinting of the sets of the *Rachnabali*. Last time the set price was Rs. 75. This time it has been raised to Rs. 320. Hence the larger amount of royalty is requested for.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, the question is not a technical one. The question is how to reach the writings of Rabindra Nath Tagore to people, particularly of the new generation at a price which is possible for them to

pay. From my personal knowledge I can tell you that these copies are not only being wanted from amongst the people of West Bengal, but from all over the country. Requests are going to the West Bengal Government to supply the copies and they are unable to do that. Here I am sure many hon. members also must have asked for copies. Sir, I am not going into the question whether the Vishwabharati Act is to be changed or not. My point is that the West Bengal Government is publishing it at a subsidised rate and this Government is to pay the royalty even at a lower rate. Then why not the Central Government take the responsibility of paying this royalty if that has to be paid and help the West Bengal Government in catering to the needs of the whole country at a subsidised rate. This is a national trust. Why should that be unnecessarily drowned in technical discussions and not take the full by the horn and let the Central Government discuss this and find a way to subsidise the West Bengal Government to cater to the needs of whole of India about these copies of Rabindra Nath Tagore's *Rachnabali*. That is what I want the Central Government to do. I hope the Hon. Minister will give a reply whether the Government would consider this or not.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, the Executive Council of the Vishwabharati had appointed a Committee to find out the impact of the text books that were published previously. The Vishwabharati has its own publication department known as the 'Grandh Vibhag' and when the Executive Council formed a Committee and the Committee came to the conclusion that the sales of the *Rabindra Rachnabali* in Bengali were.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : She wants subsidy.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Let me reply to her, and then you can ask the question.

They came to the conclusion that because they had their own Publication

Division there were about 49,000 copies lying with the Publication Division itself. So, when their own publication copies are sold out, only then they can come forward by offering at a less price, and more subsidy.

Higher Mortality Rate due to T.B. in Rural Areas

*365. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mortality rate due to T.B. in rural areas is very high as compared to urban areas ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भीखा भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खासतौर से ट्राइबल एरियाज में बी० डी० और टी० बी० प्रचुर मात्रा में देखने को मिलती है। वहां पर 44 से 55 परसेंट तक लोग इससे बीमार रहते हैं। वहां पर ज्यादातर लोग बेरोजगार ही होते हैं। उनके पास इलाज कराने के साधन भी मुहैया नहीं होते हैं। और न ही उनको अस्पताल की सुविधाएं मिल पाती हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत और एक प्रश्न भी पूछा था कि क्या मलेरिया, नारू और टी० बी० का सर्वे कराया गया है। यह कहा गया था कि नारू का सर्वे नहीं कराया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मलेरिया, टी० बी० और नारू का नया सर्वे आप करवायेंगे, खासतौर से ट्राइबल एरियाज में ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : Sir, it is stated :

“The National Sample Survey was, therefore, conducted during 1955-58 which showed a morbidity of 1.3 per cent to 2.5 per cent X-ray cases and 0.4 per cent bacteriologically confirmed cases and this prevalence was found to be uniform in cities, towns and villages.....Subsequent surveys in Delhi (1960), Timkur (1960) and Bangalore (1961-68) have also confirmed the findings of the National Sample Survey.”

And that is why I said ‘No’ to part (a) of the question.

श्री भीखा भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल तो चैलेंजिंग है। लेकिन मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं। कुछ कहना ठीक नहीं लगता। ग्रामीण, आदिवासी, पहाड़ी और फारेस्ट एरियाज में टी० बी० बहुत ज्यादा है। इन क्षेत्रों का अलग से सर्वे होना चाहिए। आपकी जो 1957-58 की रिपोर्ट है, उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। कम से कम उपरोक्त क्षेत्र और जो एरियाज ज्यादा अफेक्टेड हैं, उनका नया सर्वे होना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदया, इस बारे में मुझे और सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहेंगी ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : सर, जबर्दस्ती का इसमें कोई सवाल नहीं है, हम भी इस सम्बन्ध में उतने ही चिन्तित हैं, जितनी हमारे साननीय सदस्य को चिन्ता है। इसी कारण, इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इस रोग की रोकथाम के कार्यक्रम को भी शामिल किया है। हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान भर में 420 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सैन्टर्स में से 354 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सैन्टर्स में इस रोग के टेस्ट करने की सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं.... (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा हमारे यहां 5,500 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स में भी ट्यूबरकुलोसिस के टेस्टिंग की तमाम सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस कार्यक्रम के प्रति हम पूरी तरह से जागरूक हैं और इसको गावों तक पहुंचाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्षय रोग होने से वाली मृत्यु-दर बहुत अधिक है। इस सम्बन्ध में, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसे आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए हैं कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में टी० बी० के कितने पेशेंट्स हैं और देहाती क्षेत्रों में उनकी संख्या क्या है। दूसरी बात में जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां टी० बी० के लिए केवल शहरी अस्पतालों में ही व्यवस्था है, देहात के अन्दर किसी भी अस्पताल में टी० बी० के इलाज की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ग्रामीण लोगों को शहरों में अस्पताल तक जाने में बड़ी परेशानी होती है। फिर वहां एक्सरे फिल्में नहीं मिलती, जिससे एक्सरे हो सके, दवाएं उनको प्रोपर नहीं मिलती। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसे आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए हैं कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में टी० बी० का प्रसार क्या है, कितने मरीज हैं और देहाती इलाकों में कितने मरीज हैं। दूसरे, देहाती इलाकों में टी० बी० के इलाज के लिए आपने कितने अस्पताल खोले हैं और टैस्टिंग की क्या व्यवस्था की है।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि हमने इस सम्बन्ध में दो सर्वे कन्डक्ट किए और उसके अनुसार रुरल एरियाज और अर्बन एरियाज में जहाँ तक नम्बर का ताल्लुक है, देयर इज यूनिफार्मिटी, उसमें कोई फर्क की बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक टैस्टिंग और इलाज की सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 354 डिस्ट्रिक्ट सैन्टर्स में टी०बी० के इलाज के लिए एक्सरे से लेकर स्पूटम एक्जामिनेशन आदि तमाम सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। फिर 5,500 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स में भी टी०बी० के लिए स्पूटम एक्जामिनेशन और ट्रीटमेंट के लिए व्यवस्था है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन् किसी भी सैन्टर में टी० बी० के इलाज या टैस्ट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मंत्री जी जो जानकारी दे रही हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। किसी भी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर में कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। (व्यवधान) टी०बी० के इलाज के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, कोई मशीन नहीं है ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जानकारी दी है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है और टी०बी० के इलाज और टैस्टिंग के लिए किसी भी जगह उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : महोदय, आप जांच करवाईये। ये किसी एक सैन्टर का नाम ले दें कि वहां व्यवस्था है। आप पता करवाईये ...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, पता करवा लेते हैं।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : अगर आपके पास कोई व्यक्ति इन्फार्मेशन है तो आप उसको हमें पास-अपन कर दीजिए। मगर मैं आरको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस प्रोग्राम के तहत हमने कई लोगों का स्पूटम एक्जामिनेशन किया है, 12 लाख लोगों का स्लाइड्स टैस्टिंग किया है। यदि हमारे पास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होतीं, तो इतनी संख्या में हम ये टैस्ट्स कैसे कर पाते।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर में कहीं भी एक्सरे की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो तो आप मुझे उस का नाम बता दीजिए ...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया तो फिर आप क्यों कर रहे हैं, मुझे समझ नहीं आता ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है, आप मुझे, एक नाम भी बता दीजिए....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीआ० पी० यादव ...

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी पुस्तकें

*366. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी मौलिक हिन्दी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गयीं और इन पुस्तकों के लेखन तथा प्रकाशन हेतु क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई तथा एक ही नाम से अंग्रेजी में कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुई ;

(ख) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में ऐसी कितनी पुस्तकें हैं जिन्हें दूसरी प्रकाशन संस्थाओं द्वारा पहले ही प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) एक ही नाम तथा एक ही लेखक की पूर्व प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिए ट्रस्ट द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) — A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) During the last 3 years, National Book Trust has published 2 books in English and 1 in Hindi published by other publishing institutions.

(c) The books written by outstanding authors and published long time

back, and which are in demand, are brought out.

Statement

Regarding Hindi Books Published by National Book Trust.

The number of original Hindi books published by National Book Trust during the period from 1.4.1981 to 31.3.1984 is 13. The number of books published in English on the same titles in the said period was 4. The procedure adopted is that books are published by National Book Trust in major Indian languages and English under various publication series. A committee of experts advises the Trust on specific books to be published and also suggests suitable authors. Depending upon the proficiency of the author in his language or English, books are got written. Manuscripts are also sometimes submitted to the Trust by individual authors on their own. These manuscripts, if found suitable, are taken up for publication. Manuscripts are duly reviewed by experts and are finalised on the basis of comments thus received.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Instant booking counter at New Delhi Station

*354. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any instant booking counter at New Delhi Station ;

(b) whether this counter starts functioning from 11 p.m. ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that notorious anti-social elements invade this counter from outside and threaten the genuine passengers ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to make enquiry in this regard and take necessary remedial steps ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b) Instant booking counter perhaps means the "current booking counters", operating at New Delhi Station. The current booking counters cater to the travelling public who need last minute tickets & reservations by issue of tickets as well as reservations against vacant accommodation available on the day of journey and in the trains. These are functioning round-the-clock and look after the last minute needs of the travelling public.

(c) and (d) Though no reports have been received, continuous alert is maintained against antisocial elements creating problems at the counters.

Low cost Strategy for Smoking Control by WHO

***357. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Health Organisation (WHO) Expert Committee has suggested a low-cost strategy for smoking control ; and

(b) if so, the suggestions and recommendations made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The W.H.O. Expert Committee on Smoking Control Strategies in Developing Countries which met in Geneva from 22—27 September, 1982, had decided to set up an Expert Committee to work out smoking control strategies in developing countries. The Expert Committee set up by the W.H.O. submitted its report in 1983 in which a number of recommendations had been made regarding smoking control measures which could be adopted in the developing countries. The recommendations have urged giving high priority to smoking control activities, establishing an inter-Ministerial Committee to ensure coordination and unity of purpose for problems associated

with smoking, promotion and encouragement of research to investigate and study on smoking problems, establishment of a Central agency or a body with adequate support, to take up in hand a carefully planned and adequately funded health educational programmes, prohibition of all advertisements and promotion of tobacco products, examination of the feasibility of alternative use of land and labour engaged in production of tobacco, integration of anti-smoking activities into the national primary health care system and intensification of operational and behavioural research in order to improve the effectiveness of smoking control measures.

Allotment of Bookstall at Railway Stations on N.F. Railway

***359. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Platforms are newly constructed/added and converted on B.G. section between New Jalpaiguri and Gauhati on N.F. Railway and the administration are going to allot bookstalls in a private company instead of to unemployed graduates ;

(b) whether the N.F. Railway has received suggestions from Members of Parliament to allot bookstalls on all the vacant/newly constructed/converted/added platforms on B.G. section through a normal procedure to unemployed graduates, if so, action taken so far ; and

(c) whether newly constructed/added platforms No. 6 and 7 at Gauhati have been completed for passenger traffic but the administration could not provide bookstalls facility by allotting to unemployed graduates through normal procedure, if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd. have the sole selling rights on the platforms of the stations where they are holding bookstalls, including the platforms replaced

due to conversion of gauge. All additional platforms constructed on or after 1.1.1976 (except those constructed in replacement of the existing platforms due to gauge conversion) will be available for allotment of bookstalls to eligible categories including unemployed graduates. The suggestions from Members of Parliament for allotment of bookstalls on newly constructed platforms on N.F. Railway have been received by the Railway and all such requests will be considered on merits as per the existing policy including Platform Nos. 6 and 7 at Gauhati station, which are expected to be handed over for traffic use shortly.

Publication of List of Trade/Brand Names and Manufacturers of Drugs

*360. SHRI T.S. NEHRA :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have published the list of trade/brand names and the names of the manufacturers in response to the direction given by the Kerala High Court Judgement to the Central and State Drug Control Authorities in 1982 and if not, the reasons thereof for inordinate delay therein ;

(b) whether Drug Control Authorities plan to get the list ready and if so, by what date and how will this be disseminated to Physicians ; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to see that the recommendations of Expert bodies like the Drug Consultative Committee and the Drug Technical Advisory Board are not neutralised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court has stayed the operation of the order of High Court of Kerala and the matter is subjudice.

(c) Government give due consideration to the recommendations of the

Expert bodies like Drug Consultative Committee and Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

Better Rail Facilities between New Delhi and Puri

*361. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether New Delhi/H. Nizamuddin/Puri bound trains need a lot of improvement ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to provide better rail travel facilities between New Delhi/H. Nizamuddin and Puri ; and

(c) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is scope for improvement for the New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin-Puri trains by way of increasing the frequency of some of the trains which are not daily trains, reducing journey time by the trains as well as improve the amenities and facilities for the travelling public on these trains.

(b) and (d) With regard to increasing the frequency of the non-daily trains, non-availability of rolling stock including locomotives as of present militates against this. With regard to improving the amenities and facilities by these trains, action has been taken to induct recently workshop turned out coaches with better passenger amenities. Attempts are also being made to induct AC Sleeper coaches and pantry cars as received from I.C.F. in the near future. The number of coaches have also been increased gradually by these trains to provide more passenger accommodation.

Conversion of Miraj-Latur Railway Line

*362. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as far back in 1973 the Prime Minister during her visit to the scarcity affected areas of Maharashtra had announced that the Central Government will take up conversion of Miraj — Latur railway line and also link Latur with Latur Road ;

(b) whether it is a fact that during all these 11 years nothing substantial could be done in this regard and even the project could not be approved for inclusion in the plans for 1985 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and the action Government propose to take to ensure that the assurance given to the people is honoured ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister in January, 1973, during her tour of Maharashtra in connection with drought relief work announced the decision of taking up of 4 Railway projects in Maharashtra to help the drought-stricken population,—the four works being new B.G. line from Wani to Chanaka, Apta-Roha-Mangalore (Konkan) new B.G. line, Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parli Vajinath Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge and the Gauge conversion of Miraj-Latur Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge.

(b) while the three works, namely, provision of new line between Apta and Roha, Wani and Chanaka and Gauge Conversion work of Manmad to Aurangabad etc are in different stages of progress, the conversion work from Miraj to Latur has however, not been taken up so far.

(c) It is mainly the constraints of funds due to heavy commitments already on hand which has stood in the way of this assurance being fulfilled.

कामकाजी के महिलाओं के लिए नये होस्टल

*364. श्री विरवा राम कुलवारिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए देश में 62 होस्टल हैं और प्रति-वर्ष 80 नये होस्टलों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के होस्टलों की सबसे अधिक संख्या केरल में है जबकि राजस्थान में उनकी संख्या नगण्य है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में तीस करोड़ रु० की लागत से बनाये जाने वाले 400 होस्टलों में से राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में, अलग-अलग कितने होस्टलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा, और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में 10 अगस्त, 1984 तक स्वीकृत ऐसे होस्टलों की संख्या 335 है । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष सम्पूर्ण देश में लगभग 80 नए होस्टलों के निर्माण के लिए धनराशि प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) केरल में स्वीकृत श्रमजीवी महिला होस्टलों की संख्या 62 है । राजस्थान में 16, श्रमजीवी महिला होस्टल स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार धनराशि निर्धारित नहीं की जाती । श्रमजीवी महिला होस्टलों के निर्माण के लिए इच्छुक एजेंसियों के प्रस्ताव जब कभी राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से मंत्रालय में प्राप्त होते हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Handicaps in Augmentation of Medical Facilities under C.G.H.S.

*367. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the handicaps in augmentation of medical facilities under C.G.H.S. ;

(b) whether there are any schemes/ proposals pending in this regard ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, how the Government are going to improve the working of the C.G.H.S. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Medical facilities under CGHS are being continuously expanded and augmented consistent with the availability of resources. Since its inception CGHS has been extended to 15 cities including Delhi.

Plans are under consideration to expand these facilities still further, during the 7th plan period.

Increase in Medical Colleges and fall in standard of Medical Education.

***368. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical colleges are increasing year after year but the standard of medical education is going down and deteriorating ;

(b) whether any study has been made to know the causes of deteriorating standard of medical education and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take certain measures to maintain the standard of education ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News Item Captioned 'Testing Patience' under 'Hospitals'

***369. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Testing Patience' under 'Hospitals' appearing in the monthly journal 'Delhi Recorder' for July, 1984 revealing appalling condition prevailing in the Government hospitals in the Capital, filth in toilets breeding infections, open bins placed at the corners of the OPD floor with TB sputum snowballing into an epidemic, negligence to patients, complete callousness and bureaucratic apathy and host of other vital issues at the hospitals which have become an alternate source of death ; and

(b) if so, what concrete measures Government propose to take to improve these lamentable conditions in the Central Government Hospitals including AIIMS ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The services and facilities offered by the hospitals in Delhi depend upon the availability of resources as well as the overcrowding in such hospitals. In order to remove the overcrowding as well as to improve the availability of health services in the peripheral areas, Government have approved the proposal to establish a 500 bedded hospital in Shahdara. Proposals to establish three 100 bedded hospitals in Mongolpuri, Jaffarpur, and Khichripur and one 500 bedded hospital in Harinagar are also under active consideration of the Government.

Separate Research Organisation for Ayurvedic and Siddha Systems of Medicines

***370. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to

(a) whether separate Research Organisations are being planned for Ayurvedic and Siddha Systems of Medicines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the combined Central Research Organisation for Ayurvedic and Siddha medicines is not contributing for the growth of the either system;

(c) whether Central Government are aware that many treatments for various diseases are available in Siddha System;

(d) if so, whether the Health Ministry is planning to have separate Research Centres for these two important systems of medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Separate Research Institutes/Centres for Ayurveda and Siddha are already functioning under Central Council for Research in Ayurved and Siddha, New Delhi.

रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति
*371 श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ?

(क) रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक प्रतिवर्ष कितनी बार होनी चाहिए;

(ख) वर्ष 1983 और 1984 में पृथक-पृथक कितनी बार ऐसी बैठकें बुलाई गयीं तथा वर्ष 1984 में इसकी बैठक किन-किन तारीखों को हुई; और

(ग) यदि ये बैठकें नियमानुसार नहीं हो रही हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी): (क) चार बार।

(ख) और (ग) रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठकें नियमित रूप से हर तीन महीने बाद होती रहती हैं और फरवरी, 1982 तक, जब रेल मंत्रालय की अन्य समितियों के साथ इस समिति को भी भंग कर दिया गया था, इसकी 20 बैठकें हो चुकी थीं। अक्टूबर, 1983 में इस समिति का पुनर्गठन हो जावे पर इसकी पहली बैठक 18.1.84 को आयोजित की गयी। इसकी बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है।

Orissa Monuments Protected by A.S.I.

*372. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India so far, and those recently declared for protection in Orissa ;

(b) funds provided during Annual Plans of Sixth Plan by his Ministry for conservation, preservation and protection of these monuments ; and

(c) the criteria for declaring the monuments as centrally protected and providing protection by the State there-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The total number of monuments/sites under central protection as per entries in the notification in Orissa is 65. No monument or site has been declared protected during 1983-84.

(b) During 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 64,906/-

was spent under the Sixth Plan while a sum of Rs. 30,000/- has been allocated for 1984-85.

(c) Such of the monuments/sites brought to the notice of the Survey which after detailed examination are found to be of outstanding historical, archaeological and architectural value are declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The monuments/sites which have bearing on local and regional history are protected by the respective State Governments.

नालन्दा बिहार में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

*373, श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए क्या मापदंड हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में ऐसा कोई विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो नालन्दा के प्राचीन वैभवशाली शैक्षणिक इतिहास को देखते हुए नालन्दा में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :

(क) इस समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मेघालय, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं ।

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना विशेष परिस्थितियों के आधीन की जाती है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई सामान्य मान दण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ग) : जी, हां !

(घ) : केन्द्रीय सरकार का नालन्दा में एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । सामान्यतः राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना करती हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्व-रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत दिये गये ऋण

3495. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में "स्व-रोजगार" के अंतर्गत जून, 1984 तक कितने व्यक्तियों ने ऋण प्राप्त किए तथा ऋण की राशि, बैंक का नाम, मंजूर किये गए ऋण की राशि और उद्योग, जिसके लिए ऋण मंजूर हुआ, सहित तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्वरोजगार की योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 31 मार्च, 1984 तक बैंकों द्वारा 2857.80 लाख रुपये के लिए 18,786 आवेदन मंजूर किए गए थे । मंजूर किए गए ऋणों के व्योरे बैंक-वार और उद्योगवार नहीं इकठ्ठे किए जाते ।

Nationalisation of Bengal Potteries

3496. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision regarding nationalisation of Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : No, Sir.

Central assistance for No-Industry Districts

3497. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre are to finance partly No-Industry districts due to poor progress of certain States in backward areas as reported in Business standard on 12 July, 1984 and if so, details of progress ;

(b) the industries which have come up so far and their performance vis-a-vis targets ; and

(c) whether Government would give special consideration to the economically backward Hilly regions such as Garhwal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government has decided to give Central assistance to State Governments for the development of infrastructural facilities in one or two identified growth centres in No-Industry Districts, to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost with a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per district. The State Governments have been requested to set up State Level Committees to go into each case (project-wise) and recommend the quantum of assistance required.

(b) From 1982 to 1984 (up to June), the number of the letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued for setting up industries in the No-Industry Districts is as follows :—

Year	LIs	ILs
1982	158	2
1983	110	13
1984 (up to June)	35	9

Details regarding the implementation of these letters of intent and industrial licences are not available.

(c) After the recategorisation of the identified backward areas/No-Industry Districts, various hill districts (including Tehri and Pauri Garhwal, which are No-Industry Districts) have been included in Category 'A'. Industrial units set up in this region are entitled to preference in grant of Industrial Licences and various

incentives/concessions as announced vide Press Note dated 27-4-1983 (copies available in Parliament Library).

Movement of Coal by Rail

3498. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal to be transported through railways during the year 1983-84 and the quantity of coal actually moved through railways during 1983-84;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate number of wagons were not made available and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the quantity of coal expected to be moved through railways during the year 1984-85 and the number of wagons required daily for the purpose throughout the year; and

(d) efforts made to ensure that the wagons in required number are made available for the movement of coal so that pithead stock of coal does not rise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Against a target of 99 million tonnes, about 100 million tonnes was moved during 1983-84.

(b) No, Sir. The number of wagons supplied were by and the large adequate.

(c) According to the Budget Estimates the railways have planned to move 105 million tonnes during 1984-85 requiring 12,600 wagons per day.

(d) All the pitheads are not linked by rail. It is for the coal companies to arrange transport of coal from such pitheads to rail-heads and load the same in the wagons supplied by the railways. The pithead stocks have come down by more than one million tonnes from May to July 1984.

Increase in Prices of Soap, Shampoo, Toothpaste etc.

3499. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent escalation in prices of soap, detergent, shampoo, shaving cream, toothpaste, talcum powder; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to contain their prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There has been a marginal increase in the prices of soaps primarily due to increase in the prices of soapy oils used for the manufacture of soaps. However, there is no statutory control on the prices of soap, detergent, shampoo, shaving cream, toothpaste, talcum powder.

(b) Government have authorised imports of Spilt Palm Stearing Fatty Acid and Palm Fatty Acid Distillate to increase the indigenous availability of soapy oils in the country.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा चलते
फिरते आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक

औषधालयों का प्रबन्ध

3500. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा चलते-फिरते एलोपैथी औषधालय चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका चलते-फिरते एलोपैथी आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालय चलाने के प्रबंध भी करेगी और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उनके कारण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमलबेन एम० जोशी)

(क) हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में उपलब्ध मौजूदा चिकित्सा सुविधाओं को देखते हुये चलते फिरते आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालय चलाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Acquisition of holdings of Foreign Companies by Indian Industrial Houses

3501. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

(a) the acquisition of holdings of some foreign Companies by the various Indian Houses or their merger with the Indian Cos. which have been permitted by Government during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 (uptil 31 July, 1984) ; the capital involved ; the line of their business and expansion applied for or sanctioned already ;

(b) the particulars of such cases pending approval with his Ministry ; and

(c) whether he will ensure that in case of units involved, which are located in West Bengal, none will be allowed to shift partly or fully, either their works or Head-Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Qualitative Improvement of Education in view of 4th Education Survey (1978)

3502. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision (in consultation with the State Governments) for qualitative

improvements in the sphere of education consequent on the findings of the Fourth Educational Survey (1978) especially in regard to the increase in the number of teachers, provision of buildings and library/laboratory/sports facilities.

(b) if so, the brief outline of the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any qualitative improvement would be ensured in the light of this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) The Fourth All India Educational Survey with 30th September, 1978, as the reference date, was conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NERT) essentially to provide data for strengthening the programme of universalisation of elementary education. The Survey presented a comprehensive study of education at primary middle, secondary and higher secondary/intermediate/junior/pre-university stages of education with special reference to school facilities, size of schools, enrolment, and teachers. Vital information provided by this Survey includes information about school buildings, number of class-rooms, availability of black boards, library, textbook, banks, play grounds, urinals/lavatories, drinking water facility etc in the school premises and adequacy of furniture for teachers and pupils.

2. Copies of the Fourth All India Educational Survey Report were made available to all States/UTs. School education is still basically the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. It is, therefore, for them to plan and effect improvements in various aspects of school education taking note of the deficiencies that came to light through the Survey Report.

3. Ministry of Education has been supporting the demands of the State Governments and UT Administrations

for increased allocations for appointment of teachers, provision of buildings, libraries, laboratories, sports facilities, etc. in the course of Annual Plan discussions. Under a Centrally-sponsored scheme initiated during 1983-84, primarily to increase the enrolment of girls, 9 educationally-backward States (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, J&R, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, are being assisted in the appointment of a specified number of women teachers in primary schools on 80:20 sharing basis.

Periodic check of earthing arrangement in railway quarters

3503. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state

(a) whether the Railway Board have issued any instruction stating that periodical check of all earthing arrangements of railway quarters should be carried out as provided in Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;

(b) if so, at what intervals the checks should be carried out and whether records of such tests are to be maintained or not; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken if the resistance of each earthing arrangement exceed more than 1.0 ohm?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU, DHURY): (a) Railway Board have not issued any instruction in regard to periodicity of check of earthing arrangements in the Railway quarters as the provision for such a check is included in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

(b) The periodicity of the check of earthing arrangements should be 2 years according to Indian Electricity Rules. Test results of these checks are required to be maintained by the concerned Supervisors.

(c) No action is taken if resistance of earthing arrangement exceeds 1.0 ohm. However, in case the resistance exceeds 5 ohms measures are taken to bring down the same.

Reform in medical entrance examination system

3504. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring about some reforms on all India basis in the existing medical entrance examination system;

(b) if so, the basis on which such reforms are going to be made, and

(c) what changes are going to be made in the entrance system for MBBS admission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :

(a) to (c) : The Medical Education Review Committee set up by the Central Government in September, 1981 has in its Report, inter-alia, made recommendations relating to National Entrance Examination for admission Under-graduate and Post-graduate Courses.

An Empowered Committee appointed to consider the recommendations has since submitted its Report to Government for consideration and appropriate action.

Opening of a Seamen's Employment Office in any of the southern Port Towns

3505. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have finally not accepted the proposal for opening a Seamen's Employment Office in any of the Southern Port Towns ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) : Government have received representations for opening of a Seamen's Employment Office at Madras on the ground that seafarers

hailing from the South are required to go all the way to Bombay or Calcutta for seeking employment and feel discriminated vis-a-vis seamen hailing from Bombay/Calcutta area. It has not been found possible to implement this suggestion due mainly to the reasons given below :

(i) Madras is only an intermediate port while Bombay and Calcutta are terminal ports for most of the Indian and foreign ships taking crew from India.

(ii) Various categories of ratings in the three departments viz. deck, engine and saloon are not available at Madras. This is true even in respect of ships based in Madras.

(iii) Shipowners are not interested in diverting their centre of recruitment to Madras as most of them have their offices at Bombay and Calcutta.

Grant for condensed course for Adult Women Education

3506. **SHRI NIRMAL SINHA** : Will the Minister of **SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi has released grants to the Adult Women Education Centre, Belgharia, West Bengal for two successive terms i.e. 1980-82 and 1982-84;

(b) whether the said Centre has successfully conducted the condensed course for Adult Women education for the above two terms.

(c) whether said Centre has applied for grant for conducting the course for the third term i.e. for 1984-86; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to release the grants to the above Centre to conduct the third session of the said course ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The result of the first batch i. e., 1980-82 was 26.3%. The result of the second batch has not yet been communicated to the Central Social Welfare Board.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for sanction of grant for third batch of condensed courses for 1984-86 is pending consideration for want of result of the second batch.

Allotment of Type 'A' Quarters to Class III Employees

3507. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Railways, type "A" quarters are meant for allotment to class-IV staff only, but such quarters are allotted to class-III staff indiscriminately keeping large number of class-IV staff without quarters for years together ;

(b) if so, total number of quarters of type "A" allotted to class-III staff during the period from January, '79 to December, '83 year-wise, division-wise and Zone-wise separately; and

(c) measures taken to prevent recurrence thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Capacity utilisation of electrical engines

3508. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Zone-wise present holdings of electrical engines and the average hours of actual run per day per engine;

(b) for how many hours per day an electrical engine is designed to run;

(c) the present average capacity utilisation;

(d) their permitted average speed; and

(e) their actual average speed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) An electrical engine is designed to run upto 24 hours every day after having been offered for traffic use till it is required to be withdrawn for schedule inspections at predetermined kilometres/time interval or unscheduled repairs.

(c) The average utilisation of Electrical Locomotives in terms of hours worked per day per engine available for use is 19 hours for B. G. and 13.2 hours for M.G. in 1983-84 as the locomotives have to inevitably wait in the marshalling yards for loads in the return trips.

(d) The maximum permissible speeds of Electrical Locomotives is different for different class of locomotives and varies from 80 Km/h to 120 Km/h.

(e) The average speed of goods and passenger trains on electric traction in 1983-84 is as follows :-

Goods :

(i) Broad Gauge :- 23.8 Km/h.

(ii) Metre Gauge :- 19.0 Km/h.

Passenger :

(i) Broad Gauge :- 42.2 Km/h.

(ii) Metre Gauge :- 36.2 Km/h.

It may be clarified here that the average speeds are worked out after taking detentions enroute based on the stoppages into consideration.

Statement

Holding of Electric Engines as on 31.3.1984*	Average hours of actual run per day per engine available for (Elec) use. (1983-84)*
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BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY

Central	189	15.5
Eastern	262	20.0
Northern	204	21.3
South Central	85	16.4
South Eastern	335	20.2
Western	101	16.7
Total	1,176	19.0

METRE GAUGE

Southern	20	13.2
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*Provisional.

Repair Job of the Vessel P.T. Ganga Entrusted to the Firm by IWT, Patna

3509. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) name and style of the firm to which the repair of vessel P.T. Ganga of IWT, Patna has been given;

(b) time limit by which the repair job was to be completed;

(c) total amount of the repair job;

(d) progress of the repair carried out so far and the amount paid till date;

(e) expected date of the delivery of the vessel after thorough repairs;

(f) nature of penalty provided in the agreement for abnormal delay in completion of the repairs according to the estimate and specifications;

(g) whether the repair job has been given to the same firm against whom enquiry has been conducted in the past;

(h) if so, reasons for entrusting repair job to this particular firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Repair of vessel P.T. Ganga has been entrusted to M/s A.C. Roy & Co., Calcutta.

(b) The repairs were to be completed within 4 months from the date of placing the vessel at Munger.

(c) The total estimated cost of the repair works was Rs. 1,90,791.00.

(d) and (e) The vessel was handed over for repairs to M/s A.C. Roy on 10.5.83. The preliminary survey of Deck and superstructure of the vessel was conducted by the Boiler Inspector and Ship Surveyor, Govt. of Bihar, on 23.6.83. The work could not be completed within the stipulated period due to non-supply of stern gear parts which was delayed due to delay in finalisation of the design and drawings of Propellers, testing of material and survey at different stages by Engineer and Chief Ship Surveyor, Govt. of West Bengal. The vessel along with barge was handed over to CIWTC on 1.12.83, when the river services on the Ganga, earlier operated by the IWT Directorate, Patna, were transferred to the Corpn. The Corporation has asked the same firm to continue the repairs. The expected date of completion of the repairs is not yet known. No payment has so far been made by the IWT Dte., Patna to M/s. A.C. Roy for these repairs.

(f) As per N.I.T. the penalty at the rate of 1% on the total estimated cost

of repairs beyond specified days is leviable subject to maximum of 10% for 10 days.

(g) and (h) The orders for the repairs were placed on M/s A. C. Roy & Co., Calcutta, on the basis of their lowest tender submitted in response to the advertisement released through D.A.V.P. The work was awarded to the firm on 17th March, 1983 i. e. much earlier than the inquiry conducted in August '83 into the alleged irregularities in the repairs of vessels.

Setting up of Statutory Commission for Solution of Problems of Women

3510. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a women delegation has submitted a memorandum to Government for the appointment of a statutory commission for the protection of women and for the solution of their problems and if so, when this memorandum was submitted to the Government and what are the details of the demands contained in the memorandum; and

(b) what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. The memorandum was submitted to the Government on 30th November, 1982. One of the demands made by the delegation was to establish a national commission on women with Statutory powers.

(b) There is already a national machinery for planning, monitoring and reviewing Women's Development Programmes which comprises a National Committee, a Steering Committee, Coordination Committees and Women's Development Bureau. In the circumstances it is not found advisable to have another parallel organisational structure with similar functions.

X-ray Plant Unit in Hospitals/PHCs in A. and N. Islands

3511. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Hospitals/Primary Health Centres in the Union Territory of A. & N. Islands have got X-ray plant units;

(b) when these X-ray plants units were sanctioned and the date of their actual procurement and installation;

(c) how many X-ray plant technicians/operators were appointed; and

(d) how many X-ray plants are out of order or not functioning as on date, stating the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Issue of Provident Fund Pass Books to Employees

3512. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third Central Pay Commission recommended vide Para 89 of Chapter 60 of the Report that the Government should introduce an arrangement of issuing pass books to the employees showing the upto date position of their provident funds balances;

(b) whether the recommendation has been implemented by the Ministry of Railways; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Even before the receipt of recommendations from the Pay Commission, the issue of the pass books to the subscribers of the Provident Fund had received attention of this Ministry and actually it was carried out as a experiment in one of the Divisions of Zonal Railways. As the results were not encouraging, the scheme was not introduced in the Railways.

Changing the name and Speeding up of Gandhigram Express

3513. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 23/24 Somnath Mail running between Veraval-Ahmedabad in Bhavnagar Division, have 30 halts and takes 13 hours and 45 minutes whereas the Superfast Gandhigram Express have 15 halts and takes 13 hours and 50 minutes;

(b) if so, reasons for taking the same time by the Superfast train as is being taken by Somnath Mail;

(c) whether there is a great demand to speed up the superfast trains;

(d) if so, action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for changing the name of Gandhigram Express as Girnar Express; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) 23 Up/24 Dn. Somnath Mail has 30 stoppages are take 15 hrs. 10 minutes for the journey from Veraval to Ahmedabad, and has 31 stoppages and take 14 hrs. and 2 minutes in the reverse direction while 45/46 Gandhigram Express has 13 stoppages in each direction and takes 13 hrs. and 35 minutes from Veraval to Ahmedabad and 13 hrs. and 55 minutes in the other direction. 23/24 Somnath

Mail has longer overall journey time than 45/46 Gandhigram Express between Ahmedabad and Veraval.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Scope to speed up 45/46 Gandhigram Express is limited by the type of Diesels and the track structure.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No decision has yet been taken.

Filling up of Seats Reserved for SC/ST in JNU

3514. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of seats reserved for SC/ST in various schools and centres in JNU and how many have been filled up; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken by JNU to fill up the vacant reserved seats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University, provision has been made for reservation of seats for SC upto 15% and 7½% for ST candidates in all the programmes of study. In order to facilitate entry of the requisite number of students belonging to SC/ST categories, the University has relaxed the eligibility requirements for them. Irrespective of the percentage of marks obtained by them in the qualifying examination, such candidates are eligible to appear in the written test for admission and separate meritlists are prepared for them. All such candidates who have secured a minimum of 25% marks in the written test and Viva-voce in respect of admission to M.A. course and 35% marks in respect of admission to M. Phil/Ph.D., are included in the separate merit-lists prepared for them and offered admission on the basis of the separate merit-lists, to the extent of the seats reserved for them. 24 students

belonging to SC and 15 belonging to ST have been admitted so far in the Master's Programme of the University. The admissions are still in progress.

**Promotion to the Post Principal in
NDMC Secondary School**

3515 SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the class II post under Education Department of New Delhi Municipal Committee including that of Science consultants are treated at par for promotional propose;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account on bifurcation of New Delhi Municipal Committee Senior Secondary Schools the rules framed by Directorate of Education for the promotion to the post of Principal are not being strictly followed; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof, if not, by what time the post of Principal at New Delhi Municipal Committee Senior Secondary School at Mandir Marg, New Delhi is likely to be filled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As reported by NDMC, promotion to the post of Principal under their Education Department is made in accordance with the recruitment Rules adopted for this post. The post of Science Consultant is not included in the extant rules.

(b) No, Sir. NDMC have adopted the Recruitment Rules framed by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, for promotion to the post of Principal and these rules are being followed strictly.

(c) NDMC is taking steps to fill up the post of Principal, Boys Senior Secondary School, Mandir Marg (Evening). Presently the Principal of Boys Senior Secondary School, Mandir Marg (Morning) is looking after the evening school.

**इयूटी पर घायल होने वाले संगचल
कर्मचारियों के लिए यात्रा भत्ता**

3516. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपने दोष बिना रेल दुर्घटना में आहत हो जाने वाले संगचल कर्मचारियों जैसे चालक, फोरमैन ए०बी०सी० और डीजल सहायक इयूटी को संगचल इयूटी अथवा गैर-संगचल इयूटी को संगचल इयूटी अथवा गैर-संगचल इयूटी माना जायेगा;

(ख) यदि उसको संगचल इयूटी माना जाता है, तो उसके लिए यात्रा भत्ता देने के क्या मापदण्ड हैं और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि उसको गैर-संगचल इयूटी माना जाता है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) दुर्घटना के कारण इयूटी पर घायल हो जाने पर ड्राइवरों, फायरमैनो आदि जैसे रनिंग कर्मचारियों सहित रेल कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति की अवधि को छुट्टी नियमों के अनुसार उपयुक्त छुट्टी माना जाता है। अतः रनिंग कर्मचारियों के मामले में इस अवधि को रनिंग अथवा गैर रनिंग मानने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि छुट्टी पर रहते हुए कर्मचारी किसी प्रकार की इयूटी नहीं करते हैं। बहरहाल, इस प्रकार की छुट्टी पर रहने वाले रनिंग कर्मचारियों को देय छुट्टी वेतन निर्धारित करते समय रनिंग भत्ते के एक भाग को हिसाब में लिया जाता है।

National Technical Education Policy

3517. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce National Technical Education policy;

(b) if so, whether such National Technical Education Policy is proposed to be introduced in 1984-85 academic year; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The National Policy of Education, 1968, of which Technical Education also is a part, is in force and is being implemented.

There is no proposal to have a separate National Technical Education Policy.

Expenditure on Admissions in J.N.U.

3518: SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total expenditure on admission in JNU in the years 1982-83 and 1984-85 and the reasons for this vast difference;

(b) the break-up of students in the 21 centres in the country and did the turn-out of students in the different centres justify the expenditure; and

(c) the reasons why the student faculty committees were disregarded for the conducting of admission processes and computerisation through a private agency undertaken, despite the fact that computer facilities exist in the University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the expenditure on admissions to the University during 1982-83 was Rs. 2,77,792.00, while the expenditure incurred so far in 1984-85 is Rs. 4,11,743.85.

The increase in expenditure in 1984-85 is mainly due to the fact that the University had decided to hold an admission test at various centres in the country for the first time. The additional expenditure was on advertisements and arrangements for holding the test.

(b) The centre-wise break-up of eligible students and those who actually appeared in the entrance examination is given in the Annexure.

As the entrance test ensured opportunities for students from all parts of the country to compete for admissions to the University, the increase in expenditure seems justified and desirable.

(c) According to the University, the student faculty committee in the Centres and Schools would be provided with the necessary information when the admission processes are completed.

As the existing infrastructure in the School of Computer and Systems Sciences of the University was not adequate for taking up the additional assignment, the University decided to entrust the computerisation of entrance examination date to a leading consultancy agency.

Statement

The number of candidates found eligible centre-wise and the number of candidates actually took the examination.

Sl. No.	Examination Centre	No. of candidates found eligible	No. of candidates actually appeared
1.	Ahmedabad	30	10
2.	Bangalore	164	95
3.	Bhopal	48	26
4.	Bhubaneswar	681	421
5.	Bombay	92	48
6.	Calcutta	222	116
7.	Chandigarh	105*	
8.	Delhi	3824	2411
9.	Dehradun	86	56
10.	Gauhati	98	51
11.	Hyderabad	498	263
12.	Jaipur	91	57
13.	Lucknow	312	176
14.	Madras	411	298
15.	Nagpur	56	24
16.	Patna	604	347
17.	Ranchi	123	83
18.	Shillong	35	15
19.	Srinagar	52	18
20.	Vijayawada	266	149
21.	Cochin	207	126
Total		8005	4790

* Due to disturbed conditions in Chandigarh, the candidates who opted for Chandigarh Centre, were diverted to take entrance examination to Delhi Centre.

**Overbridge at Ambarnath
(Maharashtra)**

3519. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of work on road overbridge on railway line at Ambarnath in Maharashtra; and

(b) when the same likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Kalyan has not so far communicated the acceptance of the State Government to the revised plans and estimates for the approaches to the proposed road over area bridge at Ambarnath.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the work on this road over bridge will be completed.

**M.Sc. (Physics) Degree of Delhi
University under Old and
New Scheme**

3520. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M.Sc. (Physics) degree of Delhi University under old scheme is equivalent for purposes of admission for higher studies in that University and for employment in Central Government services; and

(b) if not, the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from Delhi University and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Problems of Industrial Ventures NOIDA

3521. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2816 answered on 20 October, 1982 regarding problems of Industrial ventures NOIDA and state :

(a) whether out of a total of 4,600 Units only 300-400 industrial units in NOIDA were functioning and only 62 were earning profits;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the factories were finding it difficult to run their units due to lack of infrastructure like telephone facility, medical aid, power, water, supply, roads and buses etc;

(c) whether the cost of production in NOIDA is 12 to 20 per cent more as compared to their counterparts elsewhere; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to help the NOIDA entrepreneurs and by when the necessary infrastructure would be provided in NOIDA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट में अनुसूचित जातियों के
कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति**

3522. श्री हीरालाल भार० परमार : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट में, अनुसूचित जातियों के यथायोग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद उनको पदोन्नति रोस्टर आदि के अनुसार नहीं की जाती है यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट में प्रथम श्रेणी पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और निर्धारित आरक्षण कोटे के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों

और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिए और इस समय उनकी संख्या क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार आरक्षण कोटा पूरी तरह भरने का है, यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० शुंगत) : (क) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास में विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती अनुमोदित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है। इसके अलावा, आरक्षित पदों के लिए भर्ती रोस्टर के अनुसार आरक्षित स्थानों पर आने वाली रिक्तियों के अनुसार की जाती है।

(ख) 4 अगस्त, 1984 की यथा स्थिति के अनुसार मंजूरी प्राप्त श्रेणी 1 पदों की कुल संख्या 52 है, जिनमें से 45 श्रेणी 1 अधिकारी सेवारत है। न्यास के भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार श्रेणी 1 पदों के 45 प्रतिशत पद श्रेणी 1 में से ही चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति की श्रेणी में आते हैं, जिनके लिए आरक्षण विवरणिका के अनुसार कोई आरक्षण नहीं है। शेष श्रेणी 1 के पद सीधी भर्ती के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, कार्मिक विभाग के निर्देशों के अनुसार इन्हें श्रेणी 2 पदों के माध्यम से बढ़ाकर दिया गया है। श्रेणी 1 और 2 के पदों के लिए सीधी भर्ती हेतु रखे जा रहे रोस्टर के अनुसार आरक्षित स्थानों पर अब तक 7 रिक्तियां आई हैं और सभी 7 रिक्तियों को अ०जा०/अ०ज०जा० के उम्मीदवारों ने भर लिया गया है। इनमें से 3 अ०जा०/अ०ज०जा० के श्रेणी 1 के अधिकारियों ने त्याग पद दे दिया है और 3 श्रेणी 1 के अधिकारी और 1 श्रेणी 2 के अधिकारी सेवारत हैं।

अब श्रेणी 1 पदों की 3 और रिक्तियां भरी जानी हैं, जो आरक्षित स्थानों पर आती हैं और इन्हें शीघ्र विज्ञापन के माध्यम से भरा जा रहा है।

Additional Passenger Terminal at Thane/Kalyan Area

3523. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation that the proposed additional passenger terminal should be provided in Thane/Kalyan area and the site at Vikhroli, should be utilized to shift Carnac Bunder, and Wadi Bunder goods terminals;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) whether the Railways have considered/studied/examined the suggestions made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the representationist, the population and industrial activity is increasing in the suburbs, and he has therefore suggested provision of long distance train terminal facilities being developed either at Thane or between Thane & Kalyan and the proposed terminal at Vikhroli be utilised for goods traffic.

The suggestions are under examination.

Re-Routing of DTC Buses Plying in the Bye-Lanes of Lodhi Colony, New Delhi

3524. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of DTC buses are plying in the bye-lanes of Lodhi Colony, New Delhi causing frequent accidents and much inconvenience to the residents of this Government colony and also creating pollution which is a health hazard;

(b) whether the buses were re-routed inside the colony due to closure of the

Kotla road railway level crossing during the Asian Games in 1982 and thereafter not reverted to their earlier routes outside the colony;

(c) if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) what steps are being taken to re-route the buses on the outer roads of this colony to mitigate grievances of the residents of this colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) to (c) A number of routes which originally used to pass through Max Muller Marg through Lodhi Colony, had to be diverted via Khanna Market on to the Sewa Nagar Flyover due to the closure of Sewa Nagar Railway Crossing in 1982. Three routes were diverted to run between Lodhi Road and Defence Colony straight on Bhishma Pitamah Setu Marg. No complaints of any inconvenience have been received on this account from the residents of this area.

(d) There is no proposal to change the present plan of the routes as any diversion would by-pass Lodhi Colony thus causing greater inconvenience to the residents of the area.

Periodical Publication of Seniority List

3525. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rule has been laid down in Indian Railway Establishment Manual stipulating that the Seniority lists should be published once in two years;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to include such rule in the Manual?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN

CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. There is no specific rule laid down in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual with regard to the seniority list being published once in two years. However, it is the endeavour of the Administration to update the seniority list and publish these once every two years.

(b) and (c) The relevant provisions in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual state that railway servants are to be allowed to peruse the seniority lists in which their names are placed, or, alternatively they may be informed, on request, of their place on the seniority list. These provide further that staff can represent about the assignment of seniority position within a period of one year after the publishing of the seniority list. In practice also, before finally publishing the seniority lists, staff are generally afforded opportunity to make representations, if any, in regard to discrepancy etc. either in their seniority position or otherwise. These meet the requirements of the staff and hence the need to lay down any specific rule regarding periodicity of publication of seniority lists, has not been felt.

U.G.C. Assistance for Non-Government Colleges or Himachal Pradesh

3526. **DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the UGC to the State of Himachal Pradesh year-wise so far for adopting new UGC grades for lecturers in Government and non-Government Colleges;

(b) whether the terms and conditions laid down by the UGC in this regard are being adhered to; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE, SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Grants to the State Governments for implementing the UGC scales were sanctioned by the Central Government and not by the University Grants Commission. For the revision of salaries implemented from 1.1.1973, the following grants were sanctioned to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the period from 1.1.1973 to 31.3-1979:

Year	Amount Rs.
1976-77	15,00,000
1977-78	30,00,000
1978-79	15,00,000
1981-82	3,56,400 (Balance due)

(b) and (c) While implementing the revised scales, the State Government had accepted the terms and conditions attached to the offer of financial assistance. Grants were accordingly paid upto 31-3-1979. The Central Government have no information about modifications, if any, made by the State Government subsequent to March 1979.

Extension of Trivandrum-New Bongaigaon Express upto Gauhati

3527. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public requesting for the extension of the Trivandrum-New Bongaigaon Express upto Gauhati.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the same upto Gauhati; and

(c) if not, the nature of difficulties involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

बाधा-छितौनी रेलवे पुल का निर्माण

3528. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में बाधा-छितौनी रेलवे पुल के निर्माण के लिए शिलान्यास किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पुल का निर्माण हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके शिलान्यास के बाद से अब तक कितनी निकल गई है; और

(ङ) इसका कब निर्माण हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) लगभग 11 वर्ष पूर्व नींव रखी गयी थी । लेकिन, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि गण्डक इस क्षेत्र में बहुत तेज बहने वाली नदी है और उसका इतिहास है कि उसने बार-बार अपना मार्ग बदला है । इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से, नदी नियन्त्रण कार्यों के साथ-साथ, अनेक वैकल्पिक स्थानों की जांच की गयी है, अन्तिम रूप से एक संभावित स्थान को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था । रेलवे पुल के साथ-साथ नदी नियन्त्रण कार्यों की लागत में सिंचाई विभाग और दोनों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हिस्सेदारी की जानी अपेक्षित थी ।

बहरहाल, नदी की बाढ़ की लहरों को देखते हुए, धारा के ऊपर की ओर किसी अन्य बेहतर स्थान पर और इसके विकल्प के साथ पुल

बनाने के स्थान के प्रश्न की जाँच पड़ताल की जा रही है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो सकता है कि उत्तर की तरफ दोनों दिशाओं में रेलवे लाइन को बढ़ाया जाये।

इसी बीच, लागत के प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों में वृद्धि हो गयी है और दोनों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जमा कराई गई राशि नदी नियंत्रण कार्यों के बढ़े हुए मूल्य को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। वहरहाल, रेल मंत्रालय बढ़े हुए मूल्य की राशि व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहमत होने के उद्देश्य से इस मामले पर दोनों राज्य सरकारों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहा है, यद्यपि इसमें अभी तक कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है।

(घ) ज्योंही पुल के स्थान के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा और दोनों राज्य सरकारों आदि के परामर्श से वित्तीय प्रबन्धों के बारे में विनिश्चय कर लिया जायेगा, इस काम को शुरू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है।

Acquisition of Container Vessels by Shipping Corporation of India

3529. SHRI BALKRISHNA

WASNIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to provide more container vessels to the Shipping Corporation of India in view of rising trend of containerisation programme of world shipping industry and for earning more revenue;

(b) the total strength of container vessels at present of the Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to acquire smaller container vessels both cellular types ranging from 5000 DWT and above for inter-coastal operation and for quick movement of cargoes in Indian Ports;

(d) whether acquisition of such small container, if delayed by Shipping

Corporation of India, much revenue might be lost; and

(e) if so, details thereof and steps proposed to be taken for acquisition of container vessels quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Shipping Corporation of India has at present 32 Container oriented vessels in operation on different overseas routes with a total capacity to carry 10789 containers at a time. Two container oriented ships with a total capacity of 632 containers are under construction. In addition, SCI also proposes to acquire six more fully contained Cellular vessels with a capacity to carry 1400 containers per vessel. Orders for these vessels are expected to be placed by the end of the current year and these vessels are likely to be delivered by 1986.

(c) SCI proposes to acquire two small container vessels (feeders) of 300/400 container capacity (7500 DWT each) for movement of containers in India Sub-Continent coast, i.e. along India/Sri Lanka-Bangladesh Coast line.

(d) and (e) The acquisition of small container ships is with a view to improving the existing services by providing better and more reliable frequency. Steps are being taken for finalising the proposal for acquisition of container vessels quickly.

Conversion of Bhatni-Varanasi Rail Line

3530. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) How much more time it will take to complete the conversion of Bhatni-Varanasi Rail Line;

(b) the main reason for delay in completing this project;

(c) the amount spent on this project upto 30th June, 1984; and

(d) the amount further required to complete this project;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The target date for completion of this project will depend upon availability of funds.

(b) Severe constraint of resources.

(c) The amount spent upto 31-3-84 is Rs. 5.17 crores.

(d) About Rs. 32 crores.

Capacity Utilisation of the Cable and Wire Industry

3531. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reason as to why the capacity utilization of the cable and wire industry has fallen to the extent of 30 and 35 per cent during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the remedial measures adopted to correct this under-utilization of the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The capacity utilization has been low mostly due to poor off-take by State Electricity Boards who are the major customers for these products, because of paucity of funds. The position will improve with the release of funds in favour of State Electricity Boards during the Seventh Plan period.

दिल्ली के कालेजों में हिन्दी माध्यम से पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को प्रवेश

3532. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पुरूलेकर :

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में छपी इस आशय की खबरों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के अनेक कालेजों में हिन्दी माध्यम से अपनी अन्तिम परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले छात्रों को प्रवेश नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जाँच करवाई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल):

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली के सभी कालेजों में शिक्षा के वैकल्पिक माध्यम में रूप में हिन्दी नहीं है। प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर कि कुछ छात्रों को कालेजों में, जिनका वैकल्पिक माध्यम हिन्दी नहीं है, दाखिला नहीं दिया गया था। विश्व-विद्यालय प्राधिकारियों ने उनके दाखिले के लिए उन कालेजों में व्यवस्था की, जहाँ ऐसी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध थीं।

Admission of SC and ST in Delhi University B.Ed. Course

3533. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of candidates to be taken by Delhi University for B. Ed. course, 1984;

(b) out of that how many seats are reserved for the candidates belonging to SCs/STs;

(c) whether Delhi University has conducted any written examination for entrance in B.Ed. course;

(d) if so, how many candidates belong to SCs/STs, appeared and qualified the B.Ed. entrance examination;

(e) out of reserved seats for candidates of SCs/STs, how many candidates given admission particularly in Sanskrit course and whether all seats reserved for SCs/STs have been filled; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SARIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (f) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Compulsory Fitment of Speed Governors in Buses and Trucks

3534. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are yet to formulate the policy of providing speed Governors to buses and trucks to check the rising trend of road accidents and to avoid damages to city roads and national highways;

(b) whether same to the State Government organisations controlling communication services have started using the device and have more or less checked the rate of accidents; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to formulate such policy of compulsory fitment of speed governors in buses and trucks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) With a view to achieving fuel economy and better safety, the Government of India have been advising the State Governments from time to time for fitment of speed control devices. All the State Transport Undertakings in the country have also been advised to have these devices fitted to their

vehicles. The State Governments have the legislative powers to make the use of such devices compulsory.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

3535. SHRI RAM VILAS

PASWAN :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL

REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up more industries in backward areas of the country to remove poverty and provide employment to weaker section of the society;

(b) if so, the names of such places/sites in each backward areas of States where such industries will be set up;

(c) the number of persons likely to be provided employment; and

(d) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The detailed industrial planning of specified district remains the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned, though Central Government have always supplemented such efforts through various Central fiscal, financial and programmes initiatives. Besides Central Government are constantly aware of the need to use policy instrument such as licensing, location of public enterprises etc. to help reduce regional imbalances in development. Some of the incentives in operation in the 299 identified backward areas are Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Interest Subsidy, etc. Details of all these Schemes are available in the booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward areas"; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. It is expected that the incentives would encourage the setting up of Industries, thereby creating employment for all sections of the society.

During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 85 crores has been provided for the reimbursement under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme and Infrastructure Subsidy Scheme.

During the years 1982 to 1984 (upto June) 1530 Letters of Intent, 615 Industrial Licences and 2377 DGTD Registration were granted for setting up industries in backward areas. Year-wise break-up is as follows :—

Year	LIs	ILs	D.G.T.D. Registration
1982	583	145	704
1983	649	317	1155
1984 (upto June)	298	153	518

Details of all Letters of Intent, Industrial Licences, D.G.T.D. Registrations are published by the India Investment Centre in their "Monthly Newsletter"; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Priority and Allocation for Education

3536. SHRI BASUDEV

ACHARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken for according top most priority to education; and

(b) the percentage of budget allocation on education right from the first plan period to seventh plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Government have attached highest priority to the spread of universal elementary education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on enrolment of girls and the programme for removal

of adult illiteracy in the age group 15-35. Both these priority programmes have been included as integral components of the Minimum Needs Programme and constitute Point No. 16 of the New Twenty Point Programme. Emphasis has been attached to improve the quality of education especially at the elementary age, revision of curriculum to suit local environment and promote national integration; introduction of vocational courses at the plus 2 stage; and restructuring of the first degree course with introduction of application-oriented skills leading to greater employability.

(b) Percentage allocation for education by Education Departments of Centre and State/Union Territory Governments in the successive Five Year Plans is as under :—

Plan period "	Percentage of Budget allocation on Education
1st Plan	9.1
2nd Plan	12.3
3rd Plan	12.4
4th Plan	13.2
5th Plan	12.7
6th Plan	11.5
7th Plan	In the process of formulation

Need to Increase Seats in Technical Courses

3537 SHRI RAMJIBHAI

MAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many total seats exist at present in each of the various Universities of the country (State-wise) in which students belong to Engineering and Technical and such other courses are studying;

(b) keeping in view of heavy rush of admission in each course, whether Government or the Universities intend to increase the seats thereof;

(c) if so, when and how and details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement indicating the annual admission capacity in under-graduate and post-graduate courses in approved Engineering Colleges and Technological Institutions, as per 1983 Survey Report, is attached. This includes information pertaining to all engineering institutions including University institutions, affiliated colleges and Technological institu-

tions like Indian Institutes of Technology.

(b) to (d) Based on the report of Working Group on Technical Education, the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in February, 1978 observed that the present annual admission capacity to the various technical courses at all levels i.e., degree, diploma and post-graduate is adequate for the next decade. The Council has recommended selective expansion with reference to well established needs, emerging technologies and removal of educational imbalances in economically backward areas.

Statement

Degree Courses

State/Union Territory	Annual Admission Capacity (1983-84)
Northern Zone	
1. Delhi	827
2. Jammu & Kashmir	250
3. Chandigarh	365
4. Haryana	375
5. Punjab	485
6. Rajasthan	777
7. Uttar Pradesh	2644
	<hr/> 5723 <hr/>
Eastern Zone	
8. West Bengal	1832
9. Bihar	1384
10. Orissa	525
11. Assam	558
12. Tripura	120
	<hr/> 4419 <hr/>

1

2

Western Zone

13.	Maharashtra	2820
14.	Gujarat	2157
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1812
16.	Goa, Daman and Diu	144
		<hr/> 6943 <hr/>

Southern Zone

17.	Andhra Pradesh	2060
18.	Karnataka	4051
19.	Kerala	2125
20.	Tamil Nadu	4884
		<hr/> 13120 <hr/>

Post Graduate Courses

State Union Territory

Annual Admission Capacity
(1983-84)**Northern Zone**

1.	Delhi	409
2.	Chandigarh	85
3.	Haryana	60
4.	Punjab	66
5.	Rajasthan	149
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1120
		<hr/> 1889 <hr/>

1	2
Eastern Zone	
7. West Bengal	856
8. Bihar	292
9. Orissa	67
10. Assam	10
	<hr/> 1225 <hr/>
Western Zone	
11. Maharashtra	694
12. Gujarat	360
13. Madhya Pradesh	251
	<hr/> 1305 <hr/>
Southern Zone	
14. Andhra Pradesh	435
15. Karnataka	442
16. Kerala	130
17. Tamil Nadu	782
	<hr/> 1789 <hr/>

Ten Plus Two System in States

3538. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States, which have followed the pattern of Ten plus two system in education in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that some recommendations have been made by the Working Group of Planning Commission alongwith the outlay earmarked during the Seventh Five Year Plan commencing next April; and

(c) if so, what are the suggestions/ recommendations made by this Working Group of Planning Commission and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) 19 States and 9 Union Territories have adopted the 10+2 system in education in the country.

(b) and (c) The programmes and outlays recommended by the different Working Groups are under consideration of the Steering Group on Education are still awaited.

**Govt's approval to Investment by
Non-resident Indians**

3539. SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA : Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have
approved by way of issue of letter of
intent as on March 31, 1984 nine pro-
posals involving investment by non-
resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details in regard to (i)
the total amount of investment, (ii)

the names of the non-resident Indians
who have been granted letters of intent,
and (iii) the fields of their investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The investment involved in the
approved proposals is about Rs. 212
crores. The details about the applicants
and the items of manufacture are given
in the statement attached.

Statement

**List of Industrial Proposals from Non-resident Indians Approved by
Government.**

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Item of manufacture
1.	Shri P.B. Bhardwaj	Mild & Alloy Steel Rolled Products.
2.	Dr. D.K. Misra	Newsprint writing printing paper.
3.	Shri L.N. Mittal	PVC coated sheets.
4.	Shri V.S.C. Kowtha	Cotton, Synthetic & other blended yarn.
5.	Shri S.L. Chellaram	T.V. Picture tubes.
6.	Shri D.V. Gupta	Salicylic acid etc.
7.	M/s. Madras Hydraulic Pvt. Ltd.	High and super high pressure hydraulic hoses.
8.	Shri K.S. Bhullar	T.V. Picture tubes.
9.	Shri K.T. Thomas	Texturised coatings

Building of Deep Sea Fishing Boats in Indian Yards

3540. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given encouragement to building of deep sea fishing boats in Indian yards;

(b) the names of all such Indian yards which have actually built and delivered sea worthy deep sea fishing trawlers and their respective numbers;

(c) the names of other yards which claim to build deep sea fishing boats;

(d) whether any SDFC loans have been granted to boat yards which have yet to build and deliver boats; and

(e) if so, the loans sanctioned and the number of boats proposed to be built by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No deep sea fishing vessels have been constructed by the Indian shipyards after announcement of the measures in February, 1980 as the demand for fishing vessels had not developed in the earlier years.

(c) A statement containing list of indigenous shipyards registered for construction of deep sea fishing vessels is attached. The capacities of these shipyards are under review.

(d) and (e) SDFC grants loans to the purchasers of fishing vessels and not to the shipyards. A total sum of Rs. 519.21 lakhs towards loan to six purchasers of fishing vessels for getting eight vessels built in two indigenous shipyards has been sanctioned by the SDFC so far.

Statement

List of Registered Trawler Builders

Sl. No.	Name and address of the undertaking	Location of Shipyard (s)	Registered capacity
1	2	3	4

EAST COAST

1.	Cleback Boat Co. (P) Ltd., 6-B Tiljala Road, Calcutta-46.	(i) V Spur Road, Shibpur (W. Bengal)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
		(ii) 28 Foreshore Road, Dt. Howrah, Shibpur (W. Bengal).	
2.	The Shalimar Works Ltd., 4 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-700023.	Shibpur, Distt. Howrah, (W. Bengal)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
3.	East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers Ltd., P.B. No. 50, New Beach Road, Port Area, Kakinada, (Andhra Pradesh)	Kakinada Distt. East Godavary (Andhra Pradesh)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.

1	2	3	4
4.	A.C. Roy & Co., 61 Sudder Street, Calcutta-700016.	(i) Ghosury Dt. Howrah (W. Bengal)	2 Nos. upto upto 20 Mtrs. length p.a.
		(ii) Shibpur, Dt. Howrah (W. Bengal)	
5.	Hooghly Docking & Engg. Co. Ltd., 12 Mission Row, Calcutta-700001.	(i) Salkia, Dt. Howrah, (W. Bengal).	12 Nos. of all sizes p.a.
		(ii) Nazirgunge, Dt. Howrah, (W. Bengal)	
6.	P.S. & Co. Door No. 46.22.34, Waltiar Station Road, Visakhapatnam (A.P.)	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.

WEST COAST

7.	Bharati Shipyard Pvt. Ltd., 19 Bombay Mutual Bldg., Sir P.M. Road, Bombay-400001.	(i) Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	4 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
		(ii) Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).	
8.	Brunton & Co. Engineers Ltd., Ballard Road, Cochin-682001.	Mettancherry Dt. Ernakulam, (Kerala)	3 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
9.	West Coast Lighterage Co. Pvt. Ltd., 91/92, Bajaj Bhavan Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.	Bedi Port, Dist. Jamnagar, (Gujarat)	3 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
10.	Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Ramsar Works, Old Port, Bhavnagar-364001 (Gujarat).	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	6 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
11.	N.N. Shipbuilders & Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 602-B, Poonam Chambers, Shivsagar Estate, Worli, Bombay-400018.	Vill. Ghodbunder Distt. Thane (Maharashtra)	4 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.

1	2	3	4
12.	Goa Shipyard Ltd., Vasco-Da-Gama, Goa.	Vasco-Da-Gama, Goa.	8 Nos. of all sizes p.a.
13.	Samant Shipyards (P) Ltd., Swatantra Path, Opp. Canara Bank, Vasco-Da-Gama, Goa.	Mormugao, Goa.	4 Nos. upto 15 Mtrs. length p.a.
14.	Konkan Barge Builders (P) Ltd. 9 Loha Bhavan, P. D'mello Road, Bombay-400039.	Kurkul, Alibag, Kulaba, (Maharashtra)	4 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
15.	Mangla Engg. Pvt. Ltd., 12 Mata Niwas, 23 Dr. M.B. Raut Road, Bombay-400028.	Thane, Kolaba (Maharashtra)	8 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
16.	Empreiteiros Gerais (P) Ltd., PO Box No. 107, Station Road, Margo, Goa.	Thane Cortalim, Mormugoa, Gao	3 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
17.	Karnataka Engg. & Marine Co., Gonsalves Road, Kadri, Mangalore-575002.	Mangalore, S. Kanara (Karnataka)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
18.	V.M. Salgaocar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Salgaocar House, P.B. No. 14, Vasco-Da-Gama, Goa-403802.	Cortalim, Mormugao, Goa.	6 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
19.	Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd., "Chowgule House" Mormugao Harbour, Goa-403803.	(i) Sirigao Yard— Bicholim, Dt. Bardez, Goa. (ii) Gogha, Distt. Bhavnagar, (Gujarat)	12 Nos. of all sizes p.a.
20.	S.K. Dhondy & Co., Dondy Terrace, Khambatta Lane, Victoria Gardens, Bombay-400027.	Bomby (Maharashtra)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
21.	Shivam Engineers, Shanta-Alto, Pervorim, Bardez, Goa.	Marcela Goa.	4 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.

1	2	3	4
22.	Nrun Sea Craft, VIII/62, South Bank Road Zacharla ward, Nlleppey-688001.	Shertalled, Dt. Nlleppey, (Kerala)	2 Nos. upto 30.5 Mtrs. length p.a.
23.	Unique Enterprises, Edathil Building, 16/1733, PB No. 860, Cochin-682005.	Tehsil Nroor, Dist. Nlleppey, Stare Kerala.	4 Nos. upto 23 Mtrs. length p.a.
24.	Cochin Marine Corporation Post Box No. 2607, Ernakulam, Cochin-682031.	Tehsil-Kanaynnox Distt. Ernakulam State-Kerala	3 Nos. upto 20 Mtrs. length p.a.

Sports in Delhi University

3541. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sports activity in Delhi University is the most neglected;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give due regard to sports in the Delhi University;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from Delhi University and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Provision to Keep the Children in Creches for Full Day

3542. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) why there is no provision to keep the children throughout the day in the creches of Anganwadi when the

scheme is intended for children who belongs to the age group of 5 months to 5 years; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to provide full time creches in the Anganwadi centres so that the agriculture women workers and the poor peasant women and other working sections can avail of the opportunity to work effectively and substantially to make a living ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) There are no creches in Anganwadis under the Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services for children below 6 years of age. Anganwadis are designed to improve the nutritional and health status of children below 6 years. They are not meant exclusively for children of working mothers. Anganwadis work for a limited time only and cannot provide whole-day-care services which require more physical facilities (accommodation, water, furniture, etc.). Government do not propose to provide full-time creches in the Anganwadis. There is a separate scheme of Creches for the children of poor working and ailing mothers. This is administered through Central Social Welfare Board, which gives grants to voluntary organi-

sation for running creches. About 7000 creches are running under this scheme.

Restoration of Stoppages of East Coast Express in S.E.R.

3543. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 45 and 46 East Coast Express have been declared as Super Fast trains and many of its stoppage from various stations of S.E. Railway have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the commuters of Soro, Rupsa and Jaleswar Railway Stations have urged the authority to restore the stoppages of these stations as they have got no fast or super fast train except this which touch these stations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the local M.P. has also moved the authority to restore these stoppages;

(e) if so, the reaction thereto ;

(f) whether the stoppages of this train in Andhra Pradesh has also been reduced; and

(g) if so, in how many stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) In order to provide fast train between Secunderabad and Howrah, 45/46 East Coast Express was speeded up by withdrawing some of the stoppages enroute and extending the train to Secunderabad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) All the stoppages on S.E. Railway have been restored w.e.f. 23.7.84.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. : Sixteen stoppages in Andhra Pradesh were with-

drawn of which 4 stoppages have been restored w.e.f. 23.7.84.

Central Governments Employees in West Bengal Uncovered by C.G.H.S.

3544. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3059 on 15th March, 1984, regarding expenditure on CGHS during 1981-82 to 1983-84 and beneficiaries State-wise and state :

(a) the reasons for the difference in the number of beneficiaries in Delhi, Maharashtra, U.P. and West Bengal;

(b) what is the number of Central Government employees in Calcutta and in rest of West Bengal respectively and what proportion of these employees are covered by C.G.H.S.; and

(c) the reasons for keeping a substantial number of Central Government employees in West Bengal uncovered by C.G.H.S. and what is the proposal for bringing them under C.G.H.S., if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Central Government Health Scheme is primarily meant for Central Government employees and the number of beneficiaries mainly depend upon their concentration in different States/Cities.

(b) The total number of Central Government employees in West Bengal as per the report of the census of Central Government employees as on 31-3-1980 is 4,57,700 and out of this, 1,80,419 are in Calcutta. A total number of 50,460 Central Government employees are covered under the CGHS in Calcutta.

(c) A criteria of 7,500 Central Government employees have been kept for extension of C.G.H.S. to a new city. None of the cities other than Calcutta qualify under this criteria in West Bengal.

Highlighting Social Problems Through Films, etc.

3545. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have released for exhibition the first two documentaries produced under programme for a series of films depicting major social problems confronting the society such as, 'Kasoor' and 'Yes, I am a Working woman' for education and the problems confronting working, at home and in the society at large; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to identify subjects for the films and also to explore other ways for highlighting social problems confronting the society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Media Advisory Committee consisting of officials and experts in the field of audio-visual media, traditional media, journalism and films etc. has been constituted to advise the Ministry.

(ii) Besides the films, the Ministry is utilising other mediums also, like Radio, TV, outdoor publicity etc.

(iii) The Ministry is maintaining close liaison with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its media units.

Inadequate Dredging Operations in Hooghly River

3546. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many shore disposal sites have been set up by the Calcutta Port authorities and their location;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year only 5000,000 cubic meters of dredged spoil were dumped on the shore out of a total of 13.97 million cubic meters;

(c) if so, the reasons for such poor performance; and

(d) whether dredging operations in the river Hooghly are also inadequate because most of the dredger vessels are 15 to 20 years old and require to be replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) One shore disposal site has been set up by Calcutta Port Trust located at Jellingham, 12 Nautical miles south of Haldia.

(b) During 1982-83 the total amount of dredged spoil dumped a shore was 552,69 cu.m. out of the total dredging of 1.5 million cu.m. on river Hooghly.

(c) The process of dumping the spoil a shore is not only time consuming but also the output of the dredger gets reduced considerably. Further, dumping operations require to be suspended in adverse weather conditions strong tides etc.

(d) Out of the four dredgers owned by Calcutta port Trust three dredgers are over 15 years old. Though the old dredgers require heavy maintenance, the predicted drafts in the river are maintained by their optimal utilisation. In addition, one dredger belonging to Dredging Corporation of India is deployed in the estuary for maintaining the depths.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में विकलांग बच्चों के लिए आरक्षण

3547. श्री छीतूभाई गामित :

श्री के० मालन्ना : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार विकलांग बच्चों को प्राथमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तरों पर कुछ सुविधाएँ देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में विकलांग बच्चों के लिए कुछ स्थान आरक्षित किए जाते हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विकलांग बच्चों को उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का क्या व्यौरा है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगन) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा की योजना के अन्तर्गत विकलांग बच्चों के लिए निम्नलिखित भत्ते/सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं :

(क) पांच वर्ष की अवधि में खर्च किया जाने वाला 800 रुपये का उपकरण भत्ता ।

(ख) 400 रुपये प्रति बच्चा प्रतिवर्ष का पुस्तक तथा लेखन सामग्री भत्ता ।

(ग) 50 रुपये प्रति माह का परिवहन भत्ता ।

(घ) नेत्रहीन बच्चों के लिए 50 का रीडर भत्ता ।

(ङ.) निचले सिरे की अयोग्यता वाले गम्भीर रूप से विकलांगों के लिए 75/- रुपये प्रति माह अनुरक्षक भत्ता ।

यदि योजना के अन्तर्गत दाखिल किया गया कोई विकलांग बच्चा स्कूल परिसर के अन्तर्गत स्कूल के छात्रावास में रहता है तो

उसको परिवहन प्रभार की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी । जिस बच्चों के अभिभावकों की आय 750/- रुपये प्रतिमाह से कम है उनके मामले में इस प्रकार के छात्रावास व्यय को वहन करने के लिए केन्द्र निम्नलिखित खर्च वहन करेगा :—

(1) भोजन व्यय ।

(2) आवास व्यय ।

गम्भीर रूप से विकलांग कुछ बच्चों के लिए छात्रावास में सहायक अथवा आया की सहायता की आवश्यकता हो सकती है । छात्रावास के किसी भी पूर्णकालिक कर्मचारी की उसकी ड्यूटी के अलावा बच्चे को ऐसी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 50/- रुपये प्रति माह का विशेष वेतन ऐसे 3 या कम बच्चों के लिए दिया जायेगा ।

योजना के अनुसार शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता कार्यक्रमों एजेंसियों अर्थात् राज्य सरकारों, संघ शासित, क्षेत्रों आदि को प्रदान की जाती है ।

सूरतगढ़ बीकानेर रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

3548. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरतगढ़-बीकानेर रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ग) क्या छोटी लाइन पर बीकानेर शहर में रेलवे फाटक है और क्या इसे बड़ी लाइन में बदलने पर इन फाटकों को हटा दिया जाएगा;

(घ) बीकानेर में इस बड़ी लाइन पर रेलवे स्टेशन का निर्माण किस स्थान पर किया जा रहा है और यह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा,

(ड) बीकानेर शहर से रेलवे फाटक हटाने की मांग कब से की जा रही है; और

(च) क्या छोटी लाइन पर स्थित बीकानेर रेलवे स्टेशन पूर्ववत् बना रहेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। परियोजना का पूरा होना संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) और (ड) मौजूदा मीटर लाइन पर बीकानेर शहर में पांच समपार हैं। इनके स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने की मांग की जाती रही है। ऊपरी सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने अथवा बीकानेर स्टेशन का स्थान बदलने के वैकल्पिक प्रस्तावों की जाँच करने के लिए, राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से निक्षेप कार्य के रूप में एक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने तथा रिपोर्ट की जाँच होने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय किया जायेगा, बशर्ते कि संसाधन उपलब्ध हों।

(घ) और (च) परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मौजूदा बीकानेर जंक्शन स्टेशन पर बड़ी और मीटर लाइन का एक मिला-जुला टर्मिनल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। बहरहाल, वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है तथा विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन कर लेने के बाद इन पर विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-15 को चौड़ा करना

3549. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 15 का अधिकतर हिस्सा राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में से गुजरता है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की चौड़ाई केवल 12 फुट है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शरद ऋतु में सेना अपने वार्षिक अभ्यास करती है तो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर अपने वाहन चलाते समय प्रायः दुर्घटना होने का खतरा बना रहता है, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रक्षा दृष्टि में महत्व को देखते हुए, सड़क की चौड़ाई दुगुना करने का है; और

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की चौड़ाई 10 फुट से 24 फुट तक है। इसका अधिकांश भाग 10-12 फुट चौड़ा है।

(ग) से (ड) सेना के इस्तेमाल के समय यातायात में वृद्धि हो जाती है परन्तु इसके कारण किसी दुर्घटना की कोई खबर नहीं मिली है। तथापि अखिल भारतीय आधार पर सब प्रकार के काम की आन्तरिक प्राथमिकताओं और धन के उपलब्ध होने और यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को दो लेनों में चौड़ा करने और इसे उच्चस्तर का बनाने का काम चरणबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है। इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की कुल 875 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में से 30 किलोमीटर की दो लेनों में चौड़ा करने का पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है। लगभग 15 किलोमीटर को चौड़ा करने के लिए संस्वीकृति पहले ही जारी की जा चुकी है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में लगभग 10 किलोमीटर और मार्ग के चौड़ा करने के लिए संस्वीकृति देने का

प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए अनुमान की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Criteria Adopted for Allotment of Wagons to each Zonal Division

3550. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons available with the railways;

(b) the number of wagons allotted so far to each Zonal Railways and each Divisional Railways;

(c) the criteria so far adopted for the allotment of these wagons; and

(d) the reasons for not supplying the wagons as demanded by the Zonal Railways/Divisional railways and what steps Government propose to fulfil the demand of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The following was the ownership of wagons at the end of May, 84 by the Railways (in terms of 4—wheelers) :

Broad Gauge :	415542
Metre Gauge :	98138
Total :	513680

(b) The Railway Zone-wise ownership as at the end of May, 1984 was as follows :—

(in terms of 4—wheelers)

Broad Gauge :	
Central Railway	66878
Eastern Railway	80340
Northern Railway	65354
Southern Railway	27370

South Central Railway	30518
South Eastern Railway	99527
Western Railway	45555
Meter Gauge :	
Northern Railway	7028
North Eastern Railway	29367
Northeast Frontier Railway	14709
Southern Railway	9885
South Central Railway	13737
Westren Railway	23412

The wagons are allotted to the Zonal Railways. The Zonal Railways in turn fix Division-wise wagon holding in their respective areas.

(c) The criteria for holding the wagons by different railways is the likely demand by the various users of rail transport over any particular Zonal Railway. This is further regulated by the period of turn-round of the wagons etc. and thus a wagon pool balance for each Railway is fixed to meet their day-to-day requirements.

(d) As mentioned in (c) above the wagon availability is regulated through a pool balance and thus the demands of the different Zonal Railways are met according to their requirements by periodical adjustments. The present wagon availability is, by and large, adequate to meet the demand for wagons on current basis.

World Bank Loan for National Highways

3551. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount of loan offered by the World Bank during the Fifth Five Year Plan period for National Highways are the amount of its utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the World Bank did not offer any loan for the development of National Highways in the country.

**Common Entrance Test for Admission
in IIT Under Graduate Courses**

3552. **SHRI A.C. DAS :** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of IITs recently decided to review the entire question of Joint Entrance Examination for admission of an adequate number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students into the undergraduate courses;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether any Government instructions were issued recently to the various IITs to fill up the reserved seats to the maximum possible extent;

(d) if so, the actual impact of these instructions on the current years 'admission of SC/ST students; and

(e) the particulars of the instructions issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Council of IITs at its 24th meeting held on June 10, 1983 resolved that the IITs should encourage, prepare and coach eligible SC/ST students to enter into IITs thereby increasing the number of students filling up seats.

(c) to (e) In pursuance of the above said resolution of the Council of IITs, the IITs were directed to start a preparatory course of 10-12 months duration preceding the regular B. Tech. course. As a result of the preparatory course 52 SC/ST students have been offered admission by the IITs during the current academic session in addition to those who got through the Joint Entrance Examination.

**Providing an Additional Bogie in Place
of Mail Service Coach to
Siddheswar Express**

3553. **SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT :** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post and Telegraph Development desire to remove Railway Mail Service Coach attached to Siddheswar Express; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide one additional bogie in place of the Mail Service Coach ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No-such proposal has been received from Post and Telegraph Department so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**Diversion of the Route of Meerut-Lucknow
Express Through Bulandshahr-Khurja
and Kanpur**

3554. **SHRI BANARSI DAS :** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken to divert the route of Meerut-Lucknow Express through Bulandshahr-Khurja and Kanpur;

(b) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to divert 411/412 Meerut City-Lucknow Express via Bulandshahr-Khurja and Kanpur.

Renovation of Macheda Railway Station -

3555. **SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) details of the plan and programme of renovation of the Macheda Railway Station (Howrah-Kharagpur

Section, SER, i.e. construction of a new station building with sufficient booking counters and waiting rooms construction of a new bus stand, extension of foot-over-bridge etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction works have come to stand still;

(c) the reasons for so much delay in construction; and

(d) steps the Government propose to take to complete these were stand early date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Plan of work at present in progress at Mecheda Railway Station provides for construction of a new station building with sufficient booking counters, waiting hall, waiting rooms, and extension of foot-over-bridge. This work has been undertaken by the Railway as a deposit work for Koilaghat Thermal Power Station. A bus stand has also been planned as per plans approved by State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Due to increase in the scope of the work the cost estimate had to be revised. The revised costs have since been accepted by the Koilaghat Thermal Power Station on 4-7-84 and the work is now in full swing. There has been no avoidable delay in the extension of the work. The work for provision of the bus stand has already been completed.

Nationalisation of Shipping Industry

3556 SHRIMATI PARMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of shipping companies are incurring losses and are on the brink of bankruptcy; and

(b) if so, whether Government, in the interest of the workers and the country, propose to nationalised the shipping industry and ensure that no company is allowed to close-down without setting the dues of their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) A number of Indian Shipping Companies are incurring losses for the last few years. This is mainly due to the global recession in the shipping industry. It is, however, not possible to say if the companies are on the brink of bankruptcy.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Steps to promote Indian System of Medicine and Standardisation of Medicines of this System

3557. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government will take urgent steps to promote develop and utilise on wider scale the main Indian system of Medicines like Yoga, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy by sufficiently funding their activities?

(b) what steps Government have taken to encourage standardisation level medicines of these systems by promoting pharmacopoeia for manufacturing units;

(c) whether Government would encourage these systems on the rural level by the opening a net-work on public Health Centers or mini-P.H.C's at village level;

(d) whether Government propose to give some status to this systems in Government Hospitals, C.G.H.S. units and elsewhere without discrimination in favour of modern medicines; and

(e) if so, what efforts are being made to give special incentives to export of medicines of Indian systems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Government is already encouraging the development of Indian systems of medicine and Homoeopathy and sufficient funds for this purpose are being provided.

(b) Pharmacopathy Committees of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of Medicine have been set up. Two Pharmacopoeical Laboratories at Ghaziabad are engaged in evolving standards/testing of drugs in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. The Research Councils have also established Drug Standardisation Units. On the Homoeopathy side, four Volumes of Pharmacopoeia have already been published. Formularies indicating the textual methods of manufacture, the quantities of various ingredients etc. have been brought out for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine. This is the first step towards standardisation.

(c) A network of dispensaries of these systems of Medicine already exists in the states. Many states have also appointed the 3rd doctor from amongst practitioners of the Indian Systems of Medicine in P.H.C's.

(d) There is no discrimination in favour of any system of Medicine.

(e) The Ministry of Commerce have informed that following incentives are admissible against exports of Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha medicines :—

1. Cash Compensatory Support—10%
2. Import Replenishment—10%

Voice Communication Facility Between Motorman and Guards and Public Address System in Suburban Trains in Bombay

3558. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that voice communication facility between the motorman and guards is to be introduced in the Suburban Trains of Central Railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Public Address System in the EMU rakes of the Suburban Trains to inform the commuters of any unusual stoppage etc. and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Railways to implement this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Telephone communication facility between the motorman and guard has been provided on 3 electrical multiple unit suburban trains of Central Railway on experimental basis. The work is in hand for providing this facility on 12 more such trains.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Object of Health Guide Scheme and States where Implemented During Sixth Plan

3559. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the object of the Health Guide Scheme;

(b) the names of the states where such scheme has been implemented during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) whether such scheme has been implemented in Orissa during the above plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The

Health Guide Scheme has been devised with a view to educate and motivate the people to be conscious of their own premotive, preventive and positive health care aspects and be capable of meeting their requirements in this regard with full community involvement with active support and assistance from the Government.

(b) All the States and Union Territories except the States of J. & K., Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh, have been implementing the Scheme during the 6th Plan.

University Grants Commission Grant to State Universities in 1982 and 1983

3560. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grants made by the University Grants Commission to the State Universities in 1982 and 1983; (University-wise);

(b) the allocation of funds earmarked for the Universities this year 1984-85 (University-wise); and

(c) the amounts released so far to the Universities up to date this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The total grants paid by the UGC to State Universities during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in the attached statement.

(b) The Commission does not make an annual allocation of funds to each university. Grants are paid on the basis of progress of expenditure reported by the universities from time to time for implementation of the programmes approved by the Commission during each plan period.

(c) The grants released during 1984-85 upto 7-8-1984 are shown in column 4 of the attached statement.

Statement

Regarding U.G.C. grant to State Universities in 1982 and 1983.

Grants paid by the UGC to State Universities during 1982-83 and 1984-85 (upto 7-8-1984).

Name of Universities	1982-83	(Grant paid)	
		1983-84	1984-85 (upto 7-8-1984)
1	2	2	4
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra	139.39	100.31	32.23
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech.	12.02	29.03	22.63
3. Kakatiya	5.12	48.25	3.18
4. Nagarjuna	3.10	28.94	8.83
5. Osmania	76.39	93.57	10.91

1	2	3	4
6. Sri Krishna Devaraya	—	42.87	1'33
7. Sri Venkateswara	62.10	91.96	12.93
8. Dibrugarh	36.50	10.75	8.87
9. Gauhati	8.95	29.93	20.05
10. Bhagalpur	10.43	37.44	11.08
11. Bihar	12.84	24.17	22.96
12. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	7.00	2.00	0.35
13. Magadh	12.99	28.52	5.09
14. L.N Mithila	2.52	4.24	0.01
15. Patna	25.84	79.17	5.18
16. Ranchi	8.38	17.93	25.72
17. Gujarat	17.42	103.34	6.78
18. M S. University of Baroda	44.03	161.69	5.21
19. Sardar Patel	22.73	47.94	3.27
20. Saurashtra	17.16	64.96	2.24
21. South Gujarat	6.40	50.74	4.97
22. Kurukshetra	32.28	35.84	3.75
23. Maharishi Dayanand	—	49.45	35.43
24. Himachal Pradesh	19.28	41.38	9.57
25. Jammu	8.12	27.93	9.12
26. Kashmir	34.15	21.55	31.42
27. Bangalore	29.41	82.58	26.23
28. Karnataka	37.83	58.88	7.66
29. Mysore	30.01	65.45	6.64
30. Calicut	9.18	39.34	1.69
31. Cochin	10.29	41.27	21.75

1	2	3	4
32. Kerala	28.09	63.65	7.11
33. A.P. Singh	2.33	21.34	13.80
34. Bhopal	2.64	38.97	3.31
35. Indira Kala Sangeet	6.03	6.76	0.09
36. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	12.16	33.28	6.83
37. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	18.94	41.81	1.33
38. Jiwaji	13.97	23.14	5.03
39. Ravi Shankar	10.01	15.96	3.56
40. Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	38.85	52.17	20.36
41. Vikram	19.28	38.09	9.91
42. Bombay	60.05	175.36	6.62
43. Marathwada	18.08	58.68	2.70
44. Nagpur	27.73	88.31	5.79
45. Poona	43.75	151.54	12.07
47. S.N.D.T. Women's	21.23	27.85	25.39
47. Shivaji	8.52	64.62	5.88
48. Berhampur	19.10	23.65	11.94
49. Sambalpur	26.45	37.06	2.16
50. Utkal	19.67	58.21	3.29
51. Manipur	1.97	51.57	30.31
52. Guru Nanak Dev	23.19	46.76	5.29
53. Panjab	57.69	194.88	27.82
54. Punjabi	20.36	38.76	2.82
55. Jodhpur	23.85	72.28	17.38
56. Rajasthan	55.69	88.91	9.03

1	2	3	4
57. Udaipur	11.17	962	26.57
58. Annamalai	12.37	98.83	7.63
59. Madras	35.99	68.21	6.52
60. Madurai Kamraj	25.21	112.71	7.63
61. Perarignear Anna University of Tech.	45.78	135.25	11.39
62. Tamil University	—	0.34	1.08
63. Agra	14.22	13.17	14.42
64. Allahabad	50.08	51.65	32.73
65. Garhwal	7.44	10.66	1.10
66. Gorakhpur	17.71	44.27	45.18
67. Kanpur	11.26	8.25	0.30
68. Kashi Vidyapith	6.96	12.07	0.75
69. Kumaon	4.38	4.33	0.80
70. Lucknow	22.76	60.35	12.14
71. Meerut	7.82	23.83	10.95
72. Roorkee	97.98	232.07	14.70
73. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	5.36	2.25	2.21
74. Burdwan	26.18	31.20	7.82
75. Calcutta	53.20	164.89	36.45
76. Jedavpur	54.66	164.88	6.60
77. Kalyani	13.13	40.93	1.22
78. North Bengal	17.88	39.84	3.86
79. Rabindra Bharati	21.09	9.50	14.84

Upgradation of Categories in Indian Railways—

3561. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been general upgradation in all categories both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted on Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the percentage of upgradation given in these categories ;

(c) whether in many categories like Section Officers working in Railway Board, the upgradation has been negligible, if so, the percentage in this category ; and

(d) steps taken to brighten their chances of promotion in Senior Scale to bring them at par with the Central Secretariat Service Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) There has been no general upgradation in the categories of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff on the Indian Railways. The upgradation that had been done on the Indian Railways in the Gazetted Cadre was on selective basis on worth of charge and there is no fixed percentage. In the case of Non-gazetted categories where a number of cadres are involved, the upgradation had been done on percentage basis which varies for the different categories of staff.

(c) and (d) Section Officers and other Railway Board Secretariat Service officers working in the Railway Board do not form part of either the Organised Services of Indian Railways or the Central Secretariat Service. The upgradation as has been done to the category of Section Officers in the Railway Board is not negligible. As the Railway Board Secretariat Service Officers do not form part of the Central Secretariat Service, the chances of promotion in the Senior Scale are bound to differ with that of the Central Secretariat Service officers. However, to provide

avenues of promotion in the case of genuine hardships in this category from time to time *ad-hoc* steps have been taken.

टुण्डला के जोनल रेलवे अधिकारी के निवास स्थान पर प्रदर्शन

3562. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आगरा से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 1984 के दैनिक "अमर उजाला" की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नौकरियाँ देने के सम्बन्ध में 15 जुलाई, 1984 से टुण्डला के लोको गेट पर आमरण अनशन किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त आमरण अनशन पर बैठे व्यक्तियों को रेलवे अधिकारियों के कहने पर रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उनका जबरदस्ती इलाज किया गया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आमरण अनशन पर बैठे व्यक्तियों की माँगें पूरी न होने और उनकी गिरफ्तारी के विरोध में, लगभग 200 महिलाओं जोनल रेलवे अधिकारी टुण्डला (डिवीजनल) इंजीनियर) के निवास स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : पूर्णतया सद्भाव के तौर पर रेल कर्मचारियों के कुछ आश्रितों को 1975-76 में टुण्डला स्थित रेल स्थापनाओं में तकनीकी व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण देने की सुविधा प्रदान की गयी थी। इन आश्रितों से सांकेतिक शुल्क के रूप में प्रति माह एक रुपया वसूल किया जाता

था और उन्हें स्पष्ट रूप से बता दिया गया था कि उनके लिए रेलों पर नौकरी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए रेलों का कोई दायित्व नहीं होगा। रेलों पर भर्ती नियमों में भी इस प्रकार के मामलों में रोजगार प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इनमें से छः लड़कों ने 15-7-84 से लोको शेड/टुण्डला में भूख हड़ताल शुरू कर दी। वे इस आधार पर रेलों में रोजगार की मांग कर रहे थे कि उन्हें रेलों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किया गया है तथा उनसे सांकेतिक शुल्क के रूप में प्रति माह एक रुपया वसूल किया गया है। इन लड़कों की सम्बन्धी 25-30 महिलाओं ने भी भूख-हड़ताल करने वालों का साथ दिया।

19-7-1984 को इन लड़कों की विगड़ती हुई हालत को देखकर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस/टुण्डला ने उन्हें वहाँ से हटा दिया और उनमें से दो को जिनकी हालत बहुत ही गम्भीर हो गई थी, रेलवे डाक्टर की सलाह से जबरदस्ती खाना खिलाया गया। तदनन्तर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस ने इन लड़कों को छोड़ दिया।

इस मामले में आगे कोई कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

New Railway Line from Khargone to Khandwa

3563. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a new railway line from Khargone to Khandwa which is an old demand of that backward area ;

(b) whether any survey of this line has been made ;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work of this line will be commenced ; and

(d) funds if any allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (d) A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for construction of a railway line from Khandwa to Khargone has been approved recently. Preliminary arrangements for taking up of the survey are on hand. On receipt and examination of the survey report, a decision regarding construction of the line will be taken subject to availability of resources and clearance by the Planning Commission.

जगदलपुर, दांतेवाड़ा और किरन्दुल में आरक्षण व्यवस्था

3564. श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाल्टेयर और किरन्दुल के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी संख्या 1 के लिए इस आरक्षण व्यवस्था केवल हावड़ा से कोरापुर तक के लिए की जा रही है और जगदलपुर, दांतेवाड़ा, वापिली किरन्दुल और बेलाडिला के लिए कोई आरक्षण व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जगदलपुर, दांतेवाड़ा और बस्तर स्थित किरन्दुल जाने वाले यात्रियों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने हेतु क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) 1 अप वालतेरु-किरन्दुल पैसेंजर गाड़ी वालतेरु से किरन्दुल तक केवल दिन के समय ही चलती है। चूँकि इसमें रात की यात्रा शामिल नहीं है। इसलिए इस गाड़ी में स्थान के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**Indian Council of Historical Research
Project 'Towards Freedom'**

3565. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Towards Freedom" Project of the Indian Council of Historical Research was sponsored by Government to bring out the volumes as a corrective measures of the 'transfer of Power' volumes of the British Government ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some persons in charge of the compilation and editing of the project have been brought from non-academic fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :
(a) The volumes of the project 'Towards Freedom' are intended to present a comprehensive, objective and authoritative work on India's Struggle for Freedom during the period 1937-47.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Indian Council of Historical Research, the scholars engaged in compilation/editing of the volumes of the project are academic persons with vast experience in their respective fields of study.

**Viability Study of the Shipping
Companies**

3566. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SHIP-
PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had initiated extensive viability study of shipping companies ;

(b) if so, whether on the recommendations of the viability report, Government are considering to merge 40 odd shipping companies, neck-deep in financial troubles, into four or five viable units ;

(c) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ;

(d) what are the other points studied by the viability study undertaken by Government ; and

(e) what are the other steps being taken to improve the working of the shipping companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The viability studies being undertaken will broadly assess the degree of assistance required to be given to the company concerned in order to make it or keep it viable in a given time frame and on the basis of certain reasonable assumptions of anticipated freight rates etc. The studies would also include an assessment of various financial and other measures which can improve the performance of the company.

(e) Government is extending financial assistance and cargo support to Indian shipping companies to the extent feasible. Clearance for acquisition of newer and more fuel efficient vessels is also being given to the extent possible.

**'Deaths due to Cholera in Bihar and
Uttar Pradesh**

3567. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cholera has broken out in various parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh recently ;

(b) what are the number of persons died as a result thereof during the period 1 April, 1984 to 31 July, 1984 in those States ;

(c) whether a number of persons have died for lack of medicines ; and

(d) the steps which are being taken by Government of India to meet the situation and for the supply of adequate medicines to save the lives of poor persons in those States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) No outbreak of Cholera has been reported from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. While no death has been reported from Bihar, one death has been reported from Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. On request from the Government of Bihar, the required quantities of drugs including Oral Rehydration Salt packets, Halogen tablets disinfectants etc. have been made available through Medical Stores Depots to Bihar State. No such request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए छात्रा केन्द्र

3568. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के लिए 50 प्रतिशत और बालिका केन्द्रों के लिए 90 प्रतिशत धनराशि उपलब्ध कराती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश को उसके 1984-85 की योजना के अन्तर्गत अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के सामान्य कार्यक्रम और बालिका केन्द्रों के लिये 1984-85 की कितनी कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है और ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक के लिए कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां। गैर-अनौपचारिक शिक्षा

कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता मध्य प्रदेश के सहित शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े नौ राज्यों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

(ख) केवल लड़कियों के लिए 3,768 गैर-अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों को 63,24,586-00 रुपये दिए गए हैं। 50 : 50 की पद्धति के अन्तर्गत सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है।

**Steps taken to Reduce Waiting time
Vessel sat Ports**

3569. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our vessels have to wait for a good number of days to touch the dock ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to reduce the waiting time ;

(c) what was the maximum and minimum pre-berthing waiting time of our vessels at ports of Bombay, Cochin, Haldia and Madras, during the year 1983-84, separately ; and

(d) total mandays lost due to strikes, etc. in ports of country during 1983-84 giving details in respect of each port separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Sometimes.

(b) Many schemes aiming at additional capacities at the ports such as construction of additional berths, acquisition of new plant and equipment, etc. have been taken up in the Sixth Plan.

To meet the increasing demand of import/export traffic of the hinterland of Bombay and ease pressure on that port, Nhava Sheva Port Project has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 506 crores and work on the Project has begun.

Measures are also being taken for maximising labour and equipment productivity and improving turn round

time of vessels by better management of cargo handling.

(c) Port	Maximum preberthing waiting time during 1983-84	Minimum preberthing waiting time during 1983-84
Bombay	57 days	Nil
Cochin	21 days	Nil
Madras	10 days	Nil
Haldia	38 days	Nil

(d) Total mandays lost due to strikes etc. in Major Ports during 1983-84 are :

Port	Mandays lost	Reason
Calcutta	339859 days	332000 mandays were lost in March 84 due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike from 16.3.84.
Haldia	47004 days	38542 mandays were lost in March 84 due to All India Port and Dock Workers strike which commenced from 16.3.1984.
Paradip	37915 days	64336 mandays were lost due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.
Visakhapatnam	189489 days	188253 mandays were lost on account of All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.
Madras	214811 days	Due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.
Tuticorin	29806 days	Due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.
Cochin	97295 days	Due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84 &

1

2

3

Mangalore

20126 days

strike launched by the Port Labour from 23.12.83 to 4.1.84 on the issue of handling ICD containers.

Due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.

Mormugao

48066 days

Due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.

Bombay

456938 days

451767 mandays lost due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.

Kandla

45209 days

Due to All India Port & Dock Workers strike in March '84.

Proposal for Air-conditioned Coaches in Mangalore Trivandrum Day Express Train

3570. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Day Express running between Mangalore and Trivandrum is being increasingly used by foreign tourists visiting Kerala ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce air-conditioned coaches in this train for the benefit of these tourists ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) The record of foreign tourists travelling by 49/50 Trivandrum-Mangalore Express trains is not available since these are unreserved day time trains. Also, no separate counters are kept for issue of tickets to foreign tourists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise,

Introduction of a Train between Chandigarh and Lucknow Via Moradabad

3571. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to run a train between Chandigarh and Lucknow via Moradabad ; and

(b) if so, by what time this train is proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to run a direct train between Chandigarh and Lucknow via Moradabad.

Construction of a Link National Highway from Kodarma to Govindpur via Giridih between National Highway

3572. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a 130 kilometres long link National Highway from Kodarma (NH-31) to Govindpur (G.T. Road National Highway No. 2) via Giridih between National Highway No. 31 and No. 2, nearly 20,000 light and heavy goods vehicles bound for Kodarma, Narada, Patna, Darbhanga, Nepal etc. have to pass through Barhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of the above link National Highway 16 Litres of extra diesel or petrol per vehicle per day is consumed by 20,000 vehicles ; and

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to construct the 130 kilometre long link National Highway in this coal, iron, mica bearing area with a view to have a smooth transportation route and conserve foreign exchange and avoid national wastage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Kodarma on National Highway 31 and Govindpur on National Highway 2 are connected by a two lane all weather National Highways via Barhi the distance between these two places being about 164 kms. Kodarma is also connected with Govindpur via Giridih by a State Highway the distance being about 130 kms.

According to 1983 traffic census the number of light and heavy vehicles plying towards Patna on the route is 7245.

(b) and (c) The difference in the distance between Kodarma and Govindpur via Barhi and Giridih is about 34 kms. The extra diesel consumed will be approximately 6 litres per vehicle.

The route between Kodarma to Govindpur via Giridih does not qualify for being declared as National Highway

and therefore there is no proposal under consideration.

Number of P.G. Institutes of Engineering and Technology

3573. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise list of Post-graduate institutes of Engineering and Technology ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no Central institute of Engineering and Technology in the State of Kerala ; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken to remedy this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A statement containing State-wise list of 84 Institutions conducting approved post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology is attached.

(b) and (c) The Central Government have established 15 Regional Engineering Colleges—one each in major states of the country—as a joint venture of the Central and concerned State Governments. One of these colleges has been established at Calicut in the State of Kerala

All non-University institutions including Regional Engineering Colleges and Indian Institutes of Technology receive Central grant on 100% basis for approved post-graduate courses. In the university departments the assistance is provided for 5 years/plan period.

As regards admission to post-graduate courses, no seats are allotted to any State for admission which is open to students from all over the country.

Statement**ANDHRA PRADESH :**

1. College of Engg. Tirupathi Sri Venkatesh University, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Andhra University, Waltair.
3. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
4. Kakatiya University, Warangal.
5. Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

ASSAM

6. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh.
7. Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.

BIHAR :

8. Patna University, Patna.
9. Regional Instt. of Technology, Jamshedpur.
10. Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
11. National Institute of Foundry & Forge Tech. Ranchi.
12. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
13. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.

GUJARAT :

14. M.S. University, Baroda.
15. S.V. Regional Engg. College, Surat.
16. L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
17. L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
18. Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
19. School of Planning, Ahmedabad.

HARYANA :

20. Regional Engineering Colleges, Kurukshetra.

21. Technology Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.

KARNATAKA :

22. Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal.
23. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
24. Visveswaraya College of Engg. Bangalore University.
25. S.K.S.J. Technology Institute, Bangalore.
26. Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.
27. National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
28. B.M.S. College, Bangalore.
29. J.C.R. College of Engineering, Mysore.

KERALA :

30. Cochin University, Kerala.
31. Regional Engineering College, Calicut.
32. Engineering College, Trichur.
33. College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
34. T.K.M. College of Engineering, Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH :

35. Sagar University, Sagar.
36. Regional Engg. College, Bhopal.
37. Govt. Engg. College, Jabalpur.
38. Govt. Engg. and Tech. College, Raipur.
39. Sh. G.S. Institute of Technology, Indore.

MAHARASHTRA :

40. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
41. Deptt. of Chem. Tech. University of Bombay.
42. L.I.T. Nagpur, University of Nagpur.
43. Deptt. of Pharmacy, Nagpur University.
44. Regional Engg. College, Nagpur.
45. Govt. Engg. College, Poona.

- 46. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
- 47. Walchand College of Engg. Sangali.
- 48. Bombay College of Pharmacy, Kalina.
- 49. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay.

ORISSA :

- 50. Sambalpur University.
- 51. Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.

PUNJAB :

- 52. Punjab University, Punjab.
- 53. Thapar College of Engineering and Tech. Patiala.
- 54. Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.

RAJASTHAN :

- 55. Birla Institute of Tech. and Science, Pilani.
- 56. M.B.M. Engg. College, Jodhpur.
- 57. Malviya Regional Engg. College, Jaipur.

TAMIL NADU :

- 58. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
- 59. A.C. College of Technology, Madras University.
- 60. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
- 61. Regional Engg. College, Tiruchirapalli.
- 62. Govt. College of Engg. Coimbatore.
- 63. P.S.G. College of Tech. Coimbatore.
- 64. Coimbatore Instt. of Tech. Coimbatore.
- 65. Thiagarajat College of Engg. Madurai.

UTTAR PRADESH :

- 66. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

67. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
68. Allahabad University, Allahabad.
69. Roorkee University, Roorkee.
70. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
71. Pant College of Tech, Pantnagar.
72. Motilal Nehru Regional Engg. College, Allahabad.
73. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
74. M.M.M. Engg. College, Gorakhpur.

WEST BENGAL :

75. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
76. Calcutta University, Calcutta.
77. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
78. Regional Engg. College, Durgapur.
79. Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.

DELHI :

80. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.
81. Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi.
82. College of Pharmacy, Pushap Vihar.
83. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

CHANDIGARH :

84. Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.

Defects in Locomotive Driver's Cabins

operational defects making the working conditions unsafe;

3574. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH ;

PROF. AJIT KUMAR

MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard ?

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the recent study conducted by the Department of Physiology, Calcutta the locomotive drivers' cabins have serious

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The Ministry of Railways is not aware of any study conduct-

ed by Department of Physiology, Calcutta in regard to locomotive drivers' cabins. However, an article on this subject and appeared in Financial Express of July 24, 1984. According to information collected from Dr. R.N. Sen Professor and Head, Ergonomics Laboratory, Department of Physiology, Calcutta University, this article was not published by the Department of Physiology. It was also understood from him that one Shri A. Ganguli prepared a Project Report under a Fellowship Grant on this subject. The above Report has not been made available to the Ministry of Railways by the University.

(b) and (c) In view of the position explained in (a), no further details can be furnished.

India's Population Growth Rate

3575. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of India's population growth and that of Gujarat;

(b) the projected population growth of India and Gujarat by the year 200 A.D.;

(c) whether this high rate of population growth lowers per capita income;

(d) whether high rate of population growth is attributed to the basic problem of poverty which creates the compulsion to have more and more children; and

(e) if so, the approach proposed to be made to tackle population control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India provides annual estimates of birth and death rates. The natural growth rate obtained as difference between these birth and death rates in respect of India and Gujarat for the year 1982 is 21.9

and 22.6 per thousand population respectively.

(b) It is aimed to reach the Net Reproduction Rate of Unity, in the country by the year 2000 A.D.

(c) Per capita income may be lowered if the rate of population growth is not matched by the corresponding or higher growth in the State or National Domestic Product.

(d) Decadal population growth rate in India which had been steadily increasing since 1941-51 reached almost a plateau during 1971-81. The increase in the population growth rate has primarily been due to the fact that the decline in mortality rate in India was steeper than the decline in birth rate. However, it is generally recognised that poverty and high growth rate of population are inter-linked.

(e) A well defined strategy has been evolved to promote the Family Welfare Programme. The salient feature of the strategy are: intensified efforts to spread awareness and information through imaginative use of multi-media and interpersonal communication strategies; provision of services and supplies as close to the door steps of the acceptors as possible; development of facilities for rapid increase in female literacy; population education to the youth in schools and colleges as well as those out of schools; assistance and support of the elected representatives of the people; proper linkages with other Ministries and Departments concerned; incentives to individual acceptors and State Governments and close monitoring and follow-up of the programme at all levels.

Implementation of Centrally-Sponsored Scheme in Orissa

3576. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some centrally-sponsored schemes under the Ministry of Education and Culture are under implementation in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Orissa towards implementing those Centrally-sponsored Schemes in the 6th Plan (year-wise); and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) the details thereof ?

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

*Grants released to Government of Orissa for Centrally Sponsored Schemes
* in the 6th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Upto 7/84)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Elementary Education						Sharing basis Centre : State
1. Non-formal Education elementary age-group children	...	50.64	31.88	28.22	*	50 : 50
2. Non-formal Education centres exclusively for girls	3.61	9.40	90 : 10
3. Appointment of women teachers in primary schools	1.07	39.40	80 : 20
4. Cash awards for enrolment of girls at elementary level	14.25	*	100% Centre
II. Adult Education						
1. Rural Functional literacy Project	15.00	55.92	56.41	66.70	38.00	100% (Upto 7/84) Centre
2. Post-literacy and followed up programme	5.19	*	100% Centre

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Strengthening of Administrative structure for Adult Education						
	0.80	0.80	...	4.00	*	100% Centre
III. Development of Hindi						
1. Opening of Hindi Teacher- Training Colleges in Non-Hindi speaking States						
	1.02	...	*	100%
2. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs						
	0.24	2.69	1.27	9.22	*	50 : 50

* Grants will be released after receiving the requirements from the State Government.

Nationalisation of Industries Run by Monopoly Houses

AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

3577. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vessels that have been permitted by the Directorate General of Shipping to be scrapped;

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise the industries run by the monopoly houses for bringing about radical changes in the economy of the country; and

(b) whether there is delay in inviting tenders for breaking and other allied issues because of the unrealistic guidelines issued by Metal Scrap Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken so far in the matter ?

(c) if so, steps likely to be taken to help the shipping industry in getting rid of unwanted ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Directorate General of Shipping has approved, in principle, the sale of 27 vessels for scrapping during the period May 18, 1983 till July 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) and (c) There has been no delay in inviting tenders for breaking of ships. However, there was some delay in the scrapping of vessels as the procedure for payment of customs duty was chang-

Alleged Unrealistic Guidelines of Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Delaying Scrapping of Ships

3578, SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING

ed and the beaching of vessels for scrapping at Bombay Port was stopped.

The new procedure for payment of customs duty has been notified by the Collector (Customs) and a policy decision has been taken that Indian flag vessels should be tendered for sale/scrapping at Ports other than Bombay and Calcutta also. Indian Shipowners will deliver these vessels at the respective ship breaking yard. It has also been decided that Directorate General of Shipping would furnish the list of vessels permitted for scrapping of Metal Scrap Trading Corporation who would organise tender sale along with the concerned Indian shipowners.

मेहसाना से मनकानाज तक रेल किराया

3579. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के मेहसाना विरमगांव लाइन पर मनकानाज-भीसाना से मेहसाना जाने के लिए रेल किराया 1.10 रुपया है और मेहसाना से इस स्टेशन को आने के लिए 1.00 रुपया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अग्रेतर यात्रा के लिए 10 पैसे अधिक लेने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसे लेना तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, यह कब से किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) इस दूरी का सामान्य किराया एक रुपया है । 8-4-83 से मनकानाज-भीसाना हॉल्ट स्टेशन पर प्रति टिकट 10 पैसे की अतिरिक्त राशि हॉल्ट सेवा प्रभार के रूप में ली जा रही थी । अब 10-8-84 से यह हॉल्ट सेवा प्रभार लेना बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

Withdrawal of Booking Money for Maruti Cars

3580. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several applicants who have booked cars with Maruti Udyog Limited have applied for withdrawal of initial deposit amount;

(b) the number of such applicants who have claimed refund from Maruti Udyog Limited till 30th June, 1984 details category-wise;

(c) how much of the dues have already been refunded;

(d) whether any plan has been devised for increasing the production of Maruti Cars, if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the steps Government have taken to maintain the price level of Maruti cars to the applicants; and

(f) the details of expected yearly production figures for the next five years and the allocation for sale, yearly at each selling centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Out of 1,21,421 customers who booked for Maruti cars, 1945 had applied for cancellation upto 30th of June, 1984.

(c) Refunds have been made to 1976 of the applicants who had applied for cancellation upto the 30th June, 1984.

(d) The production programme of Maruti envisages steadily rising production every year, with output being 20,000 vehicles during 1984-85 and increasing to 1,00,000 vehicles in 1988-89.

(e) Maruti is exercising strict control over costs in order to maintain the price level of the vehicles for as long as possible.

(f) The target of production for the next five years is as follows :

1984-85	20,000 vehicles
1985-86	40,000 vehicles

1986-87	60,000 vehicles
1987-88	80,000 vehicles
1988-89	100,000 vehicles

The inter-city allocation of vehicles will be broadly in proportion to the bookings subject to providing a minimum number of vehicles to each dealer in order to enable him to financially break-even.

Factual Job Analysis of Gangmen of Eastern Railway

3581. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Labour Enforcement Officer (C) Chirkunda in his report to R.L.C. (C) Dhanbad vide letter No. 45(18)/83/CKD dated 23 December, recommended for factual job analysis to determine the Schedule of work of Gangmen which can be actually done by Gangmen within 8 hours due to substantial change in the working condition of Gangmen;

(b) whether the recommended that the illegal lay off of Gangmen under P.W.I./Kaloobathan, eastern Railway from 12 December, 1983 to 21 December 1983 should be considered and decided as on duty; and

(c) if so, the action taken for factual job analysis of Gangmen and payment of the wages of the Gangmen under P.W.I./Kaloobathan for the period of illegal lay off ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Memorandum from Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality, W.B.

3582. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated 7 July, 1984 from Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality, West Bengal;

(b) whether they have sought permission for extending Municipality's water supply clamping it with the Railway Bridge girder of Ichapore Railway khal Bridge on the eastern Railway to provide drinking water to the people living at Kumarpara; and

(c) if so, decision taken by the Railways thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) North Barrackpore Municipality has been asked to furnish technical details of the proposed work.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका अस्पताल मोतीबाग में होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों का प्रावधान

3583. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री रामसिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने मोतीबाग में एक अस्पताल खोला है जिसमें रोगियों को देखने के लिए होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या उस अस्पताल में होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक विंग खोलने की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) मोतीबाग में 1963 से नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का एक एलौपैथिक अस्पताल है।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में एक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

नार्थ एवेन्यु क्षेत्र में होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलने का निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब

3584. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री नई दिल्ली, नगर पालिका द्वारा नार्थ एवेन्यु क्षेत्र में होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलने के बारे में 15 मार्च, 1984 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3050 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नार्थ एवेन्यु क्षेत्र में होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलने के बारे में सरकार के विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय लिए जाने में इतना विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उस क्षेत्र में उक्त औषधालय कब तक खोल दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सेवाओं के पुनर्गठन के बारे में एक अध्ययन शुरू किया गया है। नार्थ एवेन्यु क्षेत्र में एक होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोलने का निर्णय अध्ययन समाप्त होने के बाद ही किया जाएगा।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की पोलिक्लिनिक में ई०एन०टी० विशेषज्ञों का उपलब्ध न होना

3585. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की पोलिक्लिनिक में कोई ई०एन०टी० विशेषज्ञ नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ई०एन०टी० विशेषज्ञ की व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) हां।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि इस पद को शीघ्र भरने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Officers of Indian Railway Accounts Service on Deputation to Various Ministries, Etc.

3586. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines laid down or procedure followed in sending Officers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service on deputation to the various Ministries/Departments and Public Undertakings and Statutory Corporations ; and

(b) the particulars of Officers of this Service at present on deputation and the posts held by them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Guidelines laid down by the Government for all deputations are equally applicable to officers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service. Normally volunteers are called for deputations to Public Undertakings and Statutory Corporations and for deputation at the Centre the names are sponsored on the basis of suitability with reference to guidelines laid down.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Deputed to	Post held
1.	Shri C.S. Sharma	Ministry of Works and Housing	Deputy Secretary
2.	Kumari Sujata Chauhan	Department of Rehabilitation	Director
3.	Shri G. Chatterjee	Department of Science and Technology	Joint Secretary (IFA)
4.	Smt. Priya Prakash	Ministry of Irrigation	Joint Secretary
5.	Smt. Arti Khosla	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Director (Training)
6.	Shri IK Rasgotra	Ministry of Defence	Joint Secretary/ Administration
7.	Shri AK Banerjee	Ministry of External Affairs	Joint Secretary (IFA)
8.	Shri Satish Khurana	Ministry of Energy	Joint Secretary (IFA)
9.	Shri A Prasad	Bureau of Public Enterprises	Director
10.	Shri P Matilal	Department of Mines	Director
11.	Shri P Rajagopalan	Department of Expenditure	Director
12.	Shri SN Mathur	Department of Atomic Energy	Director (IFA)
13.	Shri R Parthasarathy	Oil India Limited	Deputy Project Manager
14.	Shri RM Arora	Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited	Chief Manager, Finance
15.	Shri Gurdeep Singh	Indian Railway Construction Company Limited	Manager Accounts
16.	Shri RK Sinha	Indian Railway Construction Company Limited	Manager Accounts

1	2	3
17. Shri AK Khanna	Indian Railway Construction Company Limited	Manager Accounts
18. Smt. Maya Sinha	Indian Audit and Accounts Department Allahabad	Senior Deputy Accountant General
19. Shri EK Namboori	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Director of Management Accounts
20. Shri PV Kawthalkar	Nhava Seva Port Trust	Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer
21. Smt. Saroj Rajwade	Office of the Accountant General Simla	Deputy Accountant General
22. Shri SG Gregory	Office of the Accountant General	Deputy Accountant General
23. Shri NN Kansal	Post and Telegraph Board	Deputy Director General
24. Shri RN Joshi	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	Controller of Accounts
Foreign Assignments		

S. No.	Name	Deputed to	Post held
1.	Abdul Bari	IRCON/Iraq	Director Finance
2.	DN Basu	IRCON/Iraq	Chief of Section (Finance)
3.	N Krishnamurthy	IRCON/Iraq	Chief of Section (Finance)
4.	KB Verma	Zambia/RITES	Senior Systems Analyst
5.	SKN Nair	Iraq/IRCON	Chief Accounts Officer
6.	GR Suman	Iraq/RITES	Project Manager Finance
7.	SN Trivedi	Mozambique/RITES	Financial Project Adviser
8.	S Santhanam	Mozambique/RITES	Financial Management Adviser
9.	S Tewari	Mozambique/RITES	Financial Manager
10.	BB Sarkar	Mozambique/RITES	Financial Manager

1	2	3
11. KK Mitra	Mozambique/RITES	Financial Manager
12. MS Khan	Saudi Arabia/IRCON	Accounts Officer
13. VP Dang	Ghana/RITES	Financial Consultant
14. GV Subramanyan	Ghana/RITES	Accounting Expert
15. A Das Gupta	Ghana/RITES	Accounting Expert
16. RN Soni	Zimbabwe/RITES	Sr. Consultant Computer
17. SV Sastry	World Bank Sudan	Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
18. S Balachandran	Nigerian Railway Corporation	Data Processing Manager
19. SS Goyal	Papua New Guinea/ADB	Financial Analyst

Reclassification of Gate Keepers as Continuous Workers

3587. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number vacancies of Gate Keepers at Manned Level Crossings Gates on Indian Railways with Division-wise break-up ;

(b) whether Gangmen having 8 hours duty are reluctant to work as Gate Keepers who are having 12 hours duty ; and

(c) reasons why the Gate Keepers are not reclassified as continuous workers and vacancies are not filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cancellation of trains during 1983 and 1984

3588. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of trains are cancelled every year ;

(b) if so, the number of trains cancelled during the year 1983 and from January to June 1984 at each zone and particularly in Gujarat ;

(c) reasons for cancellation of these trains ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to solve the problem thereby avoiding inconvenience to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Higher Education through T.V.

3589. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start higher education through Television ;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued in this respect to various universities ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether any experiment has been made, if so, the result achieved ; and

(e) by when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission has taken the initiative to utilise one hour transmission time assigned for higher education programmes through INSAT-IB. The Commission is developing a Mass Communication and Educational Technology Programmes. To begin with, four Universities/Deemed-to-be-Universities, namely, Poona, Gujarat, Jamia Millia Islamia and Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, have been identified for the establishment of Educational Media Research Centres and two Universities, namely, Roorkee and Osmania, for the establishment of Audio-Visual Research Centres. No general guidelines have been issued to the Universities so far in this respect.

(d) and (e) Broadcasting of T.V. programmes of higher education (were scheduled to) commence from 15th August, 1984, on an experiment basis. Some identified colleges (769) have been asked by UGC to buy colour T.V. sets, out of the equipment grant released under General Development assistance to colleges which are within the transmission range of existing Doordarshan Kendras and which are eligible for receiving equipment grant from the Commission.

Containerisation at Calcutta Port

3590. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta Port is not properly equipped to handle container traffic and its charges are also higher as compared to other ports ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to expedite the process of containerisation at this Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) In the absence of adequate Container Handling facilities at Calcutta Port, the containers are handled with the help of the equipment owned by private parties. Consequently, rates for handling at Calcutta are comparatively higher.

(b) A proposal to develop Container Handling facilities at Calcutta Port for dealing with a throughput of 45,000 TEUs per annum is under examination. When this project is implemented, it should be possible for the port to take over the entire operation and thereby reduce the charges for handling Containers.

Progress of the Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge

3591. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Secretary in his Ministry recently visited Calcutta to see the progress made in the construction of the second bridge over the Hooghly ;

(b) if so, the state at which the project stands and how far it is behind the schedule ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure its early completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The physical progress of the project, at the end of June, 1984 is as under :—

(i) Calcutta side approach	:	55%
(ii) Howrah side approach	:	28.25%
(iii) Main bridge	:	37%

The progress of some of the segments of the project is not strictly according to the schedule. However, these slippages can be absorbed in the slaps available in these segments in relation to the overall target date of December, 1987. It is hoped that with all out efforts by various agencies concerned the project will be completed by the target date of Dec., 1987.

(c) The project is a State Sector project being executed by the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners, an agency of the West Bengal State Government. The Centre has provided funding as a special case to the tune of Rs. 150 crores as an all inclusive sum covering the cost escalations, if any during the scheduled period of construction. In order to monitor the progress of the work a High-Powered Committee of Directions has been appointed with the Union Transport Secretary as Chairman and with Chief Secretary, West Bengal and Secretaries of Central Ministries concerned amongst the members. The position in respect of the progress is also brought to the notice of the State Government from time to time.

Restoration of Trains and through Coaches Suspended due to events in Punjab

3592) **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) names of the Mail/Express and Passenger trains which have remained

suspended on account of events in Punjab as also the names of such trains among them as have since been restored with the dates of restoration in each case ;

(b) whether such trains as have still not been restored would be restored soon alongwith the dates of restoration and reasons for delay in their restoration ; and

(c) whether all the link trains, through coaches etc. would also be restored with the restoration of the main trains so as to avoid any hardship to the through passengers, in case they have not been restored so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) A statement indicating names of Mail, Express and Passenger trains which remained suspended on account of events in Punjab alongwith their date of restoration is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library See No LT—8598/84).

(b) and (c) All trains and through coaches have since been restored,

Doubling of Jalandhar-Jammu Railway Line

3593. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any decision has been taken to double the railway track between Jalandhar City and Jammu in the Northern zone ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and other details of the project ; and

(c) if not, whether a decision in this regard would be taken soon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (c) An Engineering-Traffic Survey for doubling of track between Jammu Tawi and Jalandhar City (217 Kms.) is in progress. On receipt and examination of the survey

report and the project estimates, a decision regarding construction of the line will be taken subject to availability of resources.

Need to increase number and amount of National Scholarships

3594. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to double the number of 'National Scholarships' as also increase the amount w.e.f. the current academic year ;

(b) if so, the amount of scholarships alongwith the amount as at present and the number and amount after the proposed increase ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider any proposal to increase the number and amount keeping in view the vast increase in the number of students and the date when the number and amount was last increased to the present figures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration for increasing the number and amount of national scholarships from the current academic session.

(b) The number of national scholarships during the current year (1984-85) is 27,000. The rate of scholarship varies from Rs. 60/- p.m. to Rs. 170/- p.m. depending upon the course of study followed by a scholar.

(c) The Government will consider stepping up the number of scholarships when the 6th Five Year Plan proposals of Education Ministry are finalised.

Incentives given by States to Popularise Family Planning Programme

3595. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the various incentives given by different States to the persons planning their families ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the incentives given to popularise family planning programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Some States are giving certain incentives to acceptors of Family Planning methods. Detailed information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Memorandum from Neyyathinkara Taluk Railway Users Association

3596. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyyathinkara Taluk Railway Users Association has sent a Memorandum dated 1st July, 1984 to the Railway Minister ; and

(b) if so, details of the Memorandum and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Memorandum, request had been made for restoration of 389/390 Trivandrum-Nagercoil passenger which was cancelled with the extension of 81/82 Janata Express to Kanniyakumari and for stoppage of 81/82 at Neyyathinkara, Parshala, Kulitturai and Ernil. With the extension of 81/82 Janata Express to Kanniyakumari, 303/304 Express train, which was running as an express train, was made to stop at all stations, and 389/390 which was not serving any specific stream of traffic, was cancelled. Since 303 passenger serves as a feeder service to 81 Express from Trivandrum, stoppages of 81 Express at these stations are not necessary. The question of stoppage of

82 Express at these stations will be decided after assessing the traffic.

Profits/Losses etc. of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport

3597. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI J.C. PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4309 on 22 March, 1984 regarding profits/losses etc. of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and state :

(a) whether the requisite information relating to (i) authorised and issued/subscribed capital (ii) reserves (iii) assets (iv) bad debts (v) profits earned or losses incurred by each of the Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b) The requisite information implementing the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4309 dated 22 March, 1984 has already been collected and furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 21.7.84 who would be taking steps to lay the information on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand and Production of Coaches

3598. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to set up another coach factory to meet the shortage of coaches in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the demand (consumption) and what is the production capacity at present ;

(c) whether India is in a position to export the Indian Railway Coaches in foreign countries also ; and

(d) if so, the names of such countries as well as the earning of foreign exchange is being earned through this industry at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Setting up of a New Coach Factory was approved in principle by Planning Commission in 1982. RITES have been entrusted with the preparation of the Project Report including location survey.

(b) The current requirement of coaches on replacement account on the basis of the Codal life is 1414 for B.G. and 1578 for M.G. However, replacement of coaches is now restricted to age-cum-condition basis.

5680 coaches were planned to be acquired during the sixth plan period keeping in view the availability of resources.

The present capacity available for coach manufacture, including EMU coaches is 1300 per annum. The proposed coach factory is being set up for an initial production capacity of 400 coaches per annum to be further expanded to 750 coaches per annum.

(c) and (d) After meeting the demands for the Indian Railways, to the full extent of funds allocated any spare capacity available is not left to idle, but used for exports through PEC. (Projects & Equipment Corporation).

Since 1971-72 Indian Railways have only exported 279 coaches and spares to various countries like Taiwan, Zambia, Phillipines, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Nepal and Bangladesh and have earned foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 21.77 crores.

नागदा, रतलाम और अन्य स्टेशनों पर
पेय जल और अन्य सुविधाएं

3599. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान रेलवे को
वर्जिन, देवास, इंदौर, रतलाम, नागदा,

अहमदाबाद, नदियाड, आनन्द, बड़ोदा और गोधिया रेलवे स्टेशनों से हुई आय का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 1980-81 से 1983-84 और जून, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान यात्रियों और कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराई गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या नागदा और रतलाम रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शुद्ध पेय जल सप्लाई किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्रोत क्या है; और

(घ) नागदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर शुद्ध पेय जल सप्लाई करने के लिए अब तक क्या बचत उठाये गए हैं और शुद्ध पेय जल कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनो खा चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Uniform Mathematics Syllabus for 10 plus 2 system

3600. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had suggested a uniform syllabus in mathematics for the plus two higher secondary course all over the country to ensure that students do not face any problems in moving from one State to another and have equal chances at all-India examinations;

(b) whether a common syllabus has also been suggested both for Science and Arts groups as well as for optional papers;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered to introduce these necessary reforms in the present set-up of higher secondary education; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to implement these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The NCERT had conducted a study of the mathematics syllabi prescribed for the +2 stage in different States, and for All India Competitive Examinations. The finding indicated that with some adjustments in the existing syllabi followed in different States, a common core syllabus could be developed for the entire country. The study also suggested that such common core syllabus in mathematics would promote better mobility of students from one part of the country to another and enable students from remote areas to do better in the competitive examinations.

(b) (i) NCERT has also sponsored studies to analyses the syllabi in science prescribed by the different states with a view to studying the feasibility of evolving a common core syllabus in science for 10+2 pattern. Similar studies in other subject areas including vocational courses are in progress.

(ii) In English two courses have been suggested for the secondary and senior secondary classes i.e., for classes IX and XII. One of these courses will cater to the needs of those students who start learning English from Class V and the other course will cater to the needs of those students who start learning English from Class I.

(c) Since the studies undertaken so far are still at the research level, reform in the present syllabi for higher secondary education on the basis of these studies would be premature.

(d) Several States and Union Territories have already either adopted or adapted the NCERT syllabi in different subjects. Through its extension programmes, the NCERT is providing technical assistance to the States in revising their syllabi and instructional materials.

Need to divert Additional Traffic to Paradip Port

3601. SHRI R. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "No bright outlook for Indian Ore in Japan" appearing in *Economic Times* dated 22-7-1984 wherein it has been stated by the General Manager of Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan's largest buyer of Indian iron ore, that the Japanese Steel Industry does not envisage better days for ore suppliers from India "even in 1985-86; and

(b) if so, whether in view of this ominous note sounded by the Japanese main buyer of iron, which is handled by the Paradip Port on the east coast, Government are working at any contin-

gency plan for diverting some other traffic to this port and provide for handling fast developing container traffic and pool the sources of all the ports in this part of the country for the optimum development of the port sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes.

(b) The augment the port capacity at Paradip, the following schemes are being executed as part of the Sixth Five Year Plan :—

Names of the Scheme	Progress
Construction of 2nd General Cargo Berth.	— Scheduled to be completed by October, 1984.
Construction of 3rd General Cargo Berth.	— Scheduled to be completed by March, 1985.
Fertilizer Berth	— Scheduled to be completed by December, 1985.

The available capacity at Paradip Port is also likely to utilised for handling about 5 to 6 lakhs tonnes of Thermal Coal for Tuticorin Thermal Power Station from 1984-85 onwards. The Paradip Port has a capacity of 4.35 million tonnes with one mechanised Iron Ore berth (capacity 4.0 million tonnes) and one general cargo berth (capacity 0.35 million tonnes). In 1983-84, Paradip Port handled about 9.29 lakh tonnes of iron ore exports. The iron ore exports through the Port in 1984-85 are projected to be 12 lakh tonnes.

At present there is no proposal for developing Paradip Port as a Container Port.

Vending Contracts at Bombay

3602. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some vending contracts have been allotted at Bombay in lieu of their previous allotted vending contracts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of vending contracts allotted in Bombay area in lieu of previous contracts during the last 5 years are as under :—

S. No.	Name of Contractor	Nature of Contract	Previously located at	Now allotted at
1.	Shri S.C. Jain	Tea Stall	Udvada	Dadar
2.	Shri Jagdish Prasad Garg	—do—	Bhilad	Bhayandar
3.	Shri Mahender Kumar Jain	—do—	Bhestan	Bandra
4.	Shri Giriraj Sohan Lal Agarwal	—do—	Chawalkheda	Andheri
5.	Shri A.M. Shinde	—do—	Khopoli	Ghatkopar

Free Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters for Bharat Darshan

3608. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had announced in the last Budget Session of the Lok Sabha that freedom fighters will be given Railway card passes for 'Bharat Darshan';

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that necessary formalities were completed by the Ministry of Railways to issue the said passes and few freedom fighters have already got such Railway Card Passes;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the issuances of such passes to freedom fighters has been suspended; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof and whether Government proposes to issue railway card passes immediately to freedom fighters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-
DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Based on the announcement made in the Lok Sabha, instructions were issued that the freedom fighters who are drawing pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

Scheme from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, and these who had participated in the freedom struggle for the indendence of the country and are receiving pension from the State Governments on that account, should be given first class complimentary card passes valid for six months available for self and spouse or in the absence of spouse to be accompanied by an attendant in the same class. These instructions have, however, been held in abeyance for the time being as certain changes in modalities for the issue of passes to freedom fighters are under examination in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Prime Minister's Office.

Setting up of Industries in no Industry Districts

3604. SARI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI AMARSINH RATH-
AWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the policy to establish industries in No Industry districts in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain States have represented against the policy;

(c) if so, the names of these States and the details of the objections made and the suggestions given; and

(d) the action taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The districts having no large or medium scale industries had been identified on the basis of the District Industry Centre Action Plans for 1979-80 and were given over-riding priority in the matter of grant of Industrial Licences. After the re-categorisation of No-Industry Districts and backward areas, the No-Industry Districts are included in Category 'A' and in addition to over-riding priority, entrepreneurs are given the concessions/incentives as announced *Vide* Press Note dated 27-4-1983 as amended from time to time (Copies available in Parliament Library).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the States viz. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala and Gujarat have suggested that the concept of No-Industry Districts should be based on Taluka instead of districts and that districts having one or two large or medium scale industries should also be included in No-Industry Districts.

(d) Since the present re-categorisation is an ad-interim measure upto the end of Sixth Plan, it has been decided

not to change the concept of No-Industry Districts at present.

Increase of seats in Medical Colleges

3605. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many total seats exist at present in Medical Colleges functioning under various Universities of the country state-wise;

(b) keeping in view of heavy rush of admission in such colleges, whether the Government of the Universities intend to increase the seats thereof;

(c) if so, when and how and details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) A statement attached.

(b) to (d) The present admission capacity of the existing medical colleges is considered sufficient to meet the manpower requirements of the country.

Statement

S. No. Name of the State/U.Ts.

Total Number of admissions as per available information

1. Andhra Pradesh	925
2. Assam	220
3. Bihar	620
4. Delhi	453
5. Gujarat	671
6. Jammu and Kashmir	143
7. Kerala	599
8. Tamil Nadu	1097

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9. Pondicherry	63
10. Manipur	75
11. Madhya Pradesh	682
12. Maharashtra	1613
13. Karnataka	1141
14. Orissa	311
15. Punjab	459
16. Haryana	149
17. Himachal Pradesh	65
18. Rajasthan	553
19. Uttar Pradesh	898
20. West Bengal	748

In addition to the above, five more medical colleges were started, 3 in Karnataka, 1 in Andhra Pradesh and 1 in Kerala. The medical qualifications of these colleges are yet to be recognised by the Medical Council of India. The admission capacity of these colleges as per available information is 575.

स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण

3606. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्व-रोजगार योजना के अधीन युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और इस योजना के अधीन प्रतिवर्ष कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने पर, प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन खर्च किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) अनेक शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को वित्तीय प्रबन्ध, लेखाविधि आदि के बारे में कुछ मूल ज्ञान होता है तथा प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम उनके लिए जरूरी नहीं है। उन युवकों को, जिन्हें उपकरणों के चयन व प्रयोग के बारे में थोड़े से आरम्भिक प्रशिक्षण और परामर्श की आवश्यकता होती है, राज्य सरकारों को अपने निजी बजट में से औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, पोलिटेक्नीक आदि की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने का परामर्श दिया गया है। केन्द्र द्वारा इस उद्देश्य हेतु अलग से कोई भी धरराशि नहीं दी जाती है।

Requirement, Production and Import of Newsprint

3607. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how far the country depends on the imports of newsprint indicating the total annual requirement and indigenous production thereof;

(b) the major schemes for expending production of newsprint in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) how far the country is likely to be self reliant in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The total annual requirement of newsprint during the current year is estimated to be about 3.85 lakh tonnes, out of which 2 lakh tonnes, is expected to be met from domestic production, and the balance quantity of 1.85 lakh tonnes will be met by imports.

(b) and (c) The newsprint project of M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers for a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum will be in commercial production by next year. The modernisation scheme of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, to increase production by 15,000 tonnes will also be completed during the Seventh Plan. A number of other approvals have also been granted for the manufacture of newsprint, so that the country is likely to be only marginally dependent on imports.

रेल कर्मचारियों की सात-सूत्री मांगें

3608. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे इम्पलाईज नेशनल कम्पेन कमेटी द्वारा 7-सूत्री मांगों के संबंध में किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार 10 जुलाई से प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित करते हुए पोस्ट कार्ड हस्ताक्षर अभियान शुरू किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सात-सूत्री की मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय रेल कर्मचारी राष्ट्रीय अभियान समिति की मुख्य मांगें हैं—महंगाई भत्ते की किश्तों का भुगतान, अंतरिम राहत की दूसरी किश्त, 31-7-84 तक वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट, भर्ती पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाना आदि । ये मांगें सामान्य प्रकृति की हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित हैं । अतः रेल मंत्रालय इन मांगों पर अपनी ओर से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता ।

Trainees at Railway Workshop at Kharagpur and Diesel shed of Bongaomunda

3609. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have sent some trainees from outside (such as Malda and Murshidabad) to the railway workshops at Kharagpur and Diesel Shed at Bongaomunda in South Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether these trainees are already employed railwaymen requiring new training or they are newly appointed as trainees;

(d) if they are newly appointed trainees, how were they appointed and whether Government have issued any notice through any media inviting applications for such appointment; and

(e) whether these trainees would be imparted training in shops and Sheds of Eastern Railway and North East Frontier Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Circular Railway for Calcutta

3610. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government plan to construct a circular Railway for Calcutta as demanded by West Bengal people for years;

(b) whether the Railways will need vacant possession of land by the side of the Railway line on the Budge Budge-Dhakuria section;

(c) whether Government are aware that some thousands of refugees and landless persons are residing at the said land for more than 30 years;

(d) whether they have approached the Railway authorities and the Government of West Bengal for an alternate settlement for them before their eviction for the much needed circular Railway;

(e) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has represented this case to the Railway Ministry; and

(f) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The Ministry has taken up the construction of the peripheral circular railway as a complimentary system to the Metro at Calcutta in consultation with West Bengal State authorities, CMDA and CPT etc.

(b) and (c) Adjacent to the existing railway line in these areas there have been encroachments, for clearing of which railway has sought the help of the West Bengal State Government.

(d) As removal of encroachments etc. is to be done by the West Bengal State authorities, the request of these encroachers would need to be gone into by the State authorities.

(e) and (f) This question has been mutually discussed between the Railway Ministry and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The encroachments on railway land in some of these areas, have been posing problems for safe operation of

trains. The Ministry of Railways has approached State Government for help, for shifting of people encroaching on Railway lands. The State Government is seized of the problem and the Railways are pursuing the matter.

Demands Made by Employees of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

3611. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare submitted a memorandum of their demands to the Ministry on 9th March, 1984;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The main demands contained in the Memorandum relate to :—

- (1) Construction of Staff quarters.
- (2) Increase in House Building Advance.
- (3) Introduction of Group Insurance Scheme.
- (4) Full facilities to Association as envisaged by the Govt.
- (5) Providing Terricot Uniform to Group 'D' staff.
- (6) Comprehensive Promotion Policy.
- (7) Classification of Scientific and Technical Posts.

(c) The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare is taking action in consultation with Government, where necessary.

इकबाल पुर में प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण

3612. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहारनपुर जिले में इकबालपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर माल जो उतारने चढ़ाने के लिए प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो प्लेटफार्म के निर्माण कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है;

(ख) इस कार्य में यदि कोई कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्लेट फार्म के निर्माण में विलम्ब होने के मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० डी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। इकबालपुर में कोई माल प्लेटफार्म नहीं है। चूंकि चीनी मिल, जिसके लिए अलग साइडिंग मौजूद है, को छोड़कर इस स्टेशन पर आगत और निर्गम माल यातायात बहुत ही कम है, इसलिए फिलहाल माल प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Admission in Delhi University Undergraduate Courses

3613. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many students sought admission in under-graduate courses in Delhi University discipline-wise in the current academic session ;

(b) how many of them were admitted ; and

(c) how Government propose to deal with the situation in the matter of

providing students with necessary avenues of education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The total number of students who passed the Senior Secondary Examination from Schools in Delhi with 40% or more marks and have qualified for admission to full-time courses in the Colleges is 39,539. As most of the students apply to several colleges simultaneously, it is not possible to indicate the precise number of applicants course-wise.

(b) The University expects that about 28,000 students could be admitted to various colleges. The precise number of students admitted to different courses will be known only after admission to all courses is completed later this month.

(c) The School of Correspondence courses and the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board provide facilities for an unlimited number of students to register for various courses. The students who have not been able to secure admission to full-time courses can avail of these facilities.

Monitoring Body to Enforce Central Directive on Prohibition by States

3614. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any monitoring body to enforce the Central directive on prohibition by the States ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the result achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Since prohibition is a State subject, no directives have been issued by the Central Govt. to the States. The enforce-

ment of prohibition is, however, periodically reviewed by the Central Prohibition Committee in which the Ministers-in-charge of prohibition of all the State Govts./UT Adms. are represented.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय/विश्राम गृह सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

3615. श्री विरदा राय फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर नियमित प्रतीक्षालयों/विश्राम गृहों में संसद सदस्यों के टहरने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं,

(ख) यह सुविधा किराया देने पर उपलब्ध है अथवा बिना किराये के; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलमंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) : स्थिति इस प्रकार है :-

विश्राम कक्ष

सभी सदस्यों यात्री निर्धारित प्रभारों का भुगतान करने पर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उपलब्ध विश्राम कक्ष सुविधाओं के पात्र हैं। संसद सदस्यों को रियायती दरों पर विश्राम कक्ष उपलब्ध कराने के लिए "संसद सदस्य वेतन और भत्ता तथा पेंशन अधिनियम, 1954" में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

विश्राम गृह

रेलवे विश्राम गृह; निरीक्षण तथा अन्य सरकारी ड्यूटियों पर जाने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए हैं। वे अपनी छुट्टी के दौरान भी निर्धारित किराया प्रभारों का भुगतान करके इस सुविधा का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

Railway Development in Rajasthan

3616. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make allocation for railway development in Rajasthan ; and

(b) to what extent Rajasthan is going to be compensated for the neglect in previous Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) A number of Railway projects are already in progress in the area falling in Rajasthan, for which funds are provided.

(b) Does not arise, as the needs of the traffic in the area are taken care of, depending upon availability of resources.

Pre-Medical Test held during Current Year

3617. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pre-medical admission test was held recently during the current year for three colleges in Delhi ;

(b) the number of students appeared in that test ;

(c) whether the result of test was announced on 30th June ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some students represented to Vice-Chancellor ;

(e) whether students were to use 2 HB pencil ;

(f) whether about 50 students used ink ;

(g) whether it is a fact that marks were increased rendering the meritorious students down ; and

(h) whether any CBI enquiry has been ordered into this scandalous case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 8,500.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some students applied for rechecking the results.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Following the detection of an error in the evaluation of answer scripts for the entrance examination for admission to medical colleges in Delhi during 1984, the results announced earlier had to be revised resulting in change in the rankings of the students declared successful initially.

(h) No, Sir. However, in view of the subsequent allegations of malpractices and bungling in the test, the University appointed a Committee to enquire into the incidents, to fix responsibility and to suggest ways and means to streamline the admissions. The enquiry is still in progress.

High Incidence of V.D. in Hilly and Adivasi Areas

3618. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of Venereal diseases is very high in hilly and particularly in adivasi areas ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up to curb this ever increasing disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Since the Sexually Transmitted Disease is not a Notifiable disease the available information on this subject is limited. It is, therefore, not possible to state categorically the extent of prevalence of STD in hilly and adivasi areas. There are several STD clinics located in the hospitals in the district headquarters and in some places in the sub-divisional headquarters also. The State Governments have been requested to open STD clinics especially in the backward and tribal areas.

Nomination of SC/ST Ladies on Central Social Welfare Board

3619. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state reasons for not nominating ladies from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on Central Social Welfare Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The General Body of the Central Social Welfare Board is constituted in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Central Social Welfare Board which do not provide for representation on the basis of community or caste. However, there is no bar to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes women being nominated by the authorities concerned if covered under the categories provided in the Articles of Association.

More Funds for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways in Kerala

3620. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the funds allotted for the maintenance of the existing National Highways and for taking up of new National Highways during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) details of the fund allotted for maintenance and repair of National Highways in Kerala during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the repair of the damages caused to the National Highways is not possible with the funds allotted to the National Highways of Kerala ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allot more funds to Kerala for this purpose ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) A sum of Rs. 6100.00 lakhs was allotted to all the State Govts. for maintenance of National Highways during 1983-84. For 1984-85 there is a total provision of Rs. 7000.00 lakhs for maintenance of National Highways out of which a sum of Rs. 5334.88 lakhs has already so far been allotted and the balance will be allotted in the course of the remaining part of the year. No funds were allotted in 1983-84 and 1984-85 for taking up new National Highways.

(b) The following amount has been allotted to the Govt. of Kerala for maintenance of National Highways during 1983-84 and 1984-85 :

Year	Allotment (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	127.52
1984-85	138.02 (till date)

(c) to (e) Funds are allotted to different States on the basis of the total length of National Highways in that States, norms fixed for the purpose incidence of actual damage due to floods and rains and the total overall resources available for the purpose. All efforts are made to keep the National Highways in traffic-worthy condition.

Establishment of Coach Factory at Rourkela

3621. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal along with informations as required by RITES to locate site for coach factory at Rourkela ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this respect till date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The site suggested by the Orissa Government was inspected by RITES team in June '84. The techno-economic evaluation of the proposed site is in progress along with other sites proposed by various State Governments.

Adult Education Centres in Adivasi Areas

3622. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of adult education centres running in the Adivasi areas ;

(b) whether certain centres are being run by the Central Government ;

(c) if so, their number and areas where they are functioning ; and

(d) the provision made for this programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) According to reports received from the States/Union Territories, for the quarter ending March, 1984, 8.4 lakh learners belonging to Scheduled

Tribes were enrolled in the adult education centres. Based on this enrolment, an approximate number of 28,000 centres were running in the Adivasi areas.

(b) and (c) The adult education centres are being conducted by the State Governments, voluntary agencies, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, universities/colleges, etc. The Central Government however finances the centres run under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects and those conducted by voluntary agencies, Nehru Yuvak Kendras and universities/colleges. The approximate number of such centres is 0.94 lakh. Nearly, 95% adult education centres are located in rural areas.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan is in the process of formulation and the outlay made for adult education and various programmes under it will be known when the Plan is finalised.

Targets Fixed by States for Spacing and Terminal Method of Family Planning

3623 SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have asked major States of the country to draw up a perspective plan to 1990 and six targets for the various spacing and terminal methods of family planning ;

(b) if so, details regarding the suggestions and other directions issued in this regard ; and

(c) whether some allocation of amount have also been made for implementing the family programme in the current fiscal year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and

(b) The major States in the country were requested to draw up perspective plan including year-wise programme targets for the next few years with a view to achieving Net Reproduction Rate of one by the year stipulated for each State.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 438 crores has been provided for the year 1984-85 for the Family Welfare Programme.

Irregularities in Medical Entrance Test of AIIMS and AFMC Pune

3624. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, conduct the medical entrance tests every year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether some irregularities have been committed in the medical entrance examinations by these bodies ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences conducts an All India Compative Entrance Examination every year for admission to 45 seats in MBBS course. The seats are filled on the basis of the performance of the candidates in order of merit in this Examination. Likewise, the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune also conducts an All India written examination followed by interview for admission to 130 seats in MBBS (105 for boys and 25 for girls). The admissions are made on the basis of the combined result of the written examination and interview.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Procedural Hurdles Regarding Registration of Ships

3625. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar of Ships is refusing to take up the registration work in his office unless the mortgage documents for obtaining loans and guarantees from the Shipping Development Fund Committee are registered with the Registrar of Companies, which invariably leads to inordinate delays ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Directorate General of Shipping has taken to remove such procedural hurdles and barriers in view of the fact that the shipping industry is in distress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

Inadequate Immunisation Coverage in India

3626. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inadequate immunisation coverage in India as revealed in the statistics presented in a recent seminar organised by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Expanded Programme of immunisation was started in 1978. The performance under the programme has been steadily improving. Details are given in the statement attached. Steps such as augmentation of production of vaccines, reinforcement of cold chain, strengthening of health infrastructure, etc. are being taken to expand the immunisation coverage.

Statement

Year-wise reported vaccination performance since 1978-79 1983-84

(No. of beneficiaries in lakhs)

Vaccine	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*
DPT	68.0	68.8	71.5	92.3	101.4	101.6
Polio	—	6.69	16.1	29.3	44.5	69.5
BCG	133.4	140.9	130.34	135.7	139.3	139.6
DT	72.1	108.4	102.3	108.1	102.3	97.2
Typhoid	—	3.97	16.2	26.3	49.1	54.3
TT 10 years	not	Not started	2.50	18.06	31.07	45.4
+ 15 years	started					
TT Preg. Women	X X X 37.2	47.5	52.8	71.1	74.9	74.5

*Figures are provisional.

**Introduction of a fast train between
Latur and Kurduwadi**

3627. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for introduction of a fast train between Latur and Kurduwadi and back ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such a train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For want of resources it is not possible to introduce such a train at present.

Railway Coach Factory in Solapur District

3628. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the survey was conducted in Solapur District for the construction of a Railway Coach Factory ;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey made in this regard ;

(c) whether the existing railway workshop at Kurduwadi can be upgraded easily to the coach factory ; and

(d) the comments of the Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No survey was conducted in Solapur District for the Construction of a Railway Coach Factory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Kurduwadi workshop being a small narrow gauge workshop cannot be converted into a B.G. Coach Production Unit.

**Proposal to run Jhelum Express with
22 bogies**

3629. SHRI BHAUSHAEB THORAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to run Pune-Jammu Tawi Jhelum Express with 22 bogies instead of 16 ; and

(b) if so, when and if not reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Since ground facilities to run 22 coach trains are not available at the terminals as well as at stopping stations, it is not feasible to run Jhelum Express with 22 coaches.

**Numbers of Lepers in India and Steps
to Eradicate Leprosy**

3630. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE ;
SHRI A.R. MALLU ;
SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of lepers in the world ;

(b) if so, what is their number ;

(c) what steps are being taken to eradicate this dreadful disease and by which year our country will be successful in banishing this disease ;

(d) how many and which voluntary organisations are working in the field of treatment and rehabilitation of lepers ;

(e) whether it is a fact that few voluntary institutions have requested Government to increase substantially, the financial assistance given to them by the Government ; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

- THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The number of leprosy patients in the country is estimated at 4 million, which is highest in a single country in the world.

(c) To eradicate leprosy by the turn of the century, Government have launched National Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the programme the main thrust is on early detection and regular treatment of leprosy patients through a net work of leprosy centres, clinics, hospitals and homes, S.E.T. Centres and Voluntary Centres using modern anti-leprotic drugs like Rifampicin, Clofazimine etc.

Multi Drug Regimen Project is being introduced in a phased manner in hyper-endemic districts to effect an early cure, break transmission and render the disease non-infectious. Health Education, mobilisation of Voluntary Organisations and public involvement are important features of the programme.

(d) A Statement containing a list of Voluntary Organisations engaged in anti-leprosy work is at Annexure.

(e) and (f) The Government of India have already liberalised the pattern of financial assistance governing the grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations undertaking anti leprosy work for both recurring and non-recurring with effect from 1.10.83.

Statement

List of voluntary organisations working with field units with or without grants in Aid under voluntary S.E.T. schemes for Leprosy work.

S. No. Name of State

Name of Organisation/Vol. S.E.T. Centres or Control Units Participating under National Leprosy Control Programme.

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. V.S.S. Devasharam (1956) Annavaram Distt, E. Godavari-533406.

2. H.K.N.S., Huzrabad Branch, P.O. Huzrabad Distt, Krimnagar.

3. Gouthami Jevakaraunya Sangam (1962) P.O. Rajamundhry, Distt. Godavari.

4. Leprosy Mission Hospital (1931) Vizianagaram, P.O. Aianada, Vishakapatnam.

5. Andhra Keshri Yuvajana Samithi, P.O. Rajamundhry, Distt. E. Godavari.

6. Philadelphia Leprosy Home and Hospital, (Leprosy Mission) P.O. Salur, Distt. Srikakulam.

7. Leprosy Mission, Nuzvid-521207.

1	2	3
2.	Assam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mikkr Hills Sweekundra, P.O. Sarihajan, Distt Mikir Hills, Assam. 2. Srimanta Sankar, Mission, Nowgon, Assam.
3.	Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kusht Sewa Samity, Kapasia Distt, Gaya, Bihar. 2. Rajendra Sewashram-5 Centres + 3 Centres P.O. Anugrahnagar, Mairwa, Distt, Siwan. 3. Santhan Paharia Sewamandal-4 centres, Badyarathdham, Distt. Santhal Parganas. 4. Gandhi Kusht Nivaran Partisthan-4 centres, + one trained, P.O. Akhalaspur Bhamba, Rohtas. 5. Leprosy Mission Hospital-1 centres P.O. Rama, Distt. Muzaffarpur. 6. Singhbhum Narjeeram Niketan, Shatisla. 7. Varvasi Sevakendra, Adhora, Bihar.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghandkhuri Leprosy Hospital and Homes P.O. Biatalpur Distt. Bilaspur.
5.	Maharashtra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H.K.N.S., Vol. S.E.T. Centre C/o Red Cross office Bombay, P.O. Distt. Ahmednagar. 2. Vadala Leprosy Hospital Complex, P.O. Vadala Distt. Ahmednagar. 3. Kothara Leprosy Home and Hospital, (Leprosy Mission) P.O. Achelpur, Amaravati. 4. Ahmednagar Distt. Leprosy Associates, Ahemadnagar. 5. Pralad Madhoba Renikar Trust, Yeotmal. 6. Richardson Leprosy Hospital, Miraj. 7. Mahargoi Seva Samiti, Warora, 8. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha. 9. Assis Seva Sadan, Chandarpur, Maharashtra.

1	2	3
6. Gujarat	1.	Baroda Distt. Anti Leprosy Association P.O. and Distt. Baroda.
7. Kerala	1.	Damion Leprosy Institute P.O. Kozhukutty, Distt. Trichur.
	2.	St. Grancis Centres Holly Cross Convent P.O. Sherella Alleppey.
	3.	Holly Cross Convent, Distt. Quilon.
	4.	Poor Leprosy Hospital, Green Garden Shertally.
8. Karnataka	1.	Janta Trust, Yadgir.
	2.	Belgaum Leprosy Hospital, Vangrula Karnataka.
9. Tamil Nadu	1.	Christian Fellowship Leprosy Hospital P.O. Ambibikai, Distt. Madurai.
	2.	Deenbandhu Medical Mission, Navjeevan Centre, P.O.K. Pet, Distt. Chingleput, Rl. St. Tirttain.
	3.	Leprosy Mission Hospital, Dayapuram, P.O. Manamadure, Distt. South.
	4.	Leprosy Mission Hospital, P.O. Vadathora, Salur, Distt. Ramna.
	5.	Hererejickx Rural Leprosy Centres, P.O. Rawthakupam, Distt. Madurai.
	6.	Hindi Mission Hospital, Sakkottai.
	7.	Kasturba Kusth Nilayam, Malyam.
10. Uttar Pradesh	1.	B.R.D. Kustha Sevasharam P.O. & Distt. Deorial.
	2.	Kusht Sevasharam Gorakhpur, P.O. Distt. Gorakhpur, U.P.
	3.	Leprosy Home and Hospital (Vol SET 5th Plan) P.O. Motinagar, Distt. Faizabad.

1

2

3

4. Poprvanchal Seva Samti, Deoria (UP)

5. Kusht Seva Sangh, Varansi, Christian Instt.

6. Akhil Bharitya Samaj Kalyan, Deoria (U.P.)

11. West Bengal

1. Bankura Leprosy Home and Hospital (Leprosy Mission) Vol SET 5th Plan) P.O. Distt. Bankura.

2. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, P.O. Balarampur, Distt. Purulia.

3. Mahakuma Kushta Vivarani Samiti, P.O. Gidni Distt. Midnapur.

4. H.K.N.S., West Bengal Branch Centre, P.O. Manikpara Distt. Midnapur.

5. Leprosy Mission Field Unit—Jhalda P.O. Jhalda Distt. Purulia.

Enquiry into Railway Service- Commission, Bombay

3631. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry conducted into the Railway Service Commission at Bombay after the removal of the Chairman has been completed;

(b) whether the applicants called for written tests and declared successful have been recruited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) No, Sir. The case is still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fertility Rate Age-wise and State-wise

3632. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected informations regarding the performance in respect of Family Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, whether it has been noticed that birth rate has come down in the country; and

(c) if so, to what extent, alongwith the fertility rates, age-wise and State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The performance under the Family Welfare programme is continuously monitored. As per the latest available information from Sample Registration

System of Registrar General, India the Birth Rate of India which was 36.6 in 1972 has come down to 33.8 in 1982. The age Specific Fertility Rates in res-

pect of major states as obtained from Sample Registration System for the year 1972 and 1980 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

*Age-specific fertility rates — India and Major States
1972 & 1980*

India/ States	Year	Age Group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	1972	104.2	255.3	253.0	199.9	133.3	60.6	28.6
	1980	88.2	246.1	227.6	163.1	97.1	44.8	20.2
Andhra Pradesh	1972	145.9	246.2	229.9	153.8	110.3	37.5	15.7
	1980	118.5	226.4	189.8	111.6	69.9	25.6	13.1
Assam	1972	101.4	254.3	270.4	214.3	127.5	47.9	9.2
	1980	78.3	202.7	211.0	158.4	108.4	35.8	6.5
Gujarat	1972	68.5	302.4	300.8	221.3	142.7	65.8	23.2
	1980	68.0	315.3	258.1	157.7	75.9	32.2	25.8
Haryana	1972	74.1	296.4	326.7	288.6	176.3	101.8	49.7
	1980	78.4	292.5	294.1	198.5	106.8	48.5	20.8
Himachal Pradesh	1972	84.4	237.0	229.4	186.5	85.2	44.9	20.9
	1980	81.9	273.6	209.9	132.1	67.8	21.9	6.2
J & K	1972	85.5	224.6	225.5	207.0	124.0	67.4	21.9
	1980	67.5	211.7	229.4	185.5	119.8	51.7	21.0
Karnataka	1972	104.8	199.7	203.5	160.2	117.8	49.8	14.4
	1980	76.3	197.5	185.3	126.3	75.3	31.9	12.2
Kerala	1972	53.1	210.1	234.3	169.6	113.4	43.2	6.0
	1980	47.6	198.8	179.6	100.1	55.8	15.1	5.6
Madhya Pradesh	1972	159.3	292.9	257.6	215.6	149.1	78.8	33.4
	1980	130.8	287.7	257.2	190.3	114.7	52.0	18.0
Maharashtra	1972	84.0	247.0	229.0	175.0	105.0	41.0	11.0
	1980	87.5	241.4	203.9	116.4	56.6	21.5	12.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orrissa	1972	128.8	229.8	226.5	170.8	101.4	45.0	22.3
	1980	99.0	240.1	218.9	155.9	74.7	30.9	5.7
Punjab	1972	29.9	232.4	315.4	229.4	166.1	70.6	20.0
	1980	20.7	208.9	259.7	147.7	96.5	40.5	16.6
Rajasthan	1972	128.5	313.3	280.4	245.0	166.9	79.6	38.8
	1980	101.0	284.4	268.6	216.1	139.3	65.0	34.7
TamilNadu	1972	95.1	227.7	214.4	146.1	83.3	22.0	7.0
	1980	66.9	223.4	173.9	124.4	62.3	21.1	5.5
Uttar Pradesh	1972	107.1	273.4	285.6	248.0	168.9	91.0	47.2
	1980	94.0	267.6	280.9	239.5	156.3	91.3	42.3

गया रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकट चैकिंग के नाम पर रेल यात्रियों के साथ कथित ज्यादतियां

3633. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1984 में पूर्वी रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रियों को पकड़ने के लिये टिकट चैकिंग का एक जोरदार अभियान चलाया गया था :

(ख) क्या टिकट चैकिंग के इस अभियान में बड़ी संख्या में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को पकड़ा गया था :

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकट की चैकिंग के बारे में 12 जून, 1984 के पटना दैनिक 'आज' में प्रकाशित 'गया में चैकिंग के नाम पर रेल यात्रियों के साथ ज्यादती' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है :

(घ) यदि हां, तो रेल प्रशासन ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है :

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की कोई जांच करने का है विशेष कर इसलिए क्योंकि चैकिंग के नाम पर निरीह यात्रियों को परेशान किया गया था : और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) जी हां ।

(घ) से (च) इस संबंध में कथित ज्यादतियों और उत्पीड़न के मामलों के बारे में रेल प्रशासन को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है । ऐसे अभियान में पकड़े गये बिना टिकट यात्रियों में कुछ असंतोष होना अपरिहार्य है । जांच के दौरान सदाशयी टिकट-धारी यात्रियों का परेशान किये जाने का कोई मामला नहीं है ।

Proposal for talking over of the Mahendru Ghat Complex, Mokameh Floating Dock and work shop by CIWTC

3634. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the closure of the ferry service at Mahendru Ghat (Patna) by the Railways, the entire infra-structure of Mahendru Ghat is more or less lying vacant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the floating dock at Mokameh of the Railways is also not now required by the Railways for its own use;

(c) whether it is a fact that regular cargo service will start operating in near future under the CIWTC between Haldia and Allahabad; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal, for take over of the Mahendru Ghat complex and Mokameh floating dock and work-shop for the purpose of running cargo/ferry service by the CIWTC?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) The released railway assets at Mahendru Ghat are proposed to be utilised by the Railways.

(b) The floating dock at Mokameh is still required by the Railways for their use.

(c) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. is already operating a river service between Haldia and Farakka. It is given to understand that after completion of the Navigational Lock at Farakka, the Corporation will be operating regular river services between Haldia and Stations upstream of Farakka.

(d) This matter has not come up for any discussion so far between the Railways and CIWTC.

Road over bridge at Kurla

3635. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is a proposal to construct a road over

bridge across the Central Railway lines at Kurla in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maharashtra Government had come up with the proposal of Road Over Bridge between Kurla and Vidya-vihar Stations to connect the Eastern and Western Express Highways through Santacruz-Chembur link road. Cost of the work is to be borne by the Maharashtra Government. An estimate for Railway's portion was submitted to Maharashtra Government in August 1982 for their acceptance.

Extension of Railway Line from Mankhurd to New Bombay

3636. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has offered to the railways, interest free loan of Rs. 3 crores, for the extension of the Railway line from Mankhurd to New Bombay (Vashi);

(b) if so, whether the Railways have accepted the loan;

(c) the progress made since 1983 on this project; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Detailed investigation, designing, preparation of plans and estimates, acquisition of land and other preliminary works have been taken in hand.

**Protest day observed by I.I.T.
Faculty Members**

3637. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether faculty members of I.I.T. observed a token "protest day" on 4 July, 1984 at all the 5 I.I.Ts;

(b) what were the grievances of these faculty members; and

(c) what steps are being taken to concede their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the faculty members are in main separate Pay Revision Committee for IITs; interim pay revision pending award of pay commission; and implementation of Merit promotion Policy.

(c) A Pay Committee for revision of Pay scales for the teaching faculty in all the Engineering Colleges including IITs is being set up. A Merit Promotion scheme for IIT faculty has already been approved by the Council of IITs, and sent to IITs.

Director I.I.T., Bombay

3638. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that IIT Powai, Bombay is virtually topless as the retiring Director in spite of three months' extension has not been able to visit the Institute regularly;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to appoint a new Director; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The President, in his capacity as Visitor of IIT Bombay has approved the appointment of Prof. B. Nag, as next Director of IIT Bombay. Prof. Nag is expected to assume office in the first week of September, 1984. Prof. A.K. De, holding the post of Director, IIT Bombay in addition to the post of Chairman, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Bombay, to which he was appointed in January 1984.

**Subsidiary Health Centres Recommended by Planning Commission
During 6th Plan and Opening thereof**

3639. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether planning Commission had recommended for the establishment of Subsidiary Health Centre in different States during the 6th Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Subsidiary Health Centres were recommended for establishment in different states during the above plan period; and

(c) the number of Subsidiary Health Centres which have been established in different states during the 6th plan so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The target fixed and achievements made in the establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres in the country during the 6th Plan are as under :—

S. No.	State/U.T.	Targets 6th Plan	Achievements made during 6th plan up to 1-4-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	nil	40
2.	Assam	72	53
3.	Bihar	109	109
4.	Gujarat	nil	40
5.	Haryana	37	38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	nil	23
7.	J & K	111	17
8.	Karnataka	nil	50
9.	Kerala	nil	nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	187	70
11.	Maharashtra	nil	100
12.	Manipur	nil	nil
13.	Meghalaya	34	5
14.	Nagaland	nil	23
15.	Orissa	50	87
16.	Punjab	1000	480
17.	Rajasthan	180	25
18.	Sikkim	nil	nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	nil	144
20.	Tripura	nil	39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	340	135
22.	West Bengal	150	63
23.	A & N. Islands	nil	nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil
25.	Chandigarh	nil	nil
26.	D & N Haveli	nil	nil
27.	Delhi	nil	nil
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	nil	nil
29.	Lakshadweep	nil	nil
30.	Mizoram	nil	17
31.	Pondicherry	nil	nil
Total		2270	1558

Interlocking Signal System on Ahmedabad- Veraval Rail Line

3640. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain number of railway stations on Ahmedabad-Veraval rail line in Western Railway which are without interlocking signal system if so, their number;

(b) whether it is a fact that where there is no inter-locking signal system on a railway station and where there is no halt, the speed of train has to be reduced upto 15 kilometre per hour; and

(c) whether Government will consider to introduce inter-locking system in these stations so that the time can be saved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, Out of 52 Block stations, 22 stations have been equipped with modified non-interlocked working on this section, where speed has also to be limited 15 KMPH over point.

(c) Standards of inter-locking is provided based on the requirements of traffic.

Promotion of Class II Officers

3641. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Zonal Railways Class II Officers on their regular empanelment get promotion in senior scale within 3 to 5 years where as in Railway Board many, Class II Officers are rotting for the last 10 to 15 years; and

(b) what steps are being taken to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) The Group 'B' Officers of the Zonal Railways are totally distinct and different from the category of Railway Board Secretariat Service Officers of the Railway Board. These two categories do not have anything in common and are governed by separate set of rules. Therefore, there is no comparison of promotional prospects between the two.

Inter-Central School Transfers

3642. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wards of Government employees, transferred from Delhi to other States where Central School do not exist are refused admission in the Central School in Delhi on their transfer to Delhi;

(b) number of complaints in this regard received by Education Ministry and action taken on them; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to protect the interest of such students against disruption of studies due to transfer of their parents to places where Central School does not exist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) There is no provision for automatic admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) once a student leaves the Kendriya Vidyalaya to join a school not under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the number of such complaints as this Ministry does not maintain any statistics in this regard. However, whenever a representation is received, an appropriate reply is given to that.

(c) To minimise such situation, more and more Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened every year at places where there is a sizeable concentration of transferable Central Government employees.

Railway Coach Factory in Bihar

3643, SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has approached the Union Government to set up a Rs. 700 crore railway coach factory in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has approved this proposal; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has approved in principle the setting up of a new coach factory, which was estimated to cost Rs. 80 crores at 1982-83 prices. Requests had been received from various authorities, including the Government of Bihar, to set up the factory in their jurisdiction. M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services have been assigned the task of preparation of a detailed Project Report, including location survey. The decision regarding the location of the Factory will be taken after the Project Report is finalised.

**Derailment of Tamil Nadu Express
on 23-7-1984**

3644. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 bogies of the Madras-New Delhi Superfast Tamil Nadu Express derailed between Chinaganj and Vetapalayem Stations of the Vijayawada Division of the Central Railway on 23 July, 1984;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered due to this derailment;

(c) whether this was the fourth derailment during the month of July itself;

(d) if so, what were the total number of rail accidents during June and July, 1984; and

(e) main reasons for these accidents and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) In the derailment involving 4 coaches of Madras-New Delhi Tamil Nadu Express between Chinna Ganjam and Vetapalem Stations of Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway on 23-7-1984, the cost of damage to railway property has been estimated to be about Rs. 32,000/-

(c) During July, 1984 on South Central Railway, there were a total of 4 derailments including 3 goods trains and one passenger carrying train, namely, Tamil Nadu Express.

(d) During June and July, 1984 there were 14 train accidents on South Central Railway. Except one passenger train, all the remaining derailments, involved goods trains.

(e) The main reasons for these accidents were failure of railway staff and failure of equipment.

Some of the measures taken to prevent train derailments are :—

- (i) Instituting a special drive to check quality of repair and attention to rolling stock in sick lines, ROH Depots and workshops.
- (ii) Special attention to overdue POH rolling stock.
- (iii) Intensive inspections by Engineering officers for improving track maintenance and immediate rectification of track defects.
- (iv) Stringent punitive action against the staff held responsible for causing the derailments.
- (v) Stepping up pace of renewal of overaged track, worn out rolling stock and signalling equipment.
- (vi) Pulling up arrears in the maintenance of track, rolling stock and signalling equipment.

**Loss of Luggage of Passengers of
Madras-Bombay Mail**

3645. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of passengers travelling in the air-conditioned sleeper coach of Madras-Bombay mail, reached Bombay VT without any of their personal belongings ;

(b) if so, what action Railways have taken to find out the luggage of the passengers ;

(c) whether any compensation has been provided to them ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that robbery and dacoity in the trains have been increasing for the last 3 months ; and

(e) if so, what steps Union Government propose to take to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 12.7-1984 five passengers travelling in air-conditioned sleeper coach of Madras-Bombay Mail are reported to have lost their suitcases.

(b) Cases have been registered by G.R.P./Kalyan and G.R.P./Karjat and are currently under investigation.

(c) No compensation is payable under Indian Railways Act for the loss of unbooked belongings of passengers.

(d) There has been some increase in crime under these heads on the railways during the past 3 months.

(e) The following steps are being taken by Government Railway Police, working under the control of States :—

(1) Night trains are being escorted in affected section by Government Railway Police staff ;

(2) Watch is being kept on known criminals ;

(3) Raids for anti-socials are being conducted on the platforms of important stations during the train timings.

**Hike in Port Rates for Various
Services**

3646. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that port rates for various services in all major ports in the country are in for a sharp hike for the second time in six months ;

(b) how many ports have so far revised the rates and what are the other ports which have not implemented the new rates ;

(c) what are the measures being taken by those who have not so far modified the proposals in the light of the impact of the recent wage accord with the port and dock workers ; and

(d) by what time the new rates will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Port charges are fixed by the concerned Port Trust Boards with the approval of the Central Government. There was no general revision of charges applicable to all the ports during 1983-84. After the revision of salaries of the officers and wages of the workers, the Port Trusts have been requested to neutralise the additional burden of the wage settlements by revising port charges, maximising productivity, etc.

(b) to (d) After the recent wage settlements, upward revisions of rates have been approved by the Government in respect of the following ports :

Port	Service	Month of effect
Kandla	Wharfage and transit dues.	April 1984.
	Cranage	June 1984.
Cochin	All services	June 1984.
Calcutta	Towage charges	August 1984.
Visakhapatnam	All services except iron ore export.	August 1984.

Proposals for revision of rates have also been received from the ports of Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore as also a further proposal from Mandla. No decision on these has yet been taken.

Extension of the Superfast Train from Eranakulam to Cannore upto Kasargod

3647. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the public of Kasargod District requesting to extend the superfast train from Ernakulam to Cannanore upto Kasargod, the Head Quater of newly formed District ; and

(b) if so, reactions of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Demand for extension of newly introduced Cannanore-Ernakulam Express to/from Kasargod has been received and examined but not found feasible due to very inconvenient hours of arrival and departure if extended and for lack of proper terminal facilities at Kasargod.

प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए महिला अध्यापक

3648. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सर्वत्र प्रसार के लिए महिला-अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति करने हेतु 80 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की योजना प्रारम्भ की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1984-85 की योजना में केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी महिला अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिए सहायता दी है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां। इस योजना में शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े नौ राज्य शामिल हैं, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है।

(ख) 1,150।

Aid Received by Institutions from Ministry and Utilisation thereof

3649. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of institutions in the country receiving aid from the Ministry of Social Welfare during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 for welfare programmes giving the details of total amount given during each year ; and

(b) whether any check is exercised on the utilisation of aid given to these institutions by the Government and if so, in how many cases aid was stopped during the above period for misuse of the aid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. Nine Institutions were derecognised by some State Governments due to irregularities found during inspection.

Statement

Regarding Aid received by institutions from the Ministry and utilisation thereof.

S. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Institutions		Amount (in lakhs)	
		1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Education Work for Prohibition	9	8	5.34	5.47
2.	Assistance to projects under NORAD Programme.	10	15	47.96	50.00
3.	Assistance to Central Social Welfare Board	1	1	876.07	901.00
4.	Organisational Assistance to Voluntary Social Welfare Institutions	88	104	21.45	26.80
5.	Schools for Social Work	6	9	1.42	2.99
6.	Assistance for Construction of Hostel Building for Working Women with Day Care Centre	116	121	239.83	259.99
7.	Assistance for setting up Women's Training Centres/Institute for rehabilitation of Women in Distress	27	29	15.15	14.94

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
8.	Assistance to organisations for the Handicapped.	138	139	175.00	175.00
9.	Short Stay Homes	2	4	6.70	12.64
10.	Welfare of the Aged programmes	—	5	—	3.86
11.	Welfare of the children in need of care and protection	652	55	139.85	146.88
12.	Anganwadi Worker's Training Programme	1	3	123.16	173.99
13.	Annual Grant (Plan and Non Plan to National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi.	1	1	61.87	67.00
14.	Integrated Child Development Services Training	1	1	46.02	42.36
15.	Monitoring and Survey of Health and Nutrition aspects of ICDS.	1	1	11.50	46.00
16.	Balwadi Nutrition Programmes	5	5	260.00	246.92
17.	Education and Welfare of Handicapped (Annual GRANT IN—AID to National Institutes.	5	6	187.63	295.89
18.	Scheme of Aids and Appliances for Physically Handicapped	45	43	100.00	116.44

विश्वविद्यालयों में हरिजनों के लिए 24 प्रतिशत सीटों का आरक्षण

3650. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधा प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में 24 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में अभी तक उपरोक्त आरक्षण लागू नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बच्चों के प्रवेश के लिए अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में आरक्षण नीति लागू करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सीला कौल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार/विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे उनके द्वारा पढ़ाये जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए 22.5 प्रतिशत स्थान अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति (15% अनु० जा० के लिए और 7½ अनु० जन जा०) के लिए आरक्षित करें। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कुल मिलाकर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों का भी अपनी-अपनी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों द्वारा जारी किये गए अनुदेशों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन होता है।

(ख) से (घ) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय ने अभी अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्थानों के आरक्षण से सम्बन्धित मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं की पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है। विश्वविद्यालय के साथ यह मामला निरन्तर उठाया जा रहा है।

Steps for Removal of Illiteracy

3651. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group set up by the U.G.C. has recommended that every university and college should adopt a minimum number of villages or aera to undertake a programme of total removal of illiteracy in five years ; and (b) if so, follow-up action so far taken or contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Working Group set up by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Culture to review the existing Adult Education and Extension Programme being implemented through universities and colleges has inter-alia recommended in its report that "every University and College should be required to adopt a minimum number of villages or mohalas or areas of community or a developmental block and to undertake a programme of total removal of illiteracy in a period of three to five years through a planned and phased programme. Wherever possible neighbourhood approach may be preferred. Local community be actively involved in all stages of planning and implementation of the programme."

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, this recommendation has been included in the revised guidelines prepared by the Commission and circu-

lated to all the universities and colleges. While submitting their proposals the universities/colleges have to ensure that the programme will be implemented as per guidelines of the Commission.

**Sanctioned Strength in Kendriya .
Vidyalaya Sangathan**

3652. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the actual sanctioned strength of posts (category-wise) in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters and its Regional Offices as on 1 April, 1982, 1 April, 1983 and 1 April, 1984 ;

(b) the actual number of posts (category-wise) which have been lying unfilled at the Headquarters and its Regional Offices as on 1 April, 1982, 1 April, 1983 and 1 April, 1984 stating the reasons for not filling up these vacancies ; and

(c) whether posts lying unfilled for more than 9 months are required to be treated as 'abolished' as an economy measures under the rules, if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course,

**Cargo Berths Constructed in Different
Ports during the 6th Plan**

3653. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cargo berths constructed in different ports of the country during the 6th Plan, (Port-wise).

(b) the number of cargo berths constructed at Paradip Port of Orissa ;

(c) whether steps have been taken to set up some more number of cargo berths at Paradip Port in the 6th Plan ; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in setting up cargo berths at Paradip Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The total number of cargo berths constructed/under construction during the Sixth Plan is as follows :

Port	Cargo Berths completed	Cargo Berths Under construction
Tuticorin	3	—
Madras	2	—
Cochin	2	—
Kandla	2	—
New Mangalore	2	—
Bombay	1	—
Paradip	—	3
Mormugao	—	1
Visakhapatnam	—	1

(c) and (d) Out of the three berths under construction at Paradip, Second and Third General Cargo Berths are expected to be completed during the current financial year. The Fertilizer Berth is likely to be completed in December, 1985.

Construction cost of Fourth Oil Berth at Bombay

3654, SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original estimated cost of construction of the Fourth Oil Berth at Bombay was about Rs. 5 crores and the revised one was about Rs. 13 crores and now the latest estimates are about Rs. 23 crores ;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof ;

(c) whether a lower offer was rejected in preference to a higher one ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Civil Construction Works of the Fourth Oil Berth at Bombay which formed part of the overall sanctioned estimate of Rs. 24.48 crores. The contract for Civil Construction Works was awarded at a cost of Rs. 5.05 crores. In addition to the escalation payable as per contract, the contractor for Civil Construction Works has put forward some claims, which have been referred to arbitration. The arbitrator has since given two interim awards totalling to Rs. 4.25 crores in favour of the contractor.

(c) No, Sir. The contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer.

(d) Does not arise.

Tanks/wagons for carrying Kerosene, Petrol and Diesel from Bombay

3655. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of various petroleum products such as Kerosene, Petrol, Diesel, carried by railways from Bombay per month and the main destinations for the same ;

(b) the number of tank wagons (on an average) required for this traffic ;

(c) whether the commissioning of Bombay, Pune petroleum product pipeline would help in easing the burden of this traffic from railways ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Quantities of various petroleum products which are carried by railways from Bombay per month and their main destinations are tabulated below :

Kerosene	:	33,000 tonnes
Petrol	:	9,900 tonnes
Diesel	:	97,200 tonnes
Other products	:	34,920 tonnes

Major destinations are Pune, Nasik, Surat, Manmad, Miraj, Sholapur, Akola, Badnera, Nishatpura, Kolhapur, Satna, Jabalpur, Indore, Jalgaon, Chanda and Katni.

(b) Daily average number of tank wagons required to be loaded for this traffic are 290. Out of these 55 tank wagons are required for kerosene, 16 for petrol and 162 for diesel (in terms of four wheelers).

(c) and (d) Railways do not anticipate any significant reduction in the overall traffic on the section due to normal growth in traffic.

**Routing Alternative Bus on Mudrika
Service through R.K. Puram**

3656. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the R.K. Puram is inhabited by Central Government Employees who have to go in different parts of the city to attend to their duties so also their family members ;

(b) whether mudrika service does not go inside R.K. Puram and they have to walk down to ring road to catch them ; and

(c) if so, whether alternate bus on Mudrika service be routed through R.K. Puram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Mudrika Seva had been introduced with a view to connections various parts of the city by a direct service that avoids not only the city centre but also other congested areas. Keeping in view this basic concept behind the introduction of Mudrika Seva it is not considered advisable to disturb this service from its existing route.

**Novel Scheme Developed by Twin
Brothers of Ambala Regarding small
Family Norms**

3657. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the Novel Scheme to promote small family norms in India developed by twin brothers of Ambala City (Haryana) ;

(b) whether the scheme is proposed to be operationalised nationwide or will be experimented on pilot basis in few States Districts ; and

(c) what steps have been contemplated to include the scheme in the national population policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The scheme developed by the twin brothers is basically an incentive scheme. Government is constantly reviewing various approaches and strategies for population control including the idea of giving incentives to acceptors of family planning methods. Decision on such issues is taken keeping in view a number of factors including availability of resources.

**भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम में
अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा**

3658. श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम, कानपुर में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए निर्धारित कोटे की ओर अपेक्षित ध्यान दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का एक भी कर्मचारी नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी०के० खुंगन) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) इस निगम में पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं । 31 जुलाई, 1984 की स्थितिनुसार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के श्रेणी-वार व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दर्शाई गई है :—

	पनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
(क) पर्यवेक्षक	2	—
(ख) कुशल व्यवसायी	28	—
(ग) अर्द्ध-कुशल व्यवसायी	13	—
(घ) अन्य तकनीकी व्यवसाय	10	—
(ङ) अकुशल कर्मचारी	30	2
(च) गैर-तकनीकी	19	1
	<hr/> 102 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

उद्योगों के लिए दिए गए माल डिब्बों
का प्रतिशत

3659. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1984-85 के
दौरान रेल विभाग से अपने उपयोग के लिए
कितने प्रतिशत माल डिब्बे आरक्षित किए हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न उद्योगों और प्रतिष्ठानों
को कितने प्रतिशत माल डिब्बे देने का निर्णय
किया गया है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां
चौधरी) : (क) सार्वजनिक सेवा वाले लगभग
एक प्रतिशत माल डिब्बों का उपयोग रेलों
द्वारा विभागीय प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता है
और यही प्रतिशत 1984-85 में जारी रहने की
सम्भावना है।

(ख) और (ग) शेष लगभग 99 प्रतिशत
माल डिब्बे विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं की मांग और
उपलब्धता के अनुसार दिए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार
मुहैया किये जाने वाले माल डिब्बे रेलों के
प्रारम्भिक लदान में परिलक्षित हो जाते हैं।

Filling up of Vacant Seats in JNU

3660. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN : Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION AND CULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) how many seats out of 1089 seats
declared by the Academic Council for
various programmes of study in M.A.,
M.Phil/Ph.D programmes, have been
filled in Jawaharlal Nehru University;
and

(b) the reason why the total number
of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
students admitted this year to various
programmes of study in Jawaharlal
Nehru University is less than 15 per cent
as against the constitutional requirement,
22½ per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and
(b) Admissions to the 1984-85 academic
year have not so far been completed.
It is too early at this stage to indicated
the total number of students who would
eventually be admitted and the reasons
for shortfalls, if any, in the quota reserv-
ed for Scheduled Caste/scheduled Tribe
students.

**Foot-over-bridge and Ticket window
at Bombay end of Dombivli
railway station**

3661. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
to refer to reply given to USQ No. 5379
on 29 March 84 regarding foot-over-
bridge and ticket window at Bombay

end of Dombivali railway station and state :

(a) the present status of the work to provide an additional foot-over-bridge, and booking office at Bombay end of Dombivali railway station; and

(b) when the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The plan and the detailed estimate for this work are under finalisation.

(b) The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 21 lakhs. Provision for the work during 1984-85 is Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed by the end of June '86, subject to availability of the requisite funds during the year 1985-86.

Restoration of Sangli-Miraj Rail Link

3662. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 7476 on 12 April, 1984 regarding restoration of Sangli-Miraj rail link and state :

(a) whether various economic and technical aspects of the Report of the Re-appraisal of updated costs of works in question have been examined by now;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Examination of the reappraisal report reveals that the cost of restoration of Miraj Sangli rail

line has gone upto Rs. 2.40 crores and the financial return will be negative. There are also serious problems in regard to execution of work, due to the heavy built up area adjacent to the old alignment of the rail line.

जोधपुर मण्डल में भाप और डीजल के इंजन

3663. श्री निरदा राज कुलशारिवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर मंडल में भाप और डीजल इंजनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनमें से कितने रेल इंजन चालू हालत में हैं और कितने खराब पड़े हैं;

(ग) प्रत्येक इंजन रोजाना औसतम कितने किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करता है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1984-85 में जून तक का इस बारे में क्या व्यौरा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) 1-8-84 जोधपुर मण्डल में रखे गये भाप और डीजल रेल इंजनों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

भाप : 90

डीजल : 59

(ग) सभी रेल इंजनों को निवारक अनु-रक्षण अनुसूची के अनुपालन के लिए निर्धारित अन्तरालों में शेड/कारखानों में ले जाया अपेक्षित होता है। ठीक हालत के तथा अनुसूचित अनु-रक्षण और मरम्मत के अन्तर्गत आने वाले इंजनों की औसत संख्या नीचे दिखाई गई है :

	भाप रेल इंजन		डीजल रेल इंजन	
	ठीक हालत के इंजनों की संख्या	अनुसूचित अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के अन्तर्गत इंजनों की संख्या	ठीक हालत के इंजनों की संख्या	अनुसूचित और अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के अन्तर्गत इंजनों की संख्या
अप्रैल 1984	78	12	52	8
मई 1984	78	12	48	0
जून 1984	77	13	47	1

(ग) और (घ) भाप और डीजल रेल इंजनों के लिए लाइन पर प्रतिदिन इंजन किलोमीटर इस प्रकार हैं :....

	भाप	डीजल
अप्रैल 1984 :	131.2	385.5
मई 1984 :	129.2	384.5
जून 1984 :	132.8	403.4

Doubling of Manmad-Daund Line

3664. SHRI BALASHED VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that both passengers and goods traffic load between Manmad and Daund on Central Railway in Maharashtra, have increased substantially;

(b) whether this calls for an urgent action to have double line introduced between these points; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard and whether it will be considered for being included in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c) There has been some marginal increase of traffic in

terms of trains loads on the Manmad-Daund Section of Central Railway. The existing facilities are however considered adequate to meet the traffic moving over the section. However, the capacity of the section is reviewed from time to time and can be augmented if, and when considered necessary.

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियां चलाना

3665. श्री शिखा राम कुलदारीबा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुछ सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियां प्रारम्भ करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० बनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) रेल सदैव प्रति-रिक्त सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने के बारे में प्राप्त सुझावों तथा अनुरोधों पर विचार करती हैं बशर्ते कि कोचिंग स्टाक, रेल इंजन और रेल पथ उपलब्ध हों। पहले से चलाई गई अनेक सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ियों के अलावा, निकट भविष्य

में एक अन्य गाड़ी सप्ताह में एक बार चलने वाली जम्मूतवी-कन्या कुमारी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है जिसका शीघ्र ही उद्घाटन किए जाने की संभावना है।

Agitation by Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association

3666. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has decided to start agitation from 9 August, 1984 to press their demands;

(b) if so, the demands of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers; and

(c) the stand of Government vis-a-vis these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association had served a notice to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for launching agitation with effect from 9 August, 1984 to press their following "11-Point Demands" :—

1. De-linking of Kendriya Vidyalaya's teachers with Delhi Administration and Union Territories teachers and their representation on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Boards of Governors.

2. Increase in promotion quota to 75% in general and special promotion avenues for WET, PET, Drawing Teachers, Music Teachers, Librarians, Home Science Teachers, Lab. Assistants, guarantee of three promotion in the career, abolition of Lab. Attendants Cadre and revival of Lab. Assistants Cadre.

3. Grant of time-bound Selection Grade to all categories of Teachers i.e, after 8 years and introduction of Super Selection Grades and provisions of Gratuity with CPF.

4. JCM at all levels and Rationalisation of recruitment and promotion rules.

5. Withdrawal of 9 years' transfer policy and introduction of humane transfer policy and grant of request transfer in public interest.

6. Restoration of March-May, 1982 Salary, 19th April '83 Casual Leave, provision of employment to wards of KVS' serving employees and stoppage of victimisation of Office-bearers and activists of the Association.

7. Higher pay-scales than those of Delhi and Union Territories Teachers. Regularisation of services of Yoga, Ad-hoc and on-Trial Teachers.

8. House for every teacher and special grade for Music Teachers.

9. Work-load as per present norms of KVs and extension of admissible privileges to reserved categories of employees.

10. Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at all District Headquarters and provision for admission of local children.

11. Elaboration and liberalisation of Medical Facilities.

(c) Consideration of demands of employees is a continuous process in every organisation. The demands made by teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been considered by the Sangathan and accepted to the extent possible.

**Procedure for Recruitment of Class IV
in Liluah Railway Workshop**

3667. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what were the procedure of recruitment to the posts of Group 'D' category (Class IV) in the Liluah Railway workshop, Eastern Railway, followed before 1984;

(b) whether the names of candidates for such posts were collected from Employment Exchanges;

(c) if so, for how many posts, how many names were collected and how many of them were recruited between 1977 and 1983; and

(d) whether such procedures are still being followed, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**1984-85 के दौरान समाज कल्याण
के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय
सहायता**

3668. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान समाज कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है और यह सहायता किन कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रम-कलापों के लिए दी जा रही है ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज
कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री
(श्री पी० के० शुक्ल) :**

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इन

कार्यक्रमों के सामने वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए बजट प्रावधान दर्शाए गए हैं :-

1. समेकित बाल विकास सेवाएँ (आई सी डी एम)—36 करोड़ रुपये

2. प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के लिए कार्यात्मक साक्षरता (प्ला)—5.40 करोड़ रुपये

3. समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना के अर्न्तगत आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्त्ताओं की प्रशिक्षण—3 करोड़ रुपये

**Use of bagasse as raw material
for Paper**

3669. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to use bagasse as raw material for paper, Government have considered ways and means to save the use of bagasse as fuel to mills;

(b) whether Government would grant same concessions to mills using coal fired boilers for stopping to bagasse as fuel; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have already announced a package of policy measures to encourage utilisation of bagasse for the manufacture of paper by substituting its use as a fuel with coal. Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempt from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon.

(c) Does not arise.

Late Running, Suspension, and Cancellation of Trains During April to July in Sealdah South Section of Eastern Railways

3670. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state the number of trains which ran late abnormally, suspended or cancelled during the months of April, May, June and July, 1984 in Sealdah South Section of Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The percentage of punctuality of trains on Sealdah Division during April to July, 84 was 66.8%, 56.8%, 53.0%, and 70.6% respectively. During this period the number of trains cancelled on single trip basis in Sealdah South Section due to various reasons was 1113, of which 34 trains were due to late running of the linked trains.

Dhapdhapi Railway Crossing of Sealdah-Lakshmikantapur Section

3671. **SHRI NIRMAL SINHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dhapdhapi Railway crossing under Sealdah-Lakshmikantapur section was Scheduled to start some years back; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) and (b) Conversion of flag stations into crossing stations at Mathurapur and Dhapdhapi is an approved work and is being progressed according to availability of funds. Mathurapur has been taken up in the first stage, and is expected to be completed shortly. Tenders for Dhapdhapi are under finalisation. The work at this station is expected to be taken up during the coming working season.

Encroachment of Railway Land at Baruipur Railway Station

3672. **SHRI NIRMAL SINHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many constructions have been made at Baruipur Railway Station by people encroaching railway lands;

(b) how many of them given licence; and

(c) what action is being taken regarding encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) 50 temporary hutments have been constructed.

(b) None.

(c) Action is being contemplated for removal of the encroachment under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act, 1971. Meanwhile one of the encroachers has obtained stay order from Calcutta High Court against any apprehended attempt of removal. Efforts are being made to get the stay order vacated.

Income and Expenditure of Sealdah South Section

3673. **SHRI NIRMAL SINHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

the income from the Sealdah South Section and the expenditure incurred on the passengers amenities in the year from 1980 to 1984?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Posting of General Duty Medical Officers Grade II in Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

3674. **SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether General Duty Medical Officers Grade II recruited through Union Public Service Commission are posted in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries generally and they are not considered for posting to any of the Departments in the Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar

Lohia hospitals for getting clinical experience to enable them to enhance their knowledge and go in for Post-Graduation studies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the desirability of posting such officers to the various Departments like Medicine, Surgery, Eye, ENT, Plastics, Dermatology, Paediatrics Orthopaedic and others in the interests of their career development will be considered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The Junior Medical Officers of the Central Health Service recruited through Union Public Service Commission are posted in various organisations participating in the Central Health Service including Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals, subject to the availability of vacancies and requirements of various organisations.

Damage Caused to the Indian Ship Satya Kailash due to Collision with a Japanese Submarine

3675. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Ship, Satya Kailash, was damaged as a result of collision with a Japanese Submarine near the South Western Japanese Ice-lands;

(b) if so, details thereof alongwith the damage caused to the ship;

(c) whether any compensation has been demanded by the Indian Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) On 12-5-1984 an Indian ship "Satya Kailash" is reported to have struck an unidentified submerged object near the Japanese Coast off Kobe. This object later turned out to be the Japanese submarine 'YUSHIO'. The ship suffered a hole on her starboard side (No. I & II Double Bottom) 4.5 M X 80 CM/1.5 M and vessel's hull was pushed in by 2M over a length of 12 MX3 M.

(c) and (d) The owners of the ship have claimed the cost of repairs from the Japanese authorities.

Nation-Wide Survey of the Health of Students

3676. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any nation-wide survey of the 'Health' of Students of the pre-primary, primary, secondary and university stage during the last one decade, including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the findings of this survey and the steps taken by the Government to ensure the eradication of major diseases among students including malnutrition; and

(c) if not, whether any such nation-wide survey would be undertaken in the near future and the nature and scope thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise,

(c) During 1984-85 a 100% Centrally sponsored School Health Services Scheme has been approved for implementation in 100 Primary Health Centres of the country as a Pilot Project, will the ultimate objective of working out scheme for a National School Health Programme.

Opening of More T.B. Hospitals in the Country during 7th Plan

3677. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

the provision made to open more, T.B. hospitals in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : The Seventh Plan proposals are still in the stage of formulation.

Opening of Public Health Centre and Sub-Centre in each State

3678. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres opened till date in each state; and

(b) how far these are helpful in regard to family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) As per information available the number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres functioning in each state in the country as on 1-4-1984 is as under :—

S. No.	States/U.T.	No. of P.H.Cs	No. of Sub-Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	430	5621
2.	Assam	155	1352
3.	Bihar	665	7699
4.	Gujarat	257	4223
5.	Haryana	93	1313
6.	Himachal Pradesh	101	948
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	90*	398
8.	Karnataka	315	4214
9.	Kerala	192	2272
10.	Madhya Pradesh	680	6615
11.	Maharashtra	1539	5741
12.	Manipur	36	238
13.	Meghalaya	29	149
14.	Nagaland	21	133
15.	Orissa	325	3787

1	2	3
16. Punjab	130	2434
17. Rajasthan	248	3090
18. Sikkim	17	72
19. Tamil Nadu	422	5065
20. Tripura	35	185
21. Uttar Pradesh	970*	13692
22. West Bengal	335**	4529
23. A & N. Islands	4	13
24. Arunachal Pradesh	55\$	66\$
25. Chandigarh	Nil	10
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	16
27. Delhi	8	41
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	15	150
29. Lakshadweep	7	6
30. Mizoram	20	162
31. Pondicherry	13	73
Total...	7210	74307

* = Upto 29-2-1984

** = Upto 31-10-1983

\$ = Health units which do not confirm to the staffing pattern of P.H.Cs as approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) The Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres are providing integrated health and family planning services. The staff of the Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres provide education and motivation and contraceptive services with regard to family planning in rural areas. In addition 1000 Primary Health

Centres under the British Aid Scheme have been provided with additional facilities by way of providing renovated labour rooms and surgical equipment. 833 Primary Health Centres are being provided with additional facilities for sterilisation and M.T.P. during the 6th Five Year Plan.

बाल संरक्षण और शिक्षा विकास
समिति आजमगढ़ को अनुदान
दिया जाना

3679. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या समाज
कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के
आजमगढ़ जिले में बाल संरक्षण और शिक्षा
विकास समितियों, को अनाथ बच्चों के भोजन
तथा उनके लिए आवास निर्माण हेतु कोई
अनुदान दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज
कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री
(श्री पी० के० थुंगन)

(क) : जी. हां ।

(ख) : एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

छठी योजना के दौरान (जुलाई,
1984 तक) आजमगढ़ जिले में बाल
संरक्षण और शिक्षा विकास समिति
के लिये अनुमोदित अनुदान

देखभाल और सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता वाले
बच्चों के कल्याण की योजना के अन्तर्गत
सरकारी सहायता 90% तक सीमित है जिसमें
केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार का बराबर हिस्सा
होता है स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के अनुदान के मामले
राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर केन्द्रीय
सरकार द्वारा व्यक्तिगत आधार पर अनुमोदित
किये जाते हैं । तथापि, सभी स्वयंसेवी संगठनों
जिनके लिए अनुदान अनुमोदित हो गए हैं उनके
लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान का हिस्सा
एक मुश्त में संबंधित राज्य सरकार को सौंप
दिया जाता है । राज्य सरकार अनुमोदित
संगठनों को उनके बारे में पूरी तरह से जांच

पड़ताल करने अपना बराबर का हिस्सा जोड़कर
अनुदान का विवरण करती है ।

छठी योजना के दौरान (जुलाई 1984 तक)
आजमगढ़ जिले में बाल संरक्षण और शिक्षा
विकास समिति के लिए निम्नलिखित अनुदान
अनुमोदित और स्वीकृत किए गये थे :-

(1). 1979-80 में पालन-पोषण व देखभाल
सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत 40 बच्चों के लिए 10 माह
के लिए 37,725/- रुपये का अनुरक्षण अनुदान
अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए इन बच्चों के अनुरक्षण
हेतु अनुपातिक केन्द्रीय अनुदान को नियमों के
अनुसार इस संगठन की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु एक मुश्त
राशि में राज्य सरकार को सौंपा गया था ।

(2). 1980-81 के दौरान 50 अतिरिक्त
बच्चों के लिए 36,045 रुपये का अनुरक्षण
अनुदान अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए इन बच्चों के
अनुरक्षण हेतु अनुपातिक केन्द्रीय अनुदान
नियमों के अनुसार की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु एक
मुश्त राशि में राज्य सरकार को सौंपा गया था ।

(3). 1983-84 के दौरान 3 काटेज के
निर्माण के लिए 1, 49,596 रुपये के निर्माण
अनुदान की पहली किस्त ।

मोतियाबिन्द हटाने के लिए आंखों
के आपरेशन की आधुनिक तकनीक

3780. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के प्रमुख अस्पतालों में मोतिया-
बिन्द हटाने के लिए आंखों के आपरेशन की
की आधुनिक तकनीकी में सुधार किया गया है
और नई तथा पुरानी तकनीकी के बीच अंतर
का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन प्रमुख अस्पतालों और शहरों के
नाम क्या हैं जहां नई तकनीकी आरंभ की गई
है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण.
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन
एम० जोशी) :

(क) मोतियाबिन्द शल्य चिकित्सा में इन्ट्रा-आकुलर लेंस प्रत्यारोपण विकास है, जो इस देश में अभी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में ही है। इस तकनीक में ओपेक लेंस (अपारदर्शी लेंस) के स्थान पर इन्ट्रा-आकुलर लेंस लगा दिया जाता है। पुरानी तकनीक में आंख का ओपेक लेंस निकाल दिया जाता है तथा रोगी के ऐनक पहननी पड़ती है।

(ख) यह तकनीक अभी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है।

Memo Submitted by ALIMCO
Workers Union Kanpur

3681. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Memorandum dated 17 July, 1984 from ALIMCO Workers Union, Kanpur addressed to the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, New Delhi has been received ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Memorandum dated 17 July 1984 received from ALIMCO Workers Union Kanpur is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library, See No. LT - 8599/84)

(c) A copy of the Memorandum has been sent to the Managing Director for a Report. After ascertaining the facts further action will be taken.

Supply of Malathion and DDT to
Gujarat

3682. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the quality of Malathion and DDT sanctioned and supplied to Gujarat State during the year 1983-84 under the National Malaria Eradication Programme and the percentage of population covered ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity sanctioned by the Centre was inadequate to cover whole State ; and

(c) the quantity of Malathion and DDT likely to be supplied during the current year 1984-85 to Gujarat State under the said programme and the details of the insecticides likely to be supplied to eradicate malaria in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDREN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Category—II Scheme being implemented on 50 : 50 share financing basis between the Centre and the States. According to the financial pattern, DDT 50% w.d.p. and DDT 75% w.d.p. are being supplied by Central Government from its own share. Malathion component has been made a 100% Central assistance component with effect from 1.4.1983.

Adequate quantities of DDT have been supplied to the State of Gujarat to cover required area for DDT spray coverage during 1983-84 and 1984-85. No shortage of DDT has been reported. Besides, the State Government of Gujarat have been requested to purchase the required quantities of Malathion 25% w.d.p. and claim reimbursement of cost from the Central Government during, 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crores was released to the State Government in cash in this

behalf. For 1984-85, the State Government have again been advised to purchase the required quantities of this insecticide and claim cash reimbursement from the Central Government.

SC/ST Students' Admission in IITs

3683. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who appeared in the Joint entrance examination for admission to the undergraduate courses of the IITs, and the number thereof declared qualified during each of the last four years upto the current year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been no impact on the current year's admission ; and

(c) the number of SC/ST students who joined the preparatory course started last year in the 5 IITs, and the number thereof who sat for the special IIT examination and qualified for admission without going through J.E.E. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Number of SC/ST students who appeared in the Joint Entrance Examination and the number of SC/ST students qualified during the last four years is given below :

	No. appeared		No. qualified	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1981-82	1476	259	55	5
1982-83	1696	282	49	8
1983-84	1965	337	124	17
1984-85	2680	470	63	14

(b) and (c) The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students who qualified on the basis JEE 1984 even by relaxation of qualifying marks, is less than the number who qualified in 1983-84. However, out of the 63 SC/ST students who joined the preparatory course in 1983, 61 students appeared in the qualifying test at the end of the preparatory course and 52 students qualified for admission. Thus in the academic year 1984-85 the total number of SC/ST students offered admission is 129.

विदेशों को घटिया औषधियों को
वापिस लिया जाना

3684. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक देश से देश-वार कितने मूल्य की औषधियों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) उनमें से घटिया किस्म की पाई गई औषधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनकी कुल लागत क्या थी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जिन देशों ने घटिया किस्म की औषधियां भेजी थी उन्हें उन औषधियों को लौटा दिया है और यदि हां, तो लौटायी गई औषधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या और उनका मूल्य क्या है तथा जिन औषधियों को लौटाया नहीं जा सका उनका निपटान किस प्रकार किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री, (कुमारी
कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) बहुत-सी दवाइयां अनेक देशों से आयात की जाती हैं। औषधियों के देश-वार आयात और उनकी कीमत की सूचना इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Curb on REP Scheme to protect
Small Industry like Zipper Manu-
facturers**

3686. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to place curbs on REP Scheme to protect small scale industry such as Zipper manufacturers ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints/representations from small scale industry ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) The object of the Import Policy for registered exporters is to provide by way of import replenishment the materials (all or some) required in the manufacture of the products exported. Efforts are always made to limit the replenishment of the items to the extent of their requirements in the exported products. While doing so, the interest of the indigenous industry is also kept in view.

(c) and (d) Representations have been received from time to time about import of zip fasteners against exports under the Replenishment scheme. As a result of these representations and keep-

ing in view the actual requirements, the extent of import replenishment for zip fasteners in case of ready-made garments, hosiery and knitwear has been reduced to 3% of the value of import licence during 1984-85 as against 5% during 1983-84.

**Utilisation and Expansion of the
Capacity of the Shipyards**

3687. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilisation of the capacity of the existing individual shipyards ;

(b) the steps being taken to fully utilise their existing capacity ; and

(c) the details of proposal if any for their expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) The percentage of capacity utilisation differs from time to time depending upon various factors like order book position, availability of components and raw-materials, power, labour situation etc. The percentage in respect of various major Shipyards at present is as follows :—

(i) *Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam :*

For the year 1983-84 67%

For the quarter April-
June 1984 80%

(ii) *Cochin Shipyard Limited :*

For the year 1983-84 38%

For the quarter April-
June 1984 39%

(iii) *Goa Shipyard Limited :*

The Shipyard's capacity has been fixed in terms of annual steel through-

put as 2400 MT of 10 MM Steel material or equivalent in the case of other sizes. The percentage of capacity utilisation during 1983-84 was 118.30.

(iv) *Mazagon Dock Limited :*

Capacity utilisation in terms of steel throughput was full.

(v) *Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited :*

Hull Construction (Fabrication/erection) 54%

Fitting Out 76%

Overall Dock & Berth Utilisation 65%

(b) and (c) *Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam :*

- (i) A scheme of Stage II Development for Modernisation and Expansion of the existing facilities sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 66 crores is under implementation and which is expected to be completed by early 1986 to increase the present production capacity of 3 pioneer class ships to 6½ to 7 pioneer class ships.
- (ii) Efforts are being made to improve the order book position.
- (iii) Diversification is being made into the off-shore fields like construction of Drillship, OPSSVs for ONGC. Proposal for construction of Well Platform is also under consideration.
- (iv) Now design for ships of higher range of 45000 DWT to meet the present day requirements is being developed.
- (v) Old and out-moded machinery is being replaced under the development programme.

- (vi) Shop Councils have been formed among the workers for ensuring greater worker participation in the achievement of rated capacity.

Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin :

- (i) Better systems and management techniques are being adopted to accelerate achievement of rated capacity.
- (ii) Certain proposal for additional investments in Shipbuilding and Ship-repair facilities based on the reports of the Consultants are under consideration.

Goa Shipyard Limited :

A proposal for expansion of Yard facilities is under consideration. After this expansion Steel Throughput capacity is expected to increase to about 5000 MT per annum.

Mazagon Dock Limited :

Proposal are under consideration of the Government for additional berthing facilities in Bombay and increase/improvement of facilities for shipbuilding and Off-shore Structure in MDL Divisions outside Bombay i.e. at Nhava, Mangalore and Dighi.

Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited :

Active efforts for securing immediate orders for small/medium ships are in hand.

Naval fitting out facility at Fitting Out Jetty Complex is under construction.

A proposal to convert non-usable Dry Dock No. 2 into a Wet Basin is under consideration.

Change in Medical Education System to have more Trained Primary Health Workers and Doctors

3688. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(1) whether Government have any proposal to effect a radical change in the medical education system with a view to have more well-trained primary health workers and village-oriented doctors ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposal ; and

(c) the date from which the proposed proposal will be given effect to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme was launched by the Government in 1977 with the objective of involving the various Medical Colleges in the country in the direct delivery of Health Care Services to the rural and semi-rural population and thus securing the inculcation of a positive bias in the medical students and the faculty in the colleges towards community health care. Under the Scheme, each of the 106 medical colleges in the country were required to accept, in the first instance, the total responsibility for promotive, preventive and curative health services in three community development blocks in the districts in which the Institution is situated.

The Medical Council of India have amended their regulations to incorporate the salient features of the Scheme in the curriculum for under-graduates. It has been provided in the regulations of the Medical Council of India that the students shall either be posted in the Health Training Centre/Unit or in one of the Primary Health Centre attached to medical college or rural hospitals and the students will participate during this period in various activities of promotive and promotional health programmes at the Centres.

The 10th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council in their meeting held on 9th to 11th July, 1984 *inter alia* has made the following recommendations for creating a positive bias

amongst students and faculty members of medical colleges with a view to have more village-oriented doctors.

- (i) Each medical college should ensure that all the interns are posted in rural areas for a period of 6 months in accordance with the Medical Council of India regulations and that there is no relaxation on this score ;
- (ii) the students should work in the rural areas under the 'ROME' Scheme for a period of 2 months. During this period they should be assigned specific tasks such as immunisation, sputum examination, health education etc.,
- (iii) medical colleges should evolve a system for giving credit to students on the basis of their performance in the rural areas under the 'ROME' Scheme.
- (iv) In order to ensure that more and more doctors are attracted to serve in rural areas, either two years' service in these areas should be a pre-requisite or, adequate weightage be given for such service, for admission to Post-graduate courses in medical colleges/institutions.

As regards the other categories of Primary Health Workers, the training programme of the health workers have been reviewed and modified to equip them for meeting the health problems of the community. The major change in the training programme has been to include the training of the health workers for the treatment of minor ailments and providing first aid during emergencies.

Failure of Health Delivery Service for Rural Population

3689. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the health delivery service for the rural population has by and large failed due to inadequate number of doctors who volunteer to serve in rural areas;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government so far; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) No. As per information available as on 1-4-1984, out of 25652 sanctioned posts of doctors in rural areas, 22944 doctors were in position, leaving only 2708 posts vacant which cannot be considered as high. Apart from urging the State Governments to fill up all the vacancies, a number of steps have been recommended to them in order to attract the doctors to work in rural areas.

Expenditure on Medical Services for 1982-83 and 1983-84

3690. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the figures regarding expenditure on medical services for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 and state-wise break-up thereof; and

(b) if such figures are not yet available, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M JOSHI) : (a) and (b) A statement showing state-wise expenditure on medical services during the year 1982-83 is attached. The figures for the year 1983-84 have not yet been received from the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Statement

The Expenditure of Medical Services during the year 1982-83
(Excluding Public Health)

Name of State/UT	Expenditure on Medical Services
1. Andhra Pradesh	72, 33, 35, 967
2. Assam	25, 41, 11, 286
3. Bihar	92, 09, 80, 583
4. Gujarat	59, 78, 54, 815
5. Haryana	21, 73, 81, 086
6. Himachal Pradesh	16, 13, 91, 110
7. J & K	33, 62, 99, 005
8. Karnataka	80, 48, 11, 068
9. Kerala	58, 33, 46, 480
10. Madhya Pradesh	63, 35, 13, 907
11. Maharashtra	95, 61, 89, 628
12. Manipur	4, 56, 71, 403

1	2	3
13.	Meghalaya	7, 56, 92, 525
14.	Nagaland	7, 42, 68, 124
15.	Orissa	36, 27, 04, 613
16.	Punjab	36, 69, 37, 693
17.	Rajasthan	54, 36, 46, 666
18.	Sikkim	1, 89, 96, 206
19.	Tamil Nadu	102, 48, 44, 099
20.	Tripura	5, 39, 81, 828
21.	Uttar Pradesh	108, 24, 87, 914
22.	West Bengal	125, 74, 64, 688
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	4, 80, 48, 282
24.	Goa Daman & Diu	7, 11, 91, 607
25.	Mizoram	3, 72, 04, 117
26.	Pondicherry	3, 98, 31, 511
Union Government		108, 24, 33, 468

The figures except for Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Government are provisional and have been taken from the Draft Finance A/cs. of the respective States/UTs.

**Payment of Maritime Liabilities by
the companies allowed to Sale
Scrap Their Ships**

3691. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the companies whose vessels have been permitted by Directorate General of Shipping for sale scrap have paid all the maritime liabilities; and

(b) whether this will help the Shipping Companies to survive in the Shipping trade?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :**

(a) One of the conditions imposed while giving permission to shipping companies for scrapping/selling their vessels abroad is that the vessel should be free from all encumb-rances at the time of sale including all maritime liabilities. Documentary evidence regarding settlement of all encumb-rances has to be produced to Directorate General of shipping by the Company before giving delivery of the vessel to the buyer.

(b) The amount remaining if any, after settlement of all the above mentioned liabilities goes to improving the cash flow and liquidity position of the Company. Besides, sale/scrap of uneconomic vessels would help the Shipping Companies in reducing their losses in a recessionary period.

Achievement of Family Planning Programme likely to be obtained during 1984-85

3692. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated achievement likely to be obtained in the family planning programme during the terminal year of the Sixth Plan as against the target;

(b) what are the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in achieving the target; and

(c) what precise steps have been taken by the Government to motivate the programme and to educate people particularly women in the rural areas to make the programme a success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Information regarding the targets

for Family Planning methods for the year 1984-85 and the achievements for the quarter April-June, 1984 is given in the statement attached. The pace of performance under the programme is normally slow in the first quarter of the year but gathers momentum during the subsequent months.

(c) A well defined strategy has been evolved to promote the Family Welfare Programme. The salient feature of the strategy are : intensified efforts to spread awareness and information through imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies; provision of services and supplies as close to the door steps of the acceptors as possible; development of facilities for rapid increase in female literacy; population education to the youth in schools and colleges as well as those out of schools; assistance and support of the elected representatives of the people; proper linkages with other Ministries and Departments concerned; incentives to individual acceptors and State Governments; and close monitoring and follow-up of the programme at all levels.

Statement

Targets and Achievements in Respect of Sterilisation, IUD Insertion EQ. C.C. Users and EQ. O.P. Users during 1984-85 (April to June)

(Figures in 000's)

Methods	Targets for 1984-85	Achievements* during during 1984-85 (April to June)
1	2	3
Sterilisations	5,957	484
IUD Insertions	3,043	299
C.C. Users (Equivalent)	10,000	3,431
O.P. Users (Equivalent)	1,000	338

* Figures Provisional.

भारतीय सीमेंट नियंत्रण द्वारा अदा किया जाने वाला माल भाड़ा

अ. प्र. सं. :- 3693 : श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) गुजरात भांडागार नियम द्वारा आयातित सीमेंट की ढुलाई के लिए नियुक्त प्रत्येक पार्टी को मालभाड़े के रूप में कितनी धनराशि अभी तक अदा की जानी है तथा सीमेंट कंट्रोलर आफ इंडिया की ओर ऐसी कितनी धनराशि अभी तक देय है ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक पार्टी संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा 1980 से 1984 तक की अवधि के लिये उन में से प्रत्येक की कितनी धनराशि अभी तक अदा की जानी शेष है ;

(ग) इतने लंबे समय तक धनराशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने महसूस किया है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना किया है ; और

(घ) कच्छ जिला सहकारी खरीद-बेचन संघ लिमिटेड भुज, कच्छ, और अंजार तालुक सहकारी खरीद बेचन संघ लिमिटेड को देय राशि का उन्हें कब तक भुगतान करने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (घ) आयातित सीमेंट को लाने ले जाने के लिए विभिन्न पार्टियों को गुजरात स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन नामक हैंडलिंग एजेंट द्वारा भुगतान किया जाना न कि सीमेंट नियंत्रक द्वारा तथा अतः उसका ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु गुजरात स्टेट वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन ने 20 जहाजों से माल उतारा था और कारपोरेशन ने केवल 10 जहाजों के ही-

सम्बन्ध में लेखा-जोखा पेश किया था, जो कि अधूरा है, अतः प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए इसकी जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की जा सकी। कारपोरेशन द्वारा 10 जहाजों के सम्बन्ध में माँगी गई राशि 39,67,358.06 रुपये है, जिसकी जांच पड़ताल की जानी है फिर भी इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में लेखाओं को शीघ्र ही पेश करने और पार्टियों द्वारा भाड़े पर वहन किए गए व्यय की राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए कारपोरेशन से कहा जा रहा है।

Industrial Ventures in Collaboration with Japanese Companies

3694. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of addresses of Indian companies having collaboration, arrangements with Japan, nature of such collaboration, line of business and number of Japanese personnel working/having worked on each project;

(b) the names and addresses of Indian/Japanese companies where collaboration agreement includes service of Japanese managers, indicating their number and duration of stay in Indian as well as companies where Japanese managers are working presently; and

(c) the details of Japanese equity invested in each of these collaborations and the amount of dividend/royalty/know-how fee and other foreign remittance made to foreign party during the latest year for which date is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms. Item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. The list of FC approvals pertaining to April-June '84

is yet to be published, However a statement showing the details of approved foreign collaboration cases in respect of Japanese firms during the period April-June '84 is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library see No. LT 8600/84), No statistical information, about the number of Japanese personnel working/having worked in India, is centrally being maintained by S.I.A.:-

(c) As a matter of policy, the details of payments in respect of individual agreements are not disclosed. However, a statement showing Japanese investment approved by the Government during the period 1975 to June, 1984 is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library see No. LT. 8600/84). Also, a statement showing remittances towards Japan on account of profits, dividends, royalties, technical know-how fee and interest payments by private Sector, during 1974-75 to 1981-82 is enclosed vide Annexure-C. Data for later periods is not available.

Jawaharlal Nehru University Examinations at Chandigarh

3695. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University did not hold examinations in Chandigarh and Punjab on 7th, 8th, and 9th June;

(b) if not, whether all the examinations were held at the 21 centres as scheduled; and

(c) if not, action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The entrance examination was scheduled to be held on 7th, 8th and 9th June, 1984 at 21 centres in the country including Chandigarh. However, as Chandigarh was declared as a disturbed area, the University had, through a press

announcement, advised the candidates who had opted for Chandigarh to take their examination at Delhi. The examination was held at all the remaining 20 centres on the scheduled dates. Some students who were to appear at the Chandigarh centre took their examination at Delhi.

Teachers Granted Financial Assistance

3696. SHRI N K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 622 on 26th July, 1984 regarding participation of University academicians in International Conference Seminars and State :

(a) the details of teachers granted partial financial assistance to present papers etc. in foreign conference under the Ministry Scheme during 1983-84, the current year giving details of conference, paper presented, assistance given etc.;

(b) lay on the Table a copy of the rules regulations and procedure governing the Ministry's Scheme as also the criteria for determining comparable standards' of the institution and prestigious' character of the international conferences involved;

(c) is it proposed to extend the Ministry's scheme to teachers in Arts, Social Sciences, Commerce and Management, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the particulars of academics assisted by Delhi University in attending foreign conferences during 1983-84 under UGC unassigned grant scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) A copy of the procedure and guidelines governing the Scheme of the Ministry of Education for granting partial Financial assistance is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library see No. LT. 8601/84). This assistance is granted to teachers in the field of Science, Technology and Medicine

only from recognised Indian institutions/universities for attending those international conferences by which the teachers, would bring back some good academic experiences benefitting the parent institutions/universities. A statement giving details of the teachers who were granted partial financial assistance in 1983-84 & 1984-85 (upto-date) is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT. 8601/84). There is no proposal to expand the scope of the scheme.

(d) A statement giving particulars of academicians assisted by Delhi University during 1983-84 under their unassigned grant scheme is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. 8601/84).

Grant of Fellowships by ICHR

3697. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale irregularities and malpractices in the grant of fellowships by the Indian Council of Historical Research have been alleged; and

(b) whether the Council has decided to keep the minutes of the meetings of the Research Project Committee of the Council as confidential document?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research was requested to look into the allegations in regard to the selection of subjects and the selection of personnel for the award of fellowships by the Council and send a report to the Ministry of Education and Culture. It has been reported by the Council that the selection of personnel for the award of fellowships was made in accordance with the prescribed procedure and the subjects for which fellowships were awarded fall within the purview of the Council as laid down in the aims and objects embodied in its Memorandum of Association.

(b) The minutes of the last meeting of the Projects Research Committee of the Council were marked "Confidential, for official use only".

Representation for setting up of a Paper Board

3698. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representations for setting up a paper Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No Sir, There is already a Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Availability and requirement of Pharmacists in the country

3699. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI MADHURI

SINGH :
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH
CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 30,000 trained and registered pharmacists are available for the medicine trade instead of about 3 lakhs required;

(b) whether the majority of such pharmacists are in the employment of pharmaceutical companies and thus not available for chemists shops;

(c) in the absence of adequate training facilities how Sec. 52 of the Pharmacy Act can be implemented; and

(d) whether there is a danger of chemists shops closing down in Sec. 42 is rigidly enforced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no available data to support this contention.

(c) Adequate training facilities have been established in the country which can further be augmented if necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

Various Health Programmes under Implementation in Orissa

3700. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various health programmes under implementation in the country;

(b) the names of the centrally sponsored health programmes under implementation in Orissa at present;

(c) the Central Allocation made to Orissa for implementing those programmes during last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The following Health Programmes are under implementation in the country.

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
3. National Filariasis Control Programme.
4. National TB Control Programme.
5. National Programme for Control of Blindness.

6. Multipurpose Workers Scheme.
7. Reorientation of Medical Education.
8. Family Welfare Programme.

In addition, National Programmes for promotion of maternity and child care such as immunization of expectant mothers against Tetanus and children against Tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, tuberculosis, polio etc. have also been initiated.

(b) The following Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes are under implementation in Orissa at present.

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.
2. National Filariasis Control Programme.
3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
4. National T.B. Control Programme.
5. Prevention and Control of Blindness.
6. Training of Multi-purpose Workers.
7. Development of I.S.M. Pharmacies including Herbal Farms.
8. Post-Graduate Medical Education in I.S.M.
9. Re-orientation of Medical Education.
10. Community Health Volunteers Scheme (Now Village Health Guide Scheme).
11. Family Welfare Programme.

(c) and (d) A statement showing year-wise allocation of Central Assistance made to Orissa during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached.

Statement

**Scheme-wise Year-wise allocation of Central Assistance made to ORISSA
State during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 under
Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. NMEP (Rural)	314.00	392.65	298.89
2. NMEP (Urban)	18.00	2.36	0.80
3. National Filaria Control Programme	5.00	3.95	5.00
4. National Leprosy Control Programme	36.00	30.00	46.60
5. T.B. Control Programme	2.25	6.10	8.30
6. Prevention and Control of Blindness	10.30	10.15	15.66
7. Training of M.P.W.	12.05	23.90	10.20
8. Dev. of ISM Pharm. including Herbal farms	1.50	1.14	0.53
9. Post Graduate Medical Education of ISM	2.50	2.50	2.50
10. Re-orientation of Medical Education	4.95	28.80	Nil
11. CHVs Scheme	180.67	Transferred to Deptt. of F.W. from 1982-83	
12. Family Welfare Programme	955.23	1620.56	1986.26

Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee on Shipping held in May 1984

3701. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee on Shipping was held in USSR in May 1984 ;

(b) whether India and Soviet Union have decided upon a scheme of Joint Container Pool ;

(c) if so, details thereof ;

(d) whether the long-pending issue of outstanding claims concerning Food Corporation of India was discussed in that meeting ;

(e) details of the outstanding claim amount (Indian and foreign currency) of Soviet Union against FCI since how long it is pending and on what count ; and

(f) decision taken on the above issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A decision was taken at the 5th Session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Shipping Committee held in New Delhi in April 1983, to set up a Joint Container Pool at the Indian and the Soviet Ports. The matter was discussed by a Joint working group of the Indian and the Soviet sides early this year to explore the possibilities of setting up the Joint Pool as envisaged. After detailed discussions and examination of the matter from commercial aspects, it was agreed to defer the idea of setting up the Joint Container Pool for the present as it was felt that for smooth working of the Joint Pool it was necessary to have a reasonably balanced two-way container traffic which does not obtain at present as the container traffic in the India-USSR direction is much higher than in the USSR-India direction. This was leading to severe difficulties in making empty containers available at the Indian end. It would be feasible to consider setting up the Joint container pool after this heavy imbalance is reduced through greater containerisation of commodities moving in the USSR-India direction.

(d) to (f) The outstanding claims concerning the FCI were considered at the Sixth Session. It was decided that these claims may be discussed by a Joint working group at commercial level between the representatives of the

Indian and Soviet ship owners, the FCI and their Soviet counterparts. These are pending with the FCI since December 1982. As per the agreement of September 1977 between the Governments of India and the USSR, India was to export 14.98 lakh tonnes of wheat in bulk in repayment of a commodity loan from the USSR. As per a subsequent agreement of 1981, India was to export 2 lakh tonnes of Indian rice. For lifting the wheat and rice cargoes from Indian Ports, the USSR chartered 228 vessels, out of which dispatch/demurrance claims in respect of 109 vessels have already been settled. Similar claims in respect of the remaining 119 vessels has been under discussion between the two sides. There is an offer from the concerned Soviet authorities to settle dispatch/demurrage claims in respect of 76 vessels on the basis of 'no dispatch-no demurrage'. The time sheets in respect of these 76 vessels have already been finalised. The FCI are claiming a total dispatch of US \$ 93004.25 in addition to Rs. 7,67,410.20 on account of other recoveries like port and customs overtime etc. The Soviet side have on the other hand claimed a net demurrage of US \$ 1,71,446.79. The time sheets in respect of remaining 42 third flag vessels have also been finalised and furnished by the FCI to the Soviet authorities. The FCI have claimed a net dispatch of US \$ 82,392.41 in addition to Rs. 1,75,472.37 on account of other recoveries. The matter would be discussed further by the joint working group.

Electrocution of a patient on operation table in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

3702. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether any compensation has been paid to the dependents of the patient who died on operation table in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital due to electric shock ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : No, Sir.

पोपूलेशन एजुकेशन कार्यक्रम और स्कूल-पूर्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

*3703. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार "पोपूलेशन एजुकेशन कार्यक्रम और स्कूल-पूर्व शिक्षा कार्यक्रम" के लिये शत-प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदान करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1984-85 केन्द्रीय बजट में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये उक्त कार्यक्रमों के हेतु अलग-अलग कितनी सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) : जी हां

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में जनसंख्या शिक्षा कार्यक्रम हेतु 1984-84 के लिये केन्द्रीय बजट में 20 लाख रु० की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

शिशु शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में शिशु शिक्षा केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिये वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान 1, 28, 000 रु० की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 8320 dated 19-4-84 regarding Non-availability of Medicines in New Delhi Municipal Committee Dispensaries and Budget Provision therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :

Question

Reply

(b) if not, the budget provision made for allopathic, ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines during the last three years and the details of the medicines purchased during the each year of above period against this provision ?

(b) The budget provision made for Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homocopathic medicines by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last three year is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1981-82	82-83	83-84
Allopathic	50.00	50.00	55.00
Ayurvedic	3.00	3.00	4.00
Homoeopathic	0.50	1.00	3.00

The reply to this part may kindly be read as under :—

“The budget provision made for Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last three years is as under :—

	1981-82	1989-83	1983-84
Allopathic	50.00	50.00	55.00
Ayurvedic	3.00	3.00	4.00
Homoeopathic	0.50	1.00	1.00”

The error with regard to the Budget figure of 1983-84 for Homoeopathy came to notice recently and immediate steps were taken to correct the reply.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, allow us to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give your ruling, let me make a submission, whether the matter concerns the Centre's purview...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no point of order. I want to make a submission to you. I would only like to make a submission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I cannot allow anything. I have not allowed Shri Parmar.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Firstly let me draw your attention to the fact that I fully support him.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no submission before me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your submission ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I

am coming to my submission. We have been seeing that in various States in India by the interference of the Centre de-stabilisation is taking place.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot have different standards for any State. I have nothing to do with it. It is for the State Assembly. There is a constitutional authority. It is for them. They will do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports of and Reviews on the working of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for 1982-83 and Statements for delay in laying there papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English ver-

sions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8582/84].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8583/84]

- (5) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8584/84]

Paper (Regulations of Production) Amendment Order, 1984, Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Belagula (Karnataka) for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying the Papers

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Paper (Regulations of Production) Amendment Order, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S O 533 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1984, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8585/84].

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mandya National Paper Mills Limited, Belagula (Karnataka), for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mandya National Paper Mills Limited, Belagula (Karnataka), for the Year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8586/84].

Notifications under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 299 (E) (Hindi and

English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1984 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, issued under sections 8 and 16 of the said Act.

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 48(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1984 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 577 (E) dated the 23rd July, 1983, issued under section 10A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 49 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1984 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 578 (E) dated the 23rd July, 1983, issued under section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1984.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8587/84].

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Nineteenth Report

SHRI K.P. TEWARI (Allahabad) : Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a constitutional authority. They will take care of it. I cannot differentiate between States. I cannot touch any State.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : We want the Home Minister to make a statement on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

According to the constitution, the constitutional authority is in vogue there.

जो भी है, मेरा काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में उनको बनाने में या बिगाड़ने में नहीं है। . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got nothing to do with it.

(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the House)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ऊपर इसका कोई असर नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have got nothing to do with it, either from you or from the other side. I am not going to touch any State. Legally, by rules, I cannot allow, and I will not allow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No question. I have got nothing to do with that ruling. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not asked anybody to say anything. I have not allowed anybody to speak.

12.10 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Samar Mukherjee and some other Hon. Members left the House)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything.

Now, Shri Ramniwas Mirdha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): This item is listed in the List of Business after the calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I have permitted him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Everybody would like to hear it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have permitted him. It is my prerogative. It is my discretion.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Let the Hon. Minister wait. Why not he wait for two minutes ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you threatening me ? Why should you not listen ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This is not the proper order.

MR. SPEAKER : According to me, this is the proper order. If you are interested, listen to the statement. I have already decided.

(Interruptions)**

12.11 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri K. Mayathevar and some other Hon. Members left the House)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, आपने सब को सुना, हमारी बात को नहीं सुना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो किसी को नहीं सुना साहब।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।

कनाडा में राष्ट्रीय झंडा जलाया गया है। भारतीय दूतावास पर हमला हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दीजिये मुझे, लिखकर दीजिये। करवायेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : काश्मीर में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लूंगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : देख लूंगा किस तरीके से ? कोई मजाक है ?

यह राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, भारतीय अखंडता का सवाल है, यह देखने की बात नहीं है। यह भारतीय सवाल है कि क्या विदेशों में अपने दूतावास का आप संरक्षण नहीं कर सकते? आपके दूतावासों पर हमला होता है, गाड़ियाँ तोड़ी जाती हैं, झंडा जलाया जाता है। काश्मीर के अन्दर पाकिस्तान का झंडा लहराया गया। मेरा इस पर काम रोकने प्रस्ताव है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहूँगा

I will consider the facts.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये साहब, मैंने अर्ज की है, आपका जो मोशन आया होगा, वह ठीक होगा और बिल्कुल सही है। मैं उस पर पर फैक्ट्स पता करवाकर डिस्कशन की बात करूँगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास फैक्ट्स नहीं हैं, मैं एडजर्नमेंट किस बात की करूँ ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कार्लिंग अटेंशन दीजिये, आपने बताया, मैंने सुन लिया।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : I am on a point of order. When are you going to have a discussion on Sri Lanka ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रोका ?

You will give me some notice. I am always saying that I am in your hands.

मैंने आपकी राय से पहले किया' आपकी राय से अब करूँगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will give you notice and you accept my notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

I consider it very important that our Legations and our Consulates should be safeguarded. those Governments should provide the security. I will take it up with the Minister

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir the situation in Sri Lanka has taken a grave turn in the course of the last fortnight. Our reports indicate that the Sri Lanka armed forces are conducting large scale operations in Jaffna, Velvettiturai, Chunnakam, Manner and other parts of the Northern Province, where the Tamils constitute the overwhelming majority of the population. There has been heavy loss of life and property of the Tamils.

In the statement made before the House on the 8th August, 1984, I gave details of the shelling of Velvettiturai and the extensive damage to life and property caused there. The latest reports indicate that armed action in other parts of the Northern Province, particularly in the Jaffna and Chunnakam area, has resulted in even greater loss of life and property in recent days.

Extensive security operations now appear to have been launched in the Mannar area. It is reported that

Tamils of India origin have also been seriously affected in these security operations. Apparently, the Government of Sri Lanka has embarked on, a series of military operations and the Tamil population of the Northern Province feels terrorised. What is worse, the Army seems to have gone out of control as admitted by a Sri Lankan Minister, and is reportedly on a rampage in various areas where whole bazars and houses have been burnt. Civilians have been arrested and killed indiscriminately.

When President Jayewardene was here recently, the Prime Minister had impressed upon him the necessity of continuing with the political process which alone could lead to a viable solution acceptable to all concerned. He seemed to agree with this view. At the meeting of the All Parties Conference of July 23, 1984 he outlined some proposals which are expected to be discussed at the all Parties Conference this week. We regret that no progress has been made in these parleys. We still hope that the Government of Sri Lanka and particularly President Jayewardene will give a constructive lead to these discussions.

It is tragic that this new cycle of violence has erupted and generated a climate of tension, confrontation and conflict. The Tamils are gripped by fear and understandable resentment.

Recently, President Jayewardene sent a message to the Prime Minister on the unfolding situation in the Northern Province. He thought that Tamil extremists had decided to come out in the open and challenge the security forces. The Prime Minister's replay pointed out that the number of Tamil militants being small, it was difficult to see what they would gain by challenging the armed forces. The Prime Minister had emphasised that the security forces should not over-react and further alienate the Tamil population as a whole. Unfortunately that is precisely what seems to be happening.

There are reports of reprisals against entire villages and mass arrests in various places in the Northern Province.

We take serious note of this situation, this spate of violence in the Northern Province continues, it is bound to have grave repercussions in other parts of Sri Lanka and precipitate an influx of refugees in our country. As the House knows, we already have over 40,000 Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu. On every possible occasion, we have urged upon President Jayewardene and his Government the necessity for the security forces of Sri Lanka to exercise maximum restraint and reduce their visible presence which has a provocative effect. Deescalation is the need of the hour.

The ethnic problem in Sri Lanka cannot be solved by military action. It is a political problem involving the just rights of the Tamil minority and only the determined pursuit of the political process of consultations and mutual accommodation can lead to a constructive way out. This has been our view all along and we have repeatedly conveyed it to the President of Sri Lanka.

We have reaffirmed our stand for Sri Lanka's integrity and unity and expressed opposition to all forms of violence. We have taken steps to curb activities which may be directed against Sri Lanka from our soil. Nevertheless to our profound regret and unease, we find the Sri Lankan Government has thought it fit to induct outside security agencies into a domestic political situation. This can only aggravate matters not only in Sri Lanka but also in the region. Our strong feelings over this development have been conveyed to President Jayewardene. On the diplomatic front we have expressed deep concern to the leaders of some important countries over the serious situation and repercussions to our country.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

The whole nation feels anguished over these tragic events in Sri Lanka and we share the emotions of our brothers and sisters in Tamil Nadu. The Government have been doing everything possible so that these indiscriminate killings and the large scale operations directed against the Tamil population of Sri Lanka are stopped.

The Government are seriously concerned at these developments, including the induction of elements of foreign security agencies. In whatever we do, we must ensure that the plight of the Tamil community, which is already bad enough, does not worsen even more. I appreciate the strong feelings of the House, more so since many Indian nationals and others of Indian origin may also be affected. The government are keeping a close watch on the evolving situation and will take whatever steps are called for.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): We want a full discussion today. I have given an adjournment motion on Tuesday itself. It should be admitted today. Almost all the other business should be postponed. This is a very, very serious situation in Sri Lanka.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):
इस को 193 में आप ले लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ले लूंगा। जब
आप कहेंगे तभी ले लूंगा।

.... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, don't get agitated ... Please sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What is meant by 'deep concern' ?

MR SPEAKER : Please sit down. If, you want to learn something from me then listen to me. ... Please sit down now. If you get violent or otherwise get angry, that does not lead us anywhere. We have to be pragmatic. We know the feelings of the whole House are completely at one. We are agitated. Not only that we are grieved. We feel very sore in our heart. My heart bleeds with yours. We know what is happening. It has to be something which you all will evolve. I will allow you, according to your wishes, whenever you like to discuss it and find a way out. I am with you. ... *(Interruptions)* They will let you know —what the Government is going to do. Don't get agitated. Let us be pragmatic. Let us be calm and in this situation we have to do something.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): At least let the Prime Minister talk to President Jayewardene on the telephone.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : On the Independence Day I think the Prime Minister should have given a warning or ultimatum to the Sri Lanka Government. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be done very pragmatically, very politically, intelligently and it has not to be done with emotions. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I just requested you. Foolhardy bravery also will lead to something else.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरा आग्रह है कि जब इस पर चर्चा हो तो प्रधान मंत्री जी उपस्थित रहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह होती है, होगी।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Only this morning Mr. Yogeswaran, a

former Member of Parliament of Sri Lanka met me and he was requesting on behalf of Tamils with folded hands, 'We want only security. Please request your Prime Minister to ensure at least the security of our people.'

MR. SPEAKER : That is what she wants also. I talked to her. She is also agitated about the same thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, please be calm. Why are you getting agitated ? We listen to you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North-East) : When Tamils are being killed, naturally he feels agitated.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI (Narasapur) : In Hyderabad, there is one place called Ramakrishna Studios where there were many Legislators under arrest. The family members of the arrested Legislators have approached for the protection of these Legislators.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have nothing to do with that. I did not allow them. How can I allow you ? I am not going to allow this. This is a State subject. No question at all.

Shrimati Patnaik.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We were to have a discussion on Sri Lanka rather than a statement from the Minister on the 21st. I do not know whether you, in your wisdom agree that it should be advanced.

MR. SPEAKER : As you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In any case, whether it is earlier or on the 21st, I am requesting through you that because of the seriousness of the situation, the Prime Minister should also make a statement. She should be present and take part in the discussion. Normally she does not do that.

MR. SPEAKER : Last time she was here. She had been here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Prime Minister must be present and she must take part in the discussion.

*((Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Mr. Mayathevar, I cooperate with you and you cooperate like this ! We shall deal with it. Shrimati Patnaik.

12.27 hrs.

*(At this stage, Shri Mayathevar left
the House)*

12.27 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Unabated Rise in Prices of Essential
Commodities and Steps taken by the
Government

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities and the steps taken by the Government in the matter."

*(Interruptions)***

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the
Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are in the next item. Now the Minister of Finance is replying on the Calling Attention. Only the Finance Minister's reply will go on record. No other thing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)

There is no order in the House.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything other than the Finance Minister's reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir :

Prices have a vital bearing on the welfare of the common man. I, therefore, share with the Hon. Members the concern about the behaviour of prices and welcome this opportunity to have a discussion on this subject. As the Hon. Members will recall, I made a statement on the price situation on 18th August and again on 22nd November last year. The subject was also discussed during the Budget Session. The present motion provides us with an opportunity to make a review of the developments since then.

2. During the seven month period October 1983 to April 1984, the price behaviour was highly satisfactory. The wholesale price index increased from 318.5 on 1st October 1983 to 324.2 on 28th April 1984, or by 1.8%. Behaviour of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was even more remarkable. During these seven months, CPI increased by only one point, i.e. from 558 in October 1983 to 559 in April 1984. However, from May onwards there has been an acceleration, and the wholesale

price index has increased by 5.8% during the last 3 months, and CPI increased by 2.7% in May and June 1984. The acceleration since May largely reflects the impact of seasonal factors as, during these months, supplies and market arrivals of a number of commodities such as fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, cotton, gur and edible oils tend to decline leading to an increase in prices.

3. The seasonal element in the price rise can be seen from the fact that during the three month period May to July, wholesale prices recorded a rise of 8.2% in 1979-80, 8.4% in 1980-81, 4.2% in 1981-82, 6.1% in 1982-83 and 3% in 1983-84. It is also interesting to note that there is no definite correlation between the extent of price rise during this period, and the behaviour of prices for the year as a whole. For example, in 1981-82, prices during the three month period May to July increased by 4.2%, but the annual rate of inflation at the end of the same financial year was only 2.4%. Similarly, in 1982-83, the increase during May-July was 6.1% but we ended the year with an inflation rate of 6.4 per cent.

4. In respect of essential commodities, the price increase during the past three months has been particularly sharp in the case of pulses, potatoes, fish, coffee, gur, and certain edible oils. On the other hand, reflecting the impact of the good crop last year, prices of other foodgrains have, by and large, behaved reasonably well. Thus, in the last three months, prices of rice and wheat have increased by 2.7% and 2.6% respectively. It is also noteworthy that the wholesale prices of rice and wheat at the end of July 1984 were significantly lower than a year ago. I am also happy to inform the House that market reports for the last few days in respect of prices of groundnut oil and CTC tea show that prices of these items are also softening.

5. As the House is aware, the

Government has been closely monitoring the behaviour of prices in general and that of essential commodities in particular. Our success in keeping the foodgrain prices under check last year as well as this year reflects the success that has been achieved in increasing production of foodgrains through concerted efforts to increase the area under irrigation and use of fertilisers as well as other inputs. Remunerative prices have also been provided to farmers so that there is sufficient incentive to take advantage of the potential for higher production.

6. In respect of edible oils and pulses, we face a longer term supply and demand imbalance, and the Government has given high priority to expansion of production of these commodities. Thus, as part of the 20-Point Programme, higher outlays have been provided in the Annual Plans for improving the productivity of pulses and oilseeds. The Government has also substantially stepped up the allocation of imported edible oils through the public distribution system and for production of vanaspati. The behaviour of coffee prices this year reflects a severe fall in domestic production. Steps have been taken to step up supplies in the domestic markets in the lean months until the arrival of the next crop. Sugar releases are also being carefully monitored, and despite a fall in production this year, sugar prices have remained relatively stable. The Government is also keeping a careful watch on credit and monetary trends in order to ensure that there is no undue expansion of the aggregate demand in the economy.

7. On present indications, the prospects for khariff crop this year are reasonably bright. It is hoped that a good combined with the measures taken by the Government will bring about on the price front before too long. However, once again, I would emphasise the need for utmost vigilance on price front. In our situation, there can be no room for complacency as even a small decline in the availability of sensitive

items, or an unanticipated change in the domestic or international market can easily disturb the price situation.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Statement made by the Hon. Finance Minister. I am very much thankful to him for the Statement in which he has explained about the price situation and also how the Government is going to control price rise and tackle the situation by the monitoring system.

But I have got a few points, which I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify.

The rising prices continue to worry the people, poor as well as the rich. There are disquieting trends on the price front. In spite of the bumper harvest of 1983-84, and hopes for a similar bumper harvest in 1984-85, the price index has been rising fast. The wholesale price index of all commodities touched, as it came in the newspapers, 342.9 by the end of 3rd week of July, 1984 as compared to 322.2 in February. The Hon. Minister has also indicated that the price rise from May reflects the impact of seasonal factors. It is true, there is the seasonal factor and every year, there is a seasonal variation and rise from February to July is attributed to the Seasonal Variation. But this year, it is more marked compared to the last year.

The prices of common food articles like fruits and vegetables, grams, and pulses are fast rising. The same is the trend in respect of non-food articles like oilseeds etc. In the manufactured products like sugar, khandsari etc, as also edible oils, the prices have risen by one to two per cent in the week. The rise in the prices of these items has mainly contributed to the wholesale price index jumping by 0.9 per cent in a single week. This has been given in the newspaper reports.

I would like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister that we have witnessed

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ed in the previous year conditions of price stability, for which the Government won appreciation from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. But that condition no longer exists. While up to July 14, 1984, the increase in the official wholesale price index is the same, as in the corresponding period of 1983-84, we have seen some kind of a spurt in the week ended 21st July, 1984. But the most important thing is that there has been a steady increase in the food articles and agriculture-based primary articles. This is naturally reflected in the consumer price index which has during April-May registered an increase of 0.7 per cent over the same period last year.

It is true that during the last three-four months, the wholesale price index and the consumer index have steadily moved up. There might be certain causes, but I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to these facts and ask some questions.

Prices have certain relationship with trend in monetary expansion. Monetary supply had expanded even in the past. You have seen that in 1982-83, it had expanded upto 15 per cent, whereas growth in the national income did not exceed more than 1.3 per cent. If we come to the bank credit to the Government, it has increased from 3704 crores to 4569 crores as on July 6, 1984.

Sir, if we come to the expansion in currency, with public it has also increased from Rs. 1500 crores to Rs. 1870 crores. If we come to the commercial sector, bank credit has also increased in the same period, i.e. July 1984, from Rs. 1550 crores to Rs. 2467 crores. I would like to ask the Finance Minister as to how do they account for this expansion of bank credit.

Sir, there is also an increase in the Plan expenditure of the State Governments as well as the Central Government, whereas we see that there is a shortfall

in achieving the physical targets even. Will this also account for the price rise? Will this also influence the price rise?

Then, Sir, circulation of large amount of black money is pushing up inflation, invariably affecting the price rise. Sir, in addition to the artificial monetary factors, we should also identify the institutional and structural factors that are responsible for this price rise in an economy like ours.

When we see domestic output in our country and foreign credit, I feel that there should be a balance between the two. Otherwise it will lead to adverse influence on internal price rise. We have got some controls and regulations, but if we do not have any efficient enforcement measures for these controls and regulations, this will also cause some price rise and that is why parallel economy is encouraged, making monetary and fiscal measures less effective.

Sir, is not the fact true that the pressure on international inflationary situation also affects price rise in our country? Another point I want to say is about private distribution. Though we are having a public distribution system, the private distribution network tends to create a sellers' market and step up inflation artificially.

Sir, there are some suggestions and I know that the suggestions are being carried out by the Government, but I want to know the details. To improve supplies, we are importing scarce commodities like edible oils, but still we are facing scarcity and price rise. Supplies to both Vanaspathi industry and also to public distribution system has been stepped up. Still we are facing this problem of non-availability of edible oils as well as increase in their prices. While we are importing edible oil, should we not at the same time, popularise certain other edible oils? Because I feel that soyabean oil is not being popularised so much as other

edible oils. So, my point is whether we could popularise it more.

Sir, larger releases of foodgrains and sugar for internal market are also required. I know that the Government are taking action in that line, but still I would like to know as to what was the quantity of foodgrains released in this period, i.e. from February to July and also the supply for the last year. Government Cooperative Agencies should play a greater role in public distribution system of basic consumer goods. We are having a public distribution system, but we must strengthen it.

I would say that there must be special considerations shown for opening fair price shops in tribal areas, because we need such shops there. I would like to know how many fair price shops have been opened in such areas during 1984-85.

We are investing our capital, but we are not getting productive use of it. we are not having a productive use for the capital employed. Full utilization of capacity of existing productive units should be there, instead of financing or funding new units in the same line of production, because if you go on funding in the same line of production without funding the existing ones, production will not start. At the same time, prices will go up. That is why I say that the existing ones must be encouraged.

Similarly, emphasis should be placed on ongoing projects, before investing in new ones.

I said that there should be a curb on the expansion of bank credit. I suggest curbing the expansion of bank credit to unproductive and wasteful items like luxury goods not meant for mass consumption.

Subsidies are the most important thing for production, and for productive and economic activities. But I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any expert analysis of the scheme of subsidies by the States and

the Central Government has been made, in order to ensure that unproductive subsidies are eliminated. If not, is Government going to consider this?

Is there any in-depth analysis of the distribution system, to identify the reasons for the consumers' price index not following the rate of fall in wholesale price index, so as to eliminate vested interests in the distribution of mass consumption items? Sometimes, we see that even if there is a fall in the wholesale price index, the consumer price index does not follow it. So, I would like to know whether any in-depth analysis of the distribution system has been made, so that we can eliminate vested interests in the distribution system.

Enforcing tighter control over circulation of black money is also required.

Now about the grant of dearness allowance. I am not against dearness allowance being given to Central Government employees, but it sometimes creates double the price rise. Sometimes when the trading community hears that DA is going to be sanctioned, they raise the prices; and when the instalments are actually given, they raise the prices once again. As it is this costs serious burden on State Governments. What steps will Government take in this regard?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the lady Hon lady Member. She has identified—I underline the word 'identified'—some of the basic reasons for price rise, and the inflationary situation. At the same time, she has pointed out certain corrective measures which, in fact, we are pursuing.

As I have explained in my statement itself there is an element of seasonality as I have quoted three years' figures with reference to this period, that, is May to July; and where you will see that rise of whole-sale price index during this period is varying from 8.2 per cent

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to the present trend of 5.8 per cent and in between it was 8.1 per cent, 8.4 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 6.1 per cent and 3 per cent upto 1983-84 ; and if we make a little detailed analysis then we will find, just to underline the seasonality element of it, that nearly low groups of commodities which have nearly 54 per cent of the weightage in the overall basket of the commodities, account for 82 per cent rise in the present prices. Obviously that does not mean that it is not causing suffering to the people. But what I wanted to point out is that the seasonality factor is there.

The second point is that sometimes we try to just generalise the whole issue. For instance, attempts are being made that with three months' price rise 5.4 or 5.8 therefore the annual rate with this trend would be 15 per cent, 16 per cent, 18 per cent ; it is not so because we ourselves have noticed. For instance, take the case of 1981-82, in these three months, the price rise was 4.2 per cent and as per that average, the year should have ended with the rise of more than 12 per cent, but, actually, we ended at 2.4 per cent in 1982-83. I wanted to point out that there is no specific correlation between the rise during this period and the annual rate of inflation and particularly this year the Hon. Members have noticed that there has been somewhat unusual trend on the price front. If I remember correctly, the whole-sale price index was 319 in September 1983 and up to March the curve was almost flat and the increase was 322 in April, and from April to last week of July, we are finding that this is 345 and 346. One explanation is the delayed impact of monsoon during this period and it has helped us to some extent. As there was no seasonal decline, there was no seasonal rise also from the month of January onwards and to that extent it is balanced. But I would like to impress upon the Hon. Members that no doubt it is a matter of concern, but, at the same time, one need not be unnecessarily panicky. We shall have to

be vigilant, we shall have to take corrective steps and at the same time we shall have to ensure that it remains within the management limit. We are trying to manage the situation both from the supply side and from the demand side. The Hon. Member referred to money supply and quoted certain figures. It is true that during this period there has been expansion in the credit from the banking sector both to commercial sector and to government ; and it is bound to happen in a situation like this when we are stepping up our procurement substantially ; and as the Hon. Member is aware, the food procurement both in respect of wheat and rice is substantial compared to last year ; during this period, the procurement is 9.2 million tonnes and 7.6 million tonnes respectively ; in wheat and rice compared to 8.2 and 6.9 in the last year. The total food production is 21.5 million tonnes—17 million tonnes of wheat, and 4.5 million tonnes of rice against 16.9 million tonnes during the previous year. And secondly if we want to have more procurement, if we want to maintain a buffer stock, more money is to be injected and it has been done so.

Thirdly, the Hon. Member wanted to know, and so far as the credit policy is concerned, as the Hon. Members are aware, by resorting to increasing C.R.R. at different instalments of half a per cent on the one hand we have to ensure that we can mop up the excess liquidity. On the top of that, ten per cent incremental deposits have been mopped up by the Reserve Bank so that the liquidity in the banking system is not beyond manageable limits. At the same time we have to take note of the genuine credit requirements of industry and commerce. And, as Hon. Members have noticed, after a long spell of stagnation in the industrial sector, industrial activities have picked up and I am expecting that this year we will have a reasonable growth in industrial sector, both on the manufacturing and infrastructure side and it may be anywhere near seven to eight per cent, and for

that purpose we have to provide adequate credit facilities. So, in our credit policy we shall have to ensure that on the one hand there is no excess liquidity putting pressure on the industrial front and on the other hand genuine productive sector does not suffer for non-availability of liquidity. On the supply side, we have ensured, by releasing larger quantity, the availability of certain essential commodities. The hon. Mem' er wanted to have the figures also. I can give some figures which will impress her that through supply management we are trying to ensure an effect on the prices. For instance this year the sugar production has come down from roughly about 82 lakh tonnes last year to 65 lakh tonnes. But by and large we have been able to maintain the record prices by increasing the releases. I will give the figures.

Last year in April the release was 440,000 tonnes, that is 4 lakh 40 thousand tonnes; this year in April the release has been increased to 6 lakhs and 40 thousand tonnes. In May against 465,000 tonnes it has been 620,000 tonnes; in June against 524,000 tonnes it has been 653,000 tonnes and in July against 554,000 tonnes it is 6,53,000 tonnes. Similarly in respect of the allocation of edible oil...*(Interruption)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Is it levy sugar or free sale sugar?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is total, both levy and free—total.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How much is levy and how much is free?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For that you have to do your own arithmetic, it is 65 per cent levy; or two-thirds and one-third.

Allocation of imported edible oil, roughly, has been, the release, has been continuously for April, May and June,

all the three months, 75,000 tonnes. In July it was 85,000 tonnes and in August it was 87,000 tonnes. You will notice one peculiar feature in respect of cereals. Actually the offtake of cereals has been less from the public distribution system, because in the market cereal prices are much less than those in the public distribution system in certain areas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about rice?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Rice prices have gone down a little bit. Otherwise, how do we explain? There has been a decrease for instance, in April, 1357 thousand tonnes cereals were obtained; that was the off-take. And this year it has been 956,000. In May against 1288 thousand tonnes it was 913 thousand tonnes; in June against 1231 thousand tonnes it was 940 thousand tonnes, and I am told that in certain markets the wheat prices, in the open market, are lower.

My colleague in the Ministry of Food has assured the State Governments that whatever would be their requirements, they will be provided with adequate supplies because there is no dearth of them.

13.00 hrs.

The Hon. Member has referred to one very basic question. To some extent, definitely it contributes to inflationary pressure. If we inject money and it does not get reflected in actual production, definitely it will lead to inflation. And in certain areas both in the public and private sectors, our low capital output ratio and particularly our inability to reach the physical targets has caused such a problem. But that is the overall general impact on it.

Similarly, black-money is also causing pressure on it. I have no doubt

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that the money which is left with the people as during this year, as the Hon. Member has noticed herself, that the liquidity with the people, that means, currency with the people is little more. On earlier occasions also I referred to that even normally what we expect after procurement is that the deposit in the areas where procurement takes place in a big way, should go up. But it has not gone up to that extent. That means, a part of the money is left with the people. It may be quite possible that a part of it is being used for speculative purposes.

In regard to the lag between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index, from time to time studies have been made and always there is a timelag. In my statement itself I have given the figures of 558 in October, 1983 and 559 in April, 1984. But whatever be the study, in our system there would be a timelag and that timelag cannot be avoided totally.

In regard to DA instalments, in reply to an Unstarred Question I have already said that the matter is under consideration. But in a situation like this, more releases of DA also lead to addition to the money. Apart from that, whenever we release dearness allowance to the Central Government employees, there is a tremendous pressure on the State Governments to release that. After all, their position is no better than ours and simply they resort to overdraft. And ultimately it recoils in the whole system itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But she wanted that the Central Government should pay the DA to the State Governments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : After all, the money is the same whether the State Government pays it by resorting to overdraft or the Central Government provides for it. Before

we take the decision we shall have to take the totality into picture. And it would not be possible for me to commit in any way on this subject.

Another question has been raised that despite the bumper crop, there is no impact of it. The impact is there. If you make a comparative study between the rise of prices in wheat and rice you will find that there is a declining trend and the price rise is much less compared to the earlier year when there was no impact of it. I do not say that there has been no rise. There has been a rise. But it is of lesser magnitude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I am sorry that ultimately it has not been found possible to have a full scale discussion on this very urgent question of prices in which the whole House could have participated. Anyway, now we are reduced to this calling attention motion, which is supposed to be a substitute for a discussion on prices and the Hon. Minister in his statement has also stated in the first paragraph that he welcomes this opportunity to have a discussion on this subject, meaning the present discussion that we are having.

Therefore, you will appreciate that it is not possible just to ask one or two questions and leave it at that, nor can we have a full-scale discussion as we could have under some other rule. What I want to say now, to begin with, is that the best way to avoid paying Dearness Allowance to all the Central Government employees is to bring down the prices or to hold the price-line. Then you would not have this continuous escalation in the index figures which makes the Government liable to pay additional instalments of D. A. So, if you really want to avoid that burden, obviously, the best way is to hold the price-line and to bring down the prices. Then there would be no question of paying higher dearness allowance. Anyway, that is an incidental point. I am sorry to say that

though the Minister has said here that we should not be complacent and so on and so forth, I know it is a very difficult question which he is trying to grapple with, but actually this statement is nothing but an exercise in complacency, if I may say so. It is not a question of arguing about some statistics, we are concerned with the end user, that is to say, the ordinary consumer, the people who are engaged in production, who are working with their hands in the fields, in the factories. I am not mentioning the people who are below the poverty-line, they are, of course, in conditions which cannot be described. But here, in this statement, we have found, as usual, that the Government is trying to take shelter, naturally behind the movement of wholesale price index figures, and, as you know, in the case of statistics it is very easy to build up an argument by excluding a certain period or including a certain period, by adding on two months from the previous period or extending the period, so that one can suit one's own argument. He may say that he is doing the same thing. I would say that after all he is a Minister of Finance and the financial year begins from first April. I have also studied and brought a few figures along. After all, we are towards the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and towards the beginning of the Seventh Plan. This is something which is very vitally affected by the whole question of prices and inflation. Nobody in this country denies that the physical targets of our Plans are being frustrated every time mainly by the fact that there is so much inflation and the money value of the financial outlays gets distorted by this inflationary process which is galloping, and as a result of that we cannot reach the physical targets also. So, it is not just a question of poor people suffering, that is a very important question, but it is also something which is distorting and frustrating the entire planning process because if you cannot control inflation, then all these figures of outlays and targets, and so on, really have no meaning when it comes to actual implementation.

If you take the first quarter of this financial year 1984-85, that is, April, May and June, what do you find? Of course, the Minister is at liberty to say he would not be tied down to this period when discussing this question, he can drag it further back to October last year or November last year, he is free to do that, but if we take the first quarter what do we find? I am now dealing only with the wholesale index though actually the impact on the people does not come from the wholesale index but from the retail index figures which are much more acute and much more aggravating the situation than the wholesale index figures. On April 7, as I think he also said, the wholesale index stood at 322 points. On the 30th of June this year, it has increased from 322 to 366.

It means that in the first three months of the present financial year the index has gone up by 44 points. He may say it is nothing to be alarmed about, but I find that almost every prominent paper in this country, economic journals, national dailies, are expressing their concern at the fact that the wholesale price index is going up in this year of record harvest. It is not a factor which can be lightly brushed aside. He said "the bumper harvest had some effect, you cannot say it had no effect." These are all philosophical statements. Every economic commentator, every journalist is writing that in a year of bumper harvest, record harvest, record procurement also—the procurement has reached an all-time high—the buffer stocks and the stocks with the Government are higher than they were ever before, and the country is passing through what is called a grain surplus, which is a good thing in a way—from a country which could not at one time meet its food requirement and had to import from abroad, we are now suffering from the problem of grain surplus, we do not know what to do with the surplus; we will have to think of exporting to people who are willing to buy from us in such a year—in such a situation, it has to be explained why the wholesale price index is going up so

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much. Because, the philosophy of the Government has always been that the more you produce, the more plentiful the available supply of foodstuffs and other commodities, then only the prices will begin to come down. That is their basic philosophy. But the society in which we are living, the society over which they are presiding, the regime over which they are reigning, perhaps is witnessing the opposite, that even if the production goes up, even if the output has increased, even if the available supplies are more plentiful, it does not necessarily lead to a decline in prices, because there are other factors operating, and those factors are not at all being tackled or controlled by this Government, partly because perhaps it goes against their philosophy and partly, of course, because they do not have the will, the political will, to do it.

In the short time, I want to point out only some of those factors which, in my opinion, are distorting the whole situation. However much you talk about production, output and all that, as far as prices go, you will not be able to do much, because it is outside your control, the whole situation is going outside your control.

I may also add that in the first quarter, from April to June this year, for articles of foodgrains the index has gone up from 280.3 to 298.9, of food products and things like processed milk, biscuits, gur, sugar, khandsari and so on from 299.7 to 331.9; in the month of May, the vanaspati prices were raised by the Government itself; the textile prices have gone up; the index of textiles has gone up from 162.2 to 265.9, which means an increase of 64 per cent. He has made some reference to the price of tea, CTC tea, and said that the price is softening. I do not know about CTC tea. I do not drink CTC tea. Ordinary people have to go to the tea shops, which are selling loose tea. They cannot buy 5kg or 10 kg at a time. The ordinary people I am talking

about, for their daily consumption in the house, they buy a little quantity a day from the shops and for that I think the prices of tea are higher now than they were ever before. Somebody connected with one of the big tea companies in Calcutta—I do not want to mention the name; he is a good friend of the Finance Minister—I was travelling with him the other day in the plane and he said to me 'Mr. Gupta, I am really surprised the way the tea market is being sustained with such high prices'. He said "We ourselves were thinking the market would collapse, it cannot stand such high prices; we are surprised, but we are very happy, that even at such extraordinarily high prices, the market is booming". The market may be booming with large-scale purchase and sale of tea in the international market, auctions and all that but, as far as the poor retailer or consumer is concerned, the tea prices now are really exorbitant, higher than they were ever before.

Then I must say that one cannot avoid looking at this—and I hope the Finance Minister will take note of it—that in January 1980, when you came back to power this whole-sale price index was 224.2. It means that it has increased in four and a half years by 50.3 per cent. In roughly 50 months it has gone up by 50.3 per cent. This is a fact.

As far as retail prices are concerned, well. I am not going into it with lot of figures, but for example, the *Economic Times* has published a detailed Survey which was conducted in the Bombay City. It finds out the increase in the same periods—the first quarter of the financial years. In 1982-83, there was a monthly increase of 2.6 per cent. In 1983-84 it went up to 3.3 per cent and in 1984-85 i.e. the first three months of this year, it has gone up to 4.1 per cent. These are the *Economic Times*, findings. And it is the result of all this that 80 per cent of average citizen's income has to be spent on essential commodities leaving him hardly with any margin for things like education and medical care

and such other things. Some how or other he has to survive. It has really become a question of survival for him.

I agree with him that there is a declining trend visible in the off-take from the public distribution system. It is a strange thing. It is like a paradox that while in January this year 1.4 million tonnes was the off-take from the public distribution system, in April it has gone down to one million tonnes. Logically it should not be so. Logically with prices going up in the open market, the people should be more and more dependent on the public distribution system. He explains this phenomenon by saying that it proves that the prices outside, in the open market are also low and that is why people can buy from outside instead of buying from the public distribution system. I am afraid I cannot agree with him on this at all. All the facts and figures do not indicate that there is any such thing at all. But what it can indicate is, to some extent, that the purchasing capacity of a vast section of people of our country is shrinking.

Sir, the Hon. Minister comes from the same State as I do. I do not know if he ever eats the rice which is supplied from the ration shops in Calcutta, but I do. I can tell you that sometimes there is no alternative but to go and buy rice at higher price from the open market. It is uneatable rice. Sometimes my family circles ask me a question : You are supposed to be a Member of Parliament. Can't you find out and explain where they manage to get this rice from, which is supplied in Calcutta ? It is not fit for humans to eat. That is the reason why people, in spite of everything, have to supplement their purchases by going to the open market, although they have to pay more for it. Otherwise it is not possible to maintain health.

Sir, I now want to ask the Hon. Minister specifically three or four major factors responsible for all this. Are they or are they not frustrating all this talk about increase in the output and

increase in production so that the prices may be stabilised ? First of all, there are the administered prices of a wide variety of commodities. This has become another weapon of tax-gathering, not in that name, but for getting revenues for the Government. But what is its effect on prices and on inflation ? Every year you are putting up the administered prices. I found a calculation which says if you take all the administered prices as a whole, then the rise in four and a half years has been fifty-eight per cent put up by the Government itself. Price of steel has been raised by 15%. Now, you find all these engineering concerns and associations of engineering industries in India and all these people complaining. They are big people. But there are also smaller people, who are in small units. The Hon. Minister knows in our State there are many small engineering units and small foundaries and many of them are going into liquidation. They cannot stand this. But steel prices have been put up every year. Steel Prices have been put up nine times in the last four or five years. That means Government is regarding it as a sort of revenue collecting process.

The price of coal and then the price of levy cement also have been put up just now. Prices for the last two or three years—the prices of fertilizers, of diesel and the issue price of levy sugar have gone up. Levy sugar price is also an administered price. Everybody is commenting that whatever extra may be imposed on the sugar mill owners, they will make it up from the free market sale of sugar. However much they shout about it, ultimately they make it up from the free market sale. So, this is going on. So, I would like to ask you that when you are trying by other means to control prices by regulating supplies and so on, how do you expect to produce results if, at the same time, you have a deliberate policy now, it seems, of going on increasing your administered prices of such things which are vital—for production of other things ? In respect of coal, Steel etc. the prices still keep going up. Same is

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the case with regard to the prices of diesel, tyres and so on, on which transport depends. Here, the infrastructure, the whole thing, is being given a sort of an inflationary push upwards which has a chain effect on all other commodities which are produced.

Mrs. Patnaik has also referred to the growth of black money. What can one say about this? This is a parallel economy running. Now the black money economy is bigger and stronger than the white money economy. This is what we have come to now. Then how do you expect inflation and prices to be controlled if the Government is not going to be serious about black money? Now, they produced some scheme, whether it is a bearer bond scheme or something else which does not even touch the fringe of the problem. Anybody understands that if black money keeps proliferating at the present rate, than it is directly going to be responsible for large-scale hoarding of commodities and blackmarketing of commodities. You cannot avoid it. The IMF from whom we took such a big amount and obviously we are very well disposed towards it, has its own estimate estimates and its estimate was that the quantum of black money in India is about 50 per cent of the GNP and it is generating at the rate of Rs. 2 crores per hour. Black money is being generated at the rate of Rs. 2 crores per hour. This is the IMF's view. We all know the earlier which were made. Prof. Kaldor had a method which was respected and followed for some time and that was done by trying to quantify the non-salaried incomes above the income-tax exemption limit and from that we were trying to get what would be the dimension of black money. Prof. Kaldor in 1953-54, 30 years ago, had estimated at that time that the volume of black money was about Rs. 600 crores. It was nothing, it was a paltry amount or 6 per cent of the GNP at that time at market prices. The Wanchoo Committee which came later and submitted its Report in 1961, used this

method of Prof. Kaldor and they had estimated that in 1968-69 the volume of black money had come to Rs. 1400 crores or 4.2 per cent of the GNP. One Member, Prof. Rangnekar dissented and he made his own calculations and he came to the conclusion that it was not Rs. 1400 crores, but Rs. 2,833 crores, and not 4.2 per cent but 8.2 per cent of the GNP. You can take any one of these calculations if you like. There is another method which goes by the name of Prof. or Dr.—I don't know—Edgar Peiges. That the method know by that name, by which you calculate the transactions of incomes on the basis of ratio between currency and deposits. The currency, deposit ratio is taken for calculating the transaction of income. If you follow that method, then in 1974-75 the black money generated works out in one year at Rs. 14,518 crores, i.e., 20.8 per cent of the GNP.

In 1981-82, it works out to Rs. 70,000 crores or 48 per cent of the G.N.P. This is an estimate which is closer to the IMF estimate. You may just note that. So, I want to say this parallel economy is growing all the time. It is proliferating. It is playing havoc with prices and it is bound to play havoc. This is one area in which the Government, of course, totally has failed not because nothing can be done, but because it does not have the will to do anything. It is, if I may say so, colluding with this whole process of generating the black money, because the people who are doing this black-money business, are their dear friends and they are not prepared to take any harsh measure or severe measures against them. We know how this money benefits these people when it is required.

Then Sir, there is a question which Mrs. Patnaik also mentioned about the money supply, that, is the volume of bank lending and all that. Does he admit or not that by and large this credit which is running into huge amounts, the bulk of it is going to the big industrial houses and the trading and commercial concerns apart from

what the Government takes ? Government, of course, is taking credit mainly for its procurement operations. And if those operations are conducted in a more effective and disciplined way, then one cannot accuse saying that money is going to be misused. But in other cases it is not only a question that this money is given to people who are not really production-oriented. That is so. But very often this money is given to people who are not even credit-worthy.

It is the small man now-a-days who is told by Bank Managers that you are not credit worthy. By these small men I mean Scooterwallas or rickshaw-wallas or the fellows who own pan shop, who go for a loan. Very often he does not get the loan because the Bank Managers say, after all, this loan will never be repaid and it will have to be written off; and then from the above we will be hauled up for giving bad loans. But what about the big fish ? Are they credit worthy who have taken this money and then swallowed up the whole money and declared their companies sick ? He knows it very well. The other day he gave the figure that sick units which are lying closed are 51,000 in number. Two years ago, this number was 28,000. I never knew about this number of 51,000 till read his statement the other day. Fiftyone thousand units are closed on the ground of so-called sickness ? And the closures and lockouts are increasing every day. Mr. Swraj Pall's recent episode has revealed only too clearly how many of these big gentlemen are running the so-called private sector on the public funds. There is very little contribution from their own pockets. The bulk of the money is being supplied by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's nationalised banks and the financial institutions and that money is being used in order to mismanage these units, make profit and divert the money to other more profitable areas. And then when time comes they cannot run the units any more and they declare them sick and so on.

Since we do not have a full-dress discussion on it; therefore, I am raising

only these questions. It is all right he will say 'a little bit of injecting some money where it is needed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have done better than in the full-dress discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, it is not that. There are so many things to say which time constraint prevents me from saying. That would have enabled him also to go into those things. What I am saying is that he should not be complacent and try to lull this House into a sense of complacency, by saying everything is satisfactory, it is more or less good, it is not something to get panicky about. We must be vigilant, but we should not be complacent and all that, I do not know where we are supposed to go. The whole point is that the situation is worsening all the time and there is no doubt about it. This is also going to affect all the planning also. It has affected it so far and the Seventh Plan will also meet with similar fate if this monster of inflation cannot be controlled. Don't please reply now by saying like your leader often does that this is a global phenomenon. So, what can we do ? Many things can be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He may say it is a noble phenomena.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I don't say you can cure it completely so long as we remain in the present system. But the point of the matter is that why should you go on aggravating the situation by allowing these other things to go on ? This rise in administered prices which is generally done just before the Parliament meets by allowing this black money to proliferate on a huge scale, by allowing these hundreds of crores of credit from banks and financial institutions to go to these people where money is not used for productive purposes they are not credit worthy also but they have been

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given all this money. How does he hope to control all this price rise at all if these factors are allowed to go on operating just in a contrary direction.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : While making observations Shri Indrajit Gupta has widened the canvas of discussion.

Only one point with regard to your reference to the full-fledged discussion. I am telling my experience of the full-fledged discussion on price rise which we had last year. The demand was raised from that side. When I replied to the debate, I did not find any Hon. Member except the last two or three speakers and the face of reporters.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : On one occasion I was present.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I might have seen your face also. We had discussion last year twice. So far as I am concerned, I have no hesitation to have a discussion—if you want to have full-fledged discussion, but some-times.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not blame you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sometimes we find that we make a demand for discussion and raising the demand we forget and many times, it has been my experience, of course not now, even the main speaker does not remain while the normal parliamentary courtesy demands one to listen to the reply.

(Interruptions)

In everybody's case.

I am a little puzzled when Shri

Indrajit Gupta says the wholesale price index went upto 366 on 30th June. The figure which I have on 30th June was 336, not 366. The latest figure of 28th June, 1984, it was 343. If his figure of 366 is not correct, then surely he cannot accuse me that it has increased, around 44 points from 322 to 366.

I am saying it was 336.0 on 30th June and on 28th July it was 343.6. That is the latest figure which I have.

The Second Point which you were saying, when you referred to the percentage. I am not going to take statistical advantage which Shri Ravindra Varma explained, but it is also a fact. When the base increases with the little changes in the points, percentagewise it would be bigger. Take the case of dearness allowance. when the base was 20,0.8 point increase, it was calculated, roughly it was taken—if the rate of inflation would be around 4% or 5%, on that basis it was thought, on 8 point, on 200 base, becomes 4%. But to-day almost 1% increase would be with this base of little less than 8 points.

These are the two corrections, I thought I should make it.

In regard to money supply, be raised this question. I have some figures—M.T. growth 1981-82 : 12.5%, 1982-83-16.1%, 1983-84 17.4%, 1984-85 upto 20th July 6.2% and in the corresponding period of the last year 6.4%.

Coming to the basic question of how to tackle the problem of inflation—I would like to submit here most respectfully that it has never been the contention of us, nor of anybody on the floor of this House that we can have a situation where there would be negative rate of inflation or zero inflation.

In a developing country like ours, when the purchasing power at the lowest

strata is so low, we have to inject the purchasing power and through that process, we have to provide money. And we cannot let up the developmental expenditure. And if you have the system where every year you have to increase the developmental expenditure by 24% or 25% from 1980 to 1985, which you yourself have noticed and your plan expenditure has increased by 22% to 25%, one of the measures was to have administered prices. It is one of the instruments. I do admit what you said, "You have resorted to administered priced mechanism to mop up resources". Yes, we have done that. Otherwise, resources have not been coming from the Heaven. Resources are coming either from taxation or from borrowing external or internal. And in our entire developmental expenditure, as Hon. Member is well aware, the total contribution of external resources—bilateral, multi-lateral, institutional etc., taken together—are not more than 7 to 8%. Therefore, 92% of the resources for developmental expenditure are being mobilised through our own efforts and administered price is a component of it. I have never denied it and I have explained it a number of times. But you cannot simply say, "You should not have it". There should be a balance.

What can I do? If I find that after spending almost Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores in the steel sector the steel production remains the same what can I do? And this argument I gave to your colleague who sat on the bipartite meeting. I do not know what is the production of steel. It was 5.7 in 1978 and still it is 5.7 now. I must have my 14% to 16% wage increase and Rs. 50 crores additional wage bill. It is Rs. 2 crores the coal sector though the production more or less remaining the same.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Find out why it is happening?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Where is the carpet under which I can put this? I can put these things either as subsidies.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is due to mismanagement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is very easy to say something wrong at the top. I am yet to find out what is the difficulty at the top. In one institution, we are having an experiment of having workers representatives at the top. Just now, you have complained against that institution. From 1970, we are having representatives of the workers in the decision-making level, at the top highest decision-making body, Board, of Directors. But you would not say that its performance is very low. Therefore, let us not go to that aspect.

We have to increase the administered price and the administered price has caused some inflationary pressure. There is no denial that fact. It is not only to the industrial sector but also to the agricultural sector. This is a deliberate policy which we have to accept. We have to increase the price during this five year period when you talk of 58% increase. During this period, we have to increase the wheat price. I am talking of the support price which is 32% for wheat; paddy 44%; coarse grain 30%; grams 71%; groundnut 66%; and cotton 46%. Why have you to do it? If we did not do this, there would have been no production. Today I am spending about Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 800 crores on importing more than a million tonne of edible oil. This year we have to import 15 to 16 lakh tonnes and if I do not give sufficient incentive our farmers to grow edible oilseeds, we have to depend on import and the classical example is "sugar". When the sugarcane growers did not get the remunerative price, your production came down from 65 lakh tonnes to 39 lakh tonnes within a period of two years. And when they got the price, they increased the production. The production has not come down to that level. There is a big difference between 65 lakh tonnes and 39 lakh tonnes and 82 and 66. Simple arithmetic says so. Therefore, we have to do this. After all, this will get some reflection here.

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New, what would have been the alternative? If I would have accepted the model followed by some of the Western developed countries, then, I would have to withdraw the developmental expenditure.

It will result in unemployment, you are saying. "Why are you giving money to the private sector?". The entire textile industry is in the private sector. Recently, not only I had to give money but I had also to give money even at concessional rate of interest because, if I did not give the money, the situation would have worsened. Half a dozen times, on the floor of the House, it has been raised that textile mills in Amhedabad are sick and it has been said, "Why are you not injecting money even if you have to take them over?" We took over about 114 or 115 mills. What is the state of affairs? You are fully aware of it.

Similarly, the jute industry is there; the steel industry is there. Therefore, in order to support the production, one will have to inject money. Otherwise, one cannot manage. (*Interruptions*) Everything is mismanaged and you managed so well—that is what we found in 1978-79 onwards. When we inherited an annual rate of inflation of 21.6 per cent. Last year also, you made all those prophesies that we are ending the year with an annual rate of inflation of 20 per cent...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I do not want to add any fuel to the fire, nor a spark or flame to the pipe.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You need not add either fuel or fire.

You are talking of planning. We had discussions on planning. If you reach 150 million tonnes of food production, it is a very small achievement; if you are having 34 million tonnes of oil production in physical terms, it is a very

small achievement. That is what you are saying. These are some good features. If you add 28,000 MW of power generating capacity from a capacity of 42,000 MW of power, with 14,000 MW of additional capacity you are having, almost 50 per cent of the capacity which you can build up over a period of 30 years, it is not a small achievement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How much of the capacity is being used?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is a different issue. But at the same time—that is my point also—from what we are spending, we should get a proper return. My point is that from what we are paying to the workers, we are not getting due return. You have talked about the low-paid wage-earners. For your information—public sector figures I have given—the *per capita* cost of public sector employee in the early '70s was Rs. 5000 and today it is Rs. 19,000. I am talking about the figure of 1982. Even about the lowest paid Government employee, if you look at that figure, on 1.1.73, it was Rs. 196 and on 1.12.83, it increased to Rs. 555. During this period, the consumer price index rise is 183.2 per cent. The net wage increase, in real terms—I am emphasizing that—is 6 per cent. Therefore, the small section—I do not say about the large section—is protected.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the executives?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The executives are not protected. What is the highest salary of the executives in this country? Nobody gets more than Rs. 5000 and, of that Rs. 5000, a sizable part comes to me, about Rs. 2600.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the perks?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot talk of illegal perks. The legal perks you know.

My point is that in our system what we shall have to do is that we shall have to control within manageable limits. Except in 1980-81, we have been able to contain the annual rate of inflation to a single digit. I am not at all complacent. I am really disturbed and worried with the price situation from the month of May. Up to April, it was all right. You are talking of a particular figure. You are saying why have I taken a certain period. You can take any period. But ultimately I shall have to be accountable for a period of 12 months. Whatever period of 12 months I take, ultimately, it will be from 1st April to 31st March.

You are going to judge what has been our performance for a period of 12 months. What I tried to point out is that simply if you come to the conclusion that as there has been an increase of 5% or 6% in the first three months, therefore in the 12 months it is going to be 15% or 20%, that type of general conclusion would not be correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Add with the same three months in the previous year.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I have given you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have also given you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Something is wrong because I have given the....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One thing is wrong, that 366 for 30th June. That was my mistake. I checked it up. It is 336.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Even if you want the figure from 31-3 to July 1982, can give you the figure. I have given the figure.

1st April to 31st March

1979-80	12.8%
1980-81	12.2%
1981-82	6.7%
1982-83	5.8%
1983-84	6.9%
1984-85	6.6%

What I tried to point out is that it is rising and I am worried over it because after all the basis from 10, if it goes up to 12—it is 20% increase. But from 10 to 12 and if 20% becomes on the top of 200, naturally the impact will be much more. I am fully aware of the problem. But I want to make a limited point. In the statement which I placed before the House, I have stated that this type of rise has taken place during this period of the year on earlier occasions also. And nothing more add and nothing less.

I have already said something about the administered prices. Now one more point. I think you should not have raised that issue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Black money.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No black money. I have myself specifically referred to it. But this point you should not have raised which you have quoted. During the Budget discussion, I made it abundantly clear that what is being circulated in the name of IMF Study is not at all IMF Study. You should be correct on that. I am telling you that one officer of that Organisation took up certain Indian models in the same book itself. He said that according to different models, it varies from 12% to 48% and in the footnote of that book itself it has been explained that 'I am taking theoretically 48%'. He could have taken 12 not 24% and it is an individual study. It is not the study of IMF and this point I think, if I remem-

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ber correctly, it for 10 to 12 months, I explained in detail while replying to the general discussion on Budget. Therefore, it is on record and after all, it is nobody's case that there is no black money. It is nobody's case that black-money is not exerting pressure on the price front. But what is the quantum? So far as I am concerned, I made it abundantly clear that I do not indulge in guess. Even Wanchoo Committee did not come to any definite conclusion. I myself have appointed a Committee, the Institute of Public Finances which is making that study and I am to admit that we have adopted various measures. It is not merely giving them lollipops and asking them to come and make voluntary disclosures as regard the number of income-tax raids, searches and seizures in the recent months—you have noticed how much it has stepped up. You are fully aware of the number of preventive detentions under COFEPOSA and you are accusing me that I have no political will and, at the same time, it comes to my mind that you are a partner in that State Government. If I am to detain a person under COFEPOSA, I have to make the whole exercise in Delhi, send the detention order there and thereafter the State Administration obliges me by arresting the person. Not only COFEPOSA. You accuse me why are you not taking drastic action against hoarders. This parliament itself passed an Act. The ordinance was brought by Chaudhury Charan Singh's Government. We translated that ordinance into a legislation. This Parliament passed that legislation where even the hoarders and profiteers would be put behind the bars under preventive detention. And your philosophy of not arresting anybody under Preventive Detention goes to such an extent that you have said that you are not going to implement that Act. For that also, is it possible for the Central administration to enforce preventive detention against hoarders and racketeers? COFEPOSA, I can understand, because

there is an organization like Customs in different parts of the country. But this is basically to be done by the state enforcing machinery, and you are saying that you are not going to do it. Therefore, do not say that I have no political will. Whatever little political will I have or we have is unfortunately totally lacking on the other side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Your will is sabotaged only by West Bengal !

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not saying that. What I am saying is that it is not a question of political will. Political will is there and we have shown it; we have done it, we have resorted to it. Karnataka was not doing it, but now they are doing it...

AN HON. MEMBERS : Certain other States are not doing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : But there are difficulties. When I arrested somebody, a very important person, what happened? But the fact remains that every year 24,000 pounds were squandered away without the permission of the Reserve Bank. For that, what a drama I had to face, we are fully aware of it. Therefore, let us not go into those things. We have the will. But mere will is not sufficient. We must have sufficient machinery, we must have the enforcement machineries, the administrative machineries. At the same time, there is the economic situation. If I mention 'black money', you will say that it is a global problem. Can you tell me whether even the most developed countries have been able to tackle the problem totally? Definitely there is the question of magnitude, there is the question of degree. But it continues, it remains there. I myself have found out this; I would not mention the name of the area; the people there do not consider that bringing something from abroad violating the Exchange Control Act can be termed as smuggling, and they told me so; on an earlier occasion when I visited that area, they told me

that they were doing it for almost 600 years, for generations and in between the law was passed; and they say that they were doing it and they will continue to do it. This type of situation also comes. You know the place; I am not referring to it. What I wanted to point out was this, this is no doubt one of the measures which we shall have to take and we are taking this strong measure.

Then I come to the money supply. I have already referred to the problem of sickness in industries. I do not want it, but it is not my own making. My problem is that, when an industry becomes sick, I have to inject more money in order to keep it alive or healthy. If I do not give money and if I wanted to protect my institutions' money it comes the other way: ultimately I have to take over to protect the jobs of the employees and thereafter moratorium was declared. When you quoted that figure, you have not quoted that amount. A part of it, a substantial part of it has been like this: moratorium was declared after nationalisation and takeover; the pre-takeover liabilities are frozen. That also contributes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have some other Departments to look after these things. Why are they falling sick?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not want them to fall sick.

I do not think there is any more point to be answered.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजा बाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत से सूचकांक देकर तर्क देण कर दिया। इन्होंने कहा कि चीनी की कीमत, काटन की कीमत, एडिबल आयल की कीमत सीजनल एलीमेंट्स हैं, लेकिन मेटल्स की कीमत, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मशीनरी की कीमतें क्यों बढ़ रही हैं, यह बात मंत्री

महोदय ने साफ करने की कोशिश नहीं की। आप अपने उत्तर में एक बात कहकर दूसरे रास्ते पर चले गए। लेकिन यह तो देखिए कि आम आदमी की हालत क्या है? मैं आपको कुछ रेट्स बताना चाहता हूँ। रेट्स ओपन कंजुमर आइटम्स इन ट्राम्पबल एरियाज बताना चाहूंगा। सिलचर में फीश का भाव है 80 रुपए से लेकर 100 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम, पोटेटो का भाव है 6 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम और चिल्ली का भाव 40 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम है। इसी प्रकार पिथौरागढ़ में किरोसीन ऑयल का भाव आठ रुपए प्रति लिटर और चीनी का भाव सात रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि साधारण आदमी तो आपका अर्थशास्त्र समझ नहीं पाता। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतें क्यों बढ़ रही हैं। सीमेन्ट पर आपने दो रुपए प्रति बोरी बढ़ा दिया है? वनस्पति पर भी कीमतें बढ़ाई गई। राज्यों में मूल्य नियंत्रण के बाद भी वृद्धि हो रही है। यह कहा जाता है कि सीजनल है, इसलिए वृद्धि हो रही है। उत्पादन खर्च ज्यादा है इसलिए कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो कम से कम कीमतों को तो स्थिर होना चाहिए। पिछले महीनों में 2.9 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई और मुद्रास्फीति की दर 17 प्रतिशत रही है। इसके बाद भी आप कहते हैं कि नियंत्रण कर लिया है। कीमतें अगर एक बार बढ़ जाएं तो वह नीचे नहीं आती हैं। पिछले दिनों आपूर्ति मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय की व्यापारियों और मिल-मालिकों से वार्ता हुई जिसमें उन्होंने 22 रुपए प्रति टिन बढ़ाने की मांग की। दोनों मंत्रालय दस रुपए प्रति टिन बढ़ाने के लिए सहमत थे। लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय ने दस रुपए प्रति टिन बढ़ाने की अनुमति

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

नहीं दी। 22 मई को एक रुपए 45 पैसे प्रति किलो बढ़ाने की सहमति वित्त मंत्रालय ने दे दी। जबकि गत मार्च में वित्त मंत्रालय ने 60 पैसे बढ़ाने की भी अनुमति नहीं दी। इस बढ़ोत्तरी से 33 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपए का वनस्पति के मिल-मालिकों को मुनाफा होगा। बिनोला और तेल की कीमतों की तरफ देखें तो इन्डैक्स वही बना हुआ है। खरीदा जाता है 50 रुपए किलो और दिखाते हैं 75 रुपए किलो। गत मार्च में भी बिनोला और तिल के तेल के दाम यही थे चूंकि आयातित खाद्य तेलों के दाम में एक हजार रुपए टन की वृद्धि हो गई। कुल मिलाकर प्रति किलोग्राम एक रुपया बीस पैसे की वृद्धि की ठीक माना जा सकता है। लेकिन सरकार ने पच्चीस पैसे प्रति किलो की बचत मिल-मालिकों को दे दी। पटना से एक अखबार निकलता है, उसकी एक खबर में आपको बताना चाहता हूं “वनस्पति तेल का दाम बढ़ाकर सरकार ने आम लोगों पर एक अरब बीस करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त बोझ डाल दिया है, जिससे वनस्पति तेल के निर्माताओं को 45 करोड़ रुपए का लाभ होगा और ऐसी चर्चा है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल ने चुनाव के लिए वनस्पति निर्माताओं से लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपए लिए हैं”। यह अखबार का एडीटोरियल है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आपने 23 करोड़ रुपए माफ कर दिया। मान्यवर, हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी का रेट कंट्रोल पर आपने साढ़े तीन रुपए प्रति किलो से बढ़ा कर चार रुपए प्रति किलो कर दिया। इसके कारण बाजार में कहीं-कहीं आज सात रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से भी चीनी

उपलब्ध नहीं है। चीनी मिल-मालिकों ने आपको 23 करोड़ रुपए बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में अदा करना था, आपने यह कह कर उसको छोड़ दिया कि किसानों का भुगतान करना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतना पैसा मिल-मालिकों की झोली में डालने का औचित्य मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

आजकल हर क्षेत्र में मूल्य-वृद्धि का जो दौर चल रहा है, आप लगातार कीमतें बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं दो-चार पांच महीनों से मूल्य जिस गति से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उसके पीछे जरूर आपका कोई नेक इरादा नजर नहीं आता। जनता पिसती जा रही है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करेंगे कि वनस्पति पर एक रुपए 45 पैसे प्रति किलो रेट बढ़ाने के पीछे क्या औचित्य था। जितनी चीजें आपके नियंत्रण में हैं, जिनके मूल्य आप निर्धारित करते हैं, उनके दामों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। आपकी स्टैटिस्टिक्स से इतका कोई मतलब नहीं है, आम जनता को उससे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। बाजार में 12 रुपए किलो टमाटर बिक रहा है, खाने के लिए बहुत सी चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, खुले आम ब्लैक मार्केट चल रही है, ब्लैक मनी की हमारी इकानामी के ऊपर भारी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, इन सारी चीजों को आप कैसे नियंत्रित करेंगे, मूल्य वृद्धि को कैसे रोकेंगे। कब तक आप नियंत्रित कर पायेंगे। क्या आपने आने वाले चुनावों में एक ही मकसद बना लिया है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कलैक्शन किया जाए और लोगों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में कुछ न सोचा जाए।

14.00 hrs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is most unfair that in the speech of the Hon. Member, in such a serious debate, he degenerates it into polemics. I refute these newspapers with the contempt that they deserve. You know, as a Member of Parliament, if you want to refer to anything, you have to give a notice. Hundreds of thousands of papers are published from every part of the country and one is not expected to read all of them. Do not misuse this.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : I am not misusing this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If I also use all these against you, what will you feel ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be no personal accusation.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : It is not an allegation. I am only quoting from the papers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you tell something against the ruling party, they will also say something about you. This is not a forum to decide all these issues.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This is a baseless charge which the Hon. Member wants to make only to further the interest of his party and to malign the other party. I am not going to reply to any of these points except the general points which are relevant to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not interested to feed them with statistics. I am interested only to place the facts. I know what their performance was when they were in office. In one year they increased the price to

21.8%. If this gentleman comes and tries to give advice to me that you tackle this price situation in a particular way, I am not going to simply accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Probably, he was not in the Government.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It was his Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister gives some figure. Why do you dispute that ? (*Interruptions*) When you are being touched how much you get up and say ? So also, when you touch the ruling party, they will also come and say the same thing. Now it is an example.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : You have created the situation.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I can assure the Hon. lady Member that we have not created the situation in which my wife had to take out or lead a demonstration against me as Mrs. Dandavate had to do against Prof. Dandavate. At least, we have not created a situation like that. (*Interruptions*) I am just reminding her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There will be no end if politics is injected by any side.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Anyway, this is a serious situation. I have never claimed that everything is all right on the price front. If somebody wants to inject insinuation taking advantage of this debate, then, it is really unfortunate.

It is really unfortunate that the Price situation is there. He has quoted some obscure figures, some samples. I do not know why the market has sold at Rs. 12 per kilo in the case of tomatoes. There is a dislocation in

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Calcutta sometimes and it happens when there is flood that potatoe was sold at Rs. 1 per kilo or something like that. But that is no indication. During this time of the year, when there are seasonal factors, this happens and I did not mention that the seasonal factors alone cause this. He has not listened to me and he has not followed me. I said that certain items are affected because of the seasonal factors, and in the case of certain items there is an upward trend. I have never said that the prices are going down. When we talk of inflation, we take into account the growth. It is not a question of one hundred rupees worth of goods will be sold at Rs. 80. In a developing economy, it is not possible. Otherwise you have to stop the total growth. We did it once and we had negative growth. We did not have any growth. The planning activities, the developmental activities are not kept in high tempo. Simply it is not possible. The contention is that we are trying to keep it within a manageable limit. In reply to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's question, I have explained in detail...*(Interruptions)*.

After all, we would expect that the Members would have some respect, while the Minister is replying. Everybody knows who makes money and from where the money comes. The Minister of Finance has more opportunity to know this. But I cannot disclose this thing. For five years, I was the Minister and earlier also. I know which party leader makes money. Let us not go to that extent. What I am trying to point out is that, in reply to a question of Mr. Indrajit Gupta, there are certain factors and we are fully aware of those factors. Neither I have taken up this issue casually nor I wanted to take political advantage out of it. Had the issue was not raised that during 1980-85 it has been the maximum. I would not have refuted that. But my contention is that seasonal factor is one such factor. But there are other factors, partly

money supply is responsible, partly speculation is responsible, partly hoarding is responsible, partly non-availability of essentials is responsible and partly dislocation of supply is responsible. It is true that we have not been able to provide the fair price in each and every part of the country. There are about 600 thousand villages in the country and if the number of fair price shops are 200 thousand and a little more than that, obviously it would not be possible for me to reach every village. Therefore, these are the factors and we shall have to tackle the problem both from supply side and from the demand side by augmenting the supply and I have taken certain measures for augmenting the supply of edible oil through importing this item. I am importing 16 lakh tonnes of edible oil. We are instructing the State Governments that they should ensure that there will be more oil take from the public distribution outlets and we are also contemplating how it can be made feasible. It has also been contemplated that instead of cash we can provide foodgrains or other essential items. Of course, it is a big organisational problem. These are the measures which are being taken to tackle the problem.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
(Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has made a very frank statement and he has brought out all the important aspects to the notice of this House. Now, one aspect is not touched by the Opposition and they conveniently forgot it.

During the past thirty-seven years of Congress rule minus two or two and a half years of the Janta rule, the agricultural production has gone up by 300 per cent, and the industrial production has gone up by about 1000 per cent, and all this wealth is very thinly spread over the nation. The population has also gone up from 30 crores to 70 or 75 crores, and that is the major contribution of the Janta Party, because they never cooperated in

this matter...(Interruptions). They came to power for a short period and that has been the bane of this country.

After all, the Finance Minister can ask the farmers to produce more, he can ask the industries to produce more, he can also make finances and other infrastructure available to the people, but what about the control which is very much necessary in respect of our population ? The Finance Minister or the Government alone cannot control it, it should be the movement of the people. And that is very much lacking. In countries like America, Russia, Japan and Germany, population during this period has almost been stable. Russia has a population of about 24 crores, America 23 crores and Japan 9-10 crores, and there is no increase, whereas we have trebled our population. I would like to know how the Ministers going to solve this problem if the opposition does not cooperate.

Further, I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister, which are the States where the price rise has been more as compared to other places, and whether he has got State-wise figures in regard to the price index.

Further, the Finance Minister has repeatedly advised some State Governments particularly Andhra Pradesh not to spend money on unproductive purposes. I would like to know how many States have spent money on unproductive purposes, and what is his reaction to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Except Andhra Pradesh, you give all the other figures.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : That has become redundant now; you have succeeded there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Under the 20-Point Programme, the Prime Minister has given a direction to

the whole country to open fair price shops in all the places where the population is 2000 and above. I would like to know, which are the States which have observed this direction minutely and taken action. This is because, the price rise can be controlled to some extent, if the public distribution system works properly, and which depends solely on the State Governments. On the other hand, some State Governments have been asking for more powers and have been blaming the Centre for being unfair to them, whereas they do not set their house in order. In this background, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how he is going to stop wasteful expenditure for non-productive purposes by some of the States.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Unfortunately, we do not have the system of collecting these figures from the various States. we collect these figures from a large number of Centres, some 50 or 60 centres, spread all over the country in the various States and thereafter we compile the figures. It would not, therefore be possible for me to give the figures statewise.

In regard to the productive and non-productive expenditure, my views are quite well known and I would not like to discuss it in detail. I have made it quite clear that if we go on spending money on non-productive items, we can keep the people satisfied for the time being by giving them doles etc., but that is not the permanent solution. Permanent solution lies in overall economic development and for that we should spend more money instead of spending money on what may be termed as populist measures.

In regard to the strengthening of the distribution system, my colleague, the Minister in charge of Food and Civil Supplies has taken it up with the various State Governments and pointed out that they are not only to ensure the off-take from the Central Pool, but

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they have to ensure that it reaches from the State headquarters to all the outlets located in different parts of the country. If the foodgrain reach merely the metropolitan cities or the capital, it is not adequate unless from there arrangement is being made to distribute it in different parts of the State. So, that is being contemplated and we are trying to strengthen the public distribution system which is one of the most important items of the 20-Point Programme. But still there is some deficiency and it would be our endeavour to improve the situation.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : Does the increase in population have any adverse effect ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It has, obviously.

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14.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Central assistance needed to construct hostels in urban areas for Scheduled Caste students.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : The Scheduled caste students studying in pre-matric classes are given pre-matric stipend under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But this facility is not being availed to cover large number of such students due to non-availability of suitable house buildings in urban areas.

In view of this, I request the Government of India to kindly consider to provide required assistance for construction of hostel buildings in urban areas for scheduled caste students studying in Pre-matric Classes.

(ii) T.V. Station for Katni in Madhya Pradesh

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले में जनसंख्या के हिसाब से दूसरे क्रमांक का शहर है कटनी, जिसकी जनसंख्या एक लाख के ऊपर है।

रक्षा विभाग की आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी यहां पर है और पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में सब से बड़ा चूना उद्योग भी यहीं पर स्थित है। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भारतवर्ष के मध्य-बिन्दु पर होने के कारण रेल यातायात का एक बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र कटनी है, यहां से छः भिन्न-भिन्न मार्ग जाते हैं तथा वह महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन माना जाता है।

इन सभी कारणों से आजू-बाजू के क्षेत्र से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जनता का आवागमन बना रहता है।

टी. वी. की योजना में कटनी भी है। जिस सूची में कटनी है, उसमें से अनेक स्थानों पर टी. वी. स्टेशन की स्थापना हो चुकी है। कटनी में कुछ थोड़ा सा यांत्रिकीय सामान आ चुका है, परन्तु अनिश्चितता बनी हुई है।

अतः सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह अविलम्ब यह कार्य पूरा कर कटनी में टी. वी. प्रारम्भ करने के आदेश प्रसारित करें।

(iii) Speedy steps needed for expansion and utilization of Thripoorilthara Railway Station

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Thripoonithara is a small Railway Station at a stone's throw from

the Ernakulam Junction of Cochin. It is within the municipality surrounded by populous panchayaths. Much money is invested by the Railway Board in this area. This station is not properly utilised or developed. Requests have been made to the Government and the Railway authorities for more and better use of this station, stoppage of trains, proper roads, removal of bushes, etc. There is extensive land under it. The rapidly growing Cochin city demands that this disused or poorly used station be put to better use. I urge the Government to take speedy steps for the expansion, stoppage of trains, if possible for the Coach Factory in the land under its possession, and use it for the common good.

(iv) Provision of S.T.D. facilities in Navada

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान नवादा जिले में टेलीफोन का एस. टी. डी. संयंत्र चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ।

नवादा में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है, परन्तु एस. टी. डी. नहीं है। इस ओर मैंने संचार मंत्रालय का ध्यान कई बार आकृष्ट किया है, परन्तु अभी तक कोई फल नहीं निकला है। संचार मंत्रालय को मैंने कई बार पत्र भी दिया, परन्तु मुझे सिर्फ यह आश्वासन दे कर चुप करा दिया गया कि अपेक्षित अपस्कर अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उपस्कर (यंत्र) नवादा के लिए नवादा में ही था, परन्तु उसे दूसरे स्थान पर दे दिया गया है। अतः मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि नवादा के लिए ऐसा कदम क्यों लिया गया है, जिससे कि नवादा की जनता को संकट उठाना पड़ रहा है।

क्या मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करूँ कि बहुत ही निकट भविष्य में नवादा में

- उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग (एस. टी. डी.) सुविधा प्रारम्भ कर दी जाएगी ?

(v) Separate Postal and Telecom. Circles for Himachal Pradesh

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The people of Himachal Pradesh have been demanding the creation of separate Postal and Telecom. Circles for the State, for over a decade now. The then Minister of Communications, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1453 filed by me in the Lok Sabha had stated on 29th January 1976, that the Government agreed to the creation of these Circles in Principle, if the State Government provided suitable accommodation. I request that the separate Circles for Himachal Pradesh be created at Ambala immediately. The provision of buildings at Simla by the State Government could be made later, and the Circles shifted to Simla at that time. This step is extremely essential for the speedy development of Postal and Telecommunication facilities in this hilly State.

(vi) Need to Constitute a Committee to Suggest steps for reorganisation of Central Intelligence Agencies

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : The sad happenings in Punjab have unmistakably revealed complete failure of the intelligence network in the State. The White Paper has admitted that ground intelligence was 'weak'.

The failure of the intelligence in a vast country like ours, has wide-ranging and serious implications; and my colleagues will agree that effective and efficient intelligence network is of vital importance for country's security and integrity. The question regarding causes for its utter failure requires earnest and serious thinking.

In a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on the 28th April 1984 by the Cabinet Secretariat (RAW)

[Shri Rasheed Masood]

Employees Association, it has been alleged that one of the major reasons for the failure of the intelligence in Punjab is growing discontentment among the two prime intelligence organizations of the country, i.e. RAW and I.B., and mistrust among the deputationists and the direct recruits.

It is high time Government gives earnest and serious thinking to the question of re-vamping and re-organizing the Central intelligence agencies, i.e. RAW and I.B. on professional basis, so as to make them more effective, efficient and useful.

Through you, Sir, and this august House, I would request the Government to consider the question of constituting a highpowered Committee consisting of experts in the field, and Members of Parliament representing various parties/groups in Parliament to go into all the aspects of their functioning, and to suggest ways and means to make these organizations more powerful and effective.

(vii) Inclusion of Cuttack city under the Centrally sponsored integrated small and medium town development programmes

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The city of Cuttack is situated at the bank of the Mahanadi Delta in Orissa. At present, there is no separate sanitary sewerage system for the city. The storm sewerage as well as part of sanitary sewerage is carried through two open drains outfalling into the main rivers Mahanadi and Kathjuri. When the rivers are in spate, the water of the drains cannot be discharged into them, and the inundation is prolonged, causing untold misery to the city-dwellers and damaging large amounts of valuable property. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a separate and effective sanitary sewerage system for the city.

The Government of Orissa has prepared a project to undertake proper sanitary and sewerage works for the city. The cost of the project is Rs. 19,55,30,000. But the State Government is not financially sound to bear the cost of the project. This project will provide complete relief to the inhabitants of Cuttack city from all storms occurring within 80% of confidence band, and practically relief in case of storms occurring in higher confidence band. Therefore, it is necessary to implement the above project.

I urge upon the Government to include Cuttack city under the Centrally-sponsored integrated small and medium town development programmes, and the projects prepared by the Government of Orissa for separate sanitary sewerage system for Cuttack City should be financed fully by the Centre, or efforts should be made to complete the Project with UNICEF assistance.

(viii) Doordarshan Kendra for Sitapur U.P.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख :..
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संचार साधनों में दूरदर्शन की बढ़ती हुई उपयोगिता के ही कारण जगह-जगह पर नये केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। अब तक देश में लगभग 94 केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सर्वाधिक आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 17 केन्द्र स्थापित करते समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि दो स्थानों के बीच कितनी दूरी है। मिसाल के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ प्रथम केन्द्र लखनऊ में स्थापित हुआ, वहीं लखनऊ से लगभग 200 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर बरेली में तथा 300 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर नैनीताल में केन्द्र बनाए गए। इसके बीच के अनेकों नये नगर

व जनपदों की अपेक्षा की गई। यह भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि इसके बीच के लोगों को, जो केन्द्र से अधिक दूरी पर पड़ेंगे, इस सुविधा को प्राप्त करने में कितनी कठिनाई होगी।

सीतापुर नगर से लखनऊ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र लगभग 85 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है तथा नैनीताल 300 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर होगा। बरेली केन्द्र भी सीतापुर से 150 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। सीतापुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने से लखीमपुर, खीरी, हरदोई तथा इन जनपदों के अनेक नगरों एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सुविधापूर्वक दूरदर्शन संचार साधन के उपयोग के अवसर मिलते। सीतापुर को अभी तक उपेक्षित रखा गया है। शाहजहांपुर में केन्द्र खुल गया है। वह भी सीतापुर से करीब 85 किलोमीटर है।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि दो अथवा तीन केन्द्रों के बीच की दूरी 60, 70 किलोमीटर से अधिक न हो तथा लखनऊ, बरेली और नैनीताल के केन्द्रों का फासला देखते हुए सीतापुर में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र शीघ्र ही स्थापित किया जाए।

(ix) Prescribing a time limit for converting letters of intent into industrial licences

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): During the period 1980 to 1983, 3119 letters of intent had been issued by the Government of India, out of which 1613 had been converted into industrial licences. This makes it clear that the remaining 1506 letters of intent were

not converted into industrial licences due to some reason or the other. In Tamil Nadu, during the above period only 131 industrial licences were taken against 203 letters of intent obtained.

There is a genuine grievance of several intending entrepreneurs that in order to stall them from starting industrial ventures some vested interests corner the letters of intent. The above figures give substance to their contention.

It is requested that a time limit should be prescribed for converting letters of intent into industrial licences. Beyond this time-limit the letters of intent pending conversion should be repealed and fresh letters of intent should be issued to others.

(x) Making adequate funds available to Maharashtra government for structural and repair works to the buildings constructed by Maharashtra Housing Board

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): The exodus of population from rural areas to the cities like Bombay and Delhi has added to the housing problem of the cities. Bombay city is already at the point of bursting in the seams.

In spite of various plans like HUDCO and slum improvement scheme, the gravity of the problem is not yet reduced. Government efforts to accommodate people in the houses constructed by State Housing Boards or development authorities have not met with success.

It is a known fact that the Housing Boards and D.D.A. use substandard and inferior material in their construction. The negligence on the part of the Housing Boards in the maintenance and repairs to the buildings on the plea of paucity of funds has only added to the

[Shrimati Parmila Dandavate]

misery of the residents. In Bombay people are living in death trap due to the dilapidated conditions of the buildings which are collapsing one after the other.

In view of the urgency of the situation, I would request the Government to make adequate funds available to the Maharashtra State Government to undertake structural as well as other repairs to the buildings.

(xi) Need to improve functioning of telephones in West Bengal, particularly in Calcutta

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The telephone system in Calcutta as well as in other districts of West Bengal is in a precarious condition. As such it was very bad, but after the heavy rains in June thousands of telephones have gone out of order most of which have not yet been repaired. If anybody tries to contact Panskura or Tamluk of Midinapur district from Calcutta through trunk service, not even one in a thousand calls materialises. Some time back some citizens of Calcutta held a condolence meeting to mark the death of Calcutta telephones, and that was the most symbolic presentation of the state of affairs. While the telephones remain unusable the subscribers are sent regular bills, sometimes totally fictitious, and the subscribers have to pay. The telephones which are supposed to be functioning are also often rendered useless because the numbers intended to be contacted are often not available. Since telephone is not a decoration but an imperative means of communication, I draw the attention of the Minister of Communications to this sad state of affairs and demand urgent and efficient measures to

improve the telephone system of the whole of West Bengal including that of Calcutta.

(xii) Taking over of Birla Mills, Delhi as recommended by Delhi Metropolitan Council.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA (Burdwan) : I wish to draw the attention the Government to the situation in Birla Mills, Delhi. The management of the mill has illegally shut down the Weaving and related departments of the mill adversely affecting the livelihood of 2,500 workers.

The Delhi Metropolitan Council unanimously passed a resolution earlier this year recommending takeover of the mill. The management has refused to reopen the Weaving department.

The Lt. Governor has also given the Labour Commissioner the necessary sanction to prosecute the management.

However, not only has the management refused to stop its illegal practice it is now refusing work to permanent workers of the other departments also.

There are over 5,000 workers on the muster rolls. To save them and their families from starvation the Central Government should immediately intervene and takeover the mill as recommended by the Metropolitan Council.

14.31 hrs. 1

Statutory Resolution Re : Disapproval of Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance and Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjes on the 14th August, 1984, namely :—

“This House disapproves of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1984.”

and also further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on the 14th August, 1984, namely :—

“That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Three hours were allotted for this. We have already exhausted two hours and 32 minutes. Now we take up this and after this we have to take up the discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Has any time been fixed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to complete both, this Bill and also the report. Therefore, I would leave it to the good sense of the hon. Members how much time they are going to take. Now, Shri Ram Nagina Mishra. You have already taken 16 minutes, and you have to take only four minutes more.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो मैंने भूमिका बांधी

थी और कोई बात कह भी नहीं पाया था कि मुझे कहा गया कि समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब आप कल अपनी बात कहिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Had I been in the Chair, I would have told you to speak about most important things. I was not here at that time.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : यह विशेष न्यायालय का जो सवाल है जिसे कानून की शकल देने के लिए मंत्री जी ने बिल पेश किया है, इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी ? शुरू से ही हमारे विरोधी भाई प्रधान मंत्री जी से कह रहे थे कि मानवता के आधार पर बात हो और आपस के वार्तालाप से समस्या का समाधान हो। प्रधान मंत्री जी इन लोगों की बात मान कर के वार्ता से ही समस्या का समाधान करने की कोशिश कर रही थीं। लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ ? जैसे किसी डकैत को, कतल करने वाले मुल्जिम को यह कहा जाय कि कतल करना मुनासिब नहीं है, डाका डालना या चोरी करना मुनासिब नहीं है, तो क्या वह मान जायगा ? यही परिणाम यहां भी हुआ।

जितनी ही आपसी वार्ता चलती रही उतने ही उग्रवादी बढ़ते रहे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश के टुकड़े होने की स्थिति आ गई। घरी किलाबन्दी वहां हो गई, तरह-तरह के हथियार इकट्ठा हो गए, टैंक-बंदी तोपें उनके पास आ गई, अनेक लोगों की हत्या की जाने लगी। इतना सब कांड होने पर मजबूर होकर सैनिक कार्यवाही करनी पड़ी। इतमे पर भी आप देखेंगे कि अभी-अभी वहां पर कुछ विशेष लोगों ने कहा है कि देश के सर्वोच्च व्यक्ति, राष्ट्रपति जैसे लोगों का बायकाट कर दो। इसका मतलब क्या हुआ कि देश का बायकाट करने जा रहे हैं। देश के सेनापति को कहते हैं कि हम बायकाट करेंगे। जिन्होंने दस-दस कत्ल किए हैं,

डाके डाले हैं, डाकखाने जलाए हैं, स्टेशन जलाए हैं उनके लिए विशेष न्यायालय की स्थापना की बात आई तो खुशी तो इस बात में होती कि सर्व-सम्मति से विरोधी भाई धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव लाते ।

बड़ी भारी लिस्ट 15 आदमियों की है । किसके लिए ? जो विशेष न्यायालय की स्थापना की जा रही है, उसका विरोध करना है । चाहे विरोधी दल में बैठने वाले हों या सत्ता पक्ष में बैठने वाले हों, सभी जानते हैं कि जितने देश में मुकद्दमे चलते हैं, चाहे कत्ल के हों या डकैती के हों, दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल हो जाते हैं, कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि मुकद्दमे जितने पुराने होते जाते हैं, उतनी ही गवाहियां टूट जाती हैं । जिसकी वजह से डकैती और कत्ल के दोषी लोग बरी हो जाते हैं । हमारी सरकार ने यह बहुत ही सूझ-बूझ से काम किया है कि विशेष अदालतें अलग से बनाई जाएं, जिनमें इन अत्याचारियों के मुकद्दमें जल्दी से जल्दी निपटाए जा सकें ।

हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई बहुत परेशान हैं और कहते हैं कि इसका उपयोग कहीं पालिटिकल न होने पाए । मैं विरोधी दल के नेता-गणों को उस दिन को याद दिलाता हूं, जब वे कुछ समय के लिए जनता पार्टी में थे । उस वक्त उन्होंने कितनी अदालतें बनाई, वे भी बता देते । अभी समूचा पंजाब जल रहा था, उसका बचाया गया और स्पेशल अदालत बनाई गई । जनता पार्टी के राज में अधिक अदालत बनने की वजह से उसको आयोग राज ही कहा गया था । उस वक्त मुकद्दमा किस पर चलाया देश की जो प्रधान मंत्री रह चुकी थीं । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी । उस अदालत में सौ-सौ मुकद्दमें दाखिल किए गए थे । मुझे यह बात कहते हुए संकोच होता है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं उनको शर्म आनी चाहिए । लेकिन आज उनको डर है कि

कहीं यह उनके ऊपर प्रयोग में न लाया जाए । इंदिरा जी आप जैसे लोगों में से नहीं हैं, आपने तो अपने ही राज्य में उनको घर से निकाल दिया था । सौ-सौ मुकद्दमें चलवाए, लेकिन वे फिर भी जीत कर यहां सदन में आई और आपने जबरदस्ती उनको यहां से निकाल दिया । आश्चर्य तो यह है कि उम ममय के जो गृह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने वारंट जारी कर दिया । जो देश की प्रधान मंत्री रह चुकी थी, उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया । जब अदालत में पेश किया गया, तो जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट ने यह कह कर उसको खारिज कर दिया कि यह कानून में नहीं आता है । इतने बेअकल के लोग इस दल में नहीं हैं । वे कानून बनायेंगे और इसलिए बनायेंगे कि सबको समान अवसर मिले । सबको सुविधा मिले । मैं शुरू से विरोधी दल की प्रवृत्ति देख चुका हूं, कोई भी अच्छा काम हो, विरोधी दल ने उसका जहर विरोध करना है । मुझे इस पर एक बात याद आ गई है । एक पंडित जी थे । विवाह शादियों में जाते हैं, तो अक्सर लोग पूछते हैं कितने हल चलते हैं । उनका एक लड़का मूर्ख था । उन्होंने उसको कह दिया कि जब भी कोई पूछे कि कितने हल चलते हैं, तो कह देना कि खड्डालान—यानी छः—चलते हैं । जब शादी वालों ने उस लड़के से पूछा कि कितने हल चलने हैं ? उसने कहा—खड्डालान । फिर पूछा गया कि कितने बैल हैं ? उसने कहा—खड्डालान । फिर पूछा गया कि कितनी खेती है ? उसने जवाब दिया—खड्डालान । फिर पूछा गया कि कितने भाई हैं ? उसने जवाब दिया—खड्डालान । उन्होंने कहा कि भाई हर जगह खड्डालान मत कहो, मालूम हो गया कि तुम मूर्ख हो । इन लोगों को सिखलाने वाले जो गुरु हैं, वे विदेश में रहते हैं । खबर कभी चीन व मास्को से आती है और कभी कहीं-कहीं से आती है, इन लोगों में अपनी बुद्धि नहीं है । इन लोगों की तो वही खड्डालान

वाली हालत है। कोई भी देश का भला काम हो,

(श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी पीठा-सीन हुई)

कोई भी तरक्की का काम हो, उसका विरोध तो इन लोगों को करना ही है। भाई अब तो चुनाव का माहौल है। मैं तो भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जैसी आपकी बुद्धि बनी है वैसी ही आपकी बनी रहे। आप किया करें विरोध कि इंदिरा जी ने क्यों फौज अमृतसर में इस्तेमाल की। आप यह विरोध करें कि खालिस्तान और पाकिस्तान का नारा लगाने वाले जो काश्मीर में अत्याचारी और अताताई हैं, उनको बन्द मत करो। पंजाब में कत्ले-आम करने वाले को छोड़ दो।

14.39 hrs.

[Dr. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL in the Chair]

इनके द्वारा यह कहा जाता है कि वहाँ से फौज हटा लो और “विनाशकाले विपरीत बुद्धि” का प्रचार करो। इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं जब गांव में जाऊंगा तो लोग मुझसे पूछेंगे कि स्टेशन को जलाया गया, उसका क्या होगा, गुरुद्वारे में टैंक भेदी तोप मंगायी गई थी, उसका क्या होगा? बसों से उतारकर हिन्दुओं को गोली से उड़ाया गया था, उसका क्या होगा? बड़े-बड़े नेताओं को गोली से मारा था, उसका क्या होगा? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी अपने बयान में यह स्पष्ट करे कि जो विशेष न्यायालय बने हुए हैं, उनमें पंजाब को तहस-नहस करने वाले, और देश के टुकड़े करने वालों पर भी क्या मुकद्दमा चलेगा क्योंकि देहात के लोग यह समझते हैं कि कुछ चंद लोगों पर ही मुकद्दमा चलेगा। टूट-फूट का जो कार-सेवा द्वारा गुरुद्वारे का निर्माण हो रहा है, इसके

लिए कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हम उसको बरबाद करेंगे। जहाँ पर सत्तर करोड़ लोग हो, वहाँ दस-बीस हजार आदमियों द्वारा आग लगाया जाना उचित नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि “धारों सठों से सठता सदैव; यह यीति कभी न भूलो नरेश:”। शेर के सामने यह कहा जाए कि शेर महाराज आप चावल, दाल और घी खा लीजिए तो वह नहीं खायेगा बल्कि मास ही खायेगा और खून ही पीयेगा। इसलिए इनका सम्बन्ध अमेरिका, इंग्लैण्ड, पाकिस्तान और चाइना से है देश की तरक्की को देखकर, इंदिरा जी की प्रभुता को देखकर इनके मन में जलन है। ये लोग देश टुकड़े करवाना चाहते हैं। मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों से कहना चाहूंगा कि “गर चाक है दामन तो बैठकर के सीलो, पेकिंग के दर्जियो से सिलाना हराम है”। क्या जरूरत है वाशिंगटन और पेकिंग से राय लेने की? कुछ इंग्लैण्ड के लोग भी बैठे हुए हैं। विदेशों में संपर्क रखने वाले जो लोग यहां हैं, क्या उन पर भी आप केस चलायेंगे? देश की हिफाजत करने के लिए यह स्पष्ट करना होगा। मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि आज देश की आंख इन्दिरा जी पर लगी हुई है। कोई ऐसा नेता नहीं है, जो मुल्क को एक रख सके, सिवाय इन्दिरा जी के। लाखों आदमी रोज इन्दिरा जी के दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। उनमें ताकत है इसीलिए वह देश को एक रख सकती हैं। देश की एकता को खण्डित करने वाले जितने लोग हैं, उन पर भी सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं, अपने विरोधी भाईयों से हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करूंगा कि देशकी एकता और अखण्डता के लिए इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले और सर्वसम्मति से इस प्रस्ताव को पास करें। भविष्य में भी इसका खयाल करें।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North); Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution moved with such...

exquisite logic and effect by my hon. friend from Panskura, and to oppose the Bill that my Right hon. friend from Nandyal, the Home Minister has placed before the House. It is a sad, strange coincidence, occasioned by some quirk of the parliamentary calendar of sittings, that my hon. friend presented this Bill, or commended this Bill to the House, on the eve of the Independence day, a day sanctified by the national ommitment to the concept of liberty, freedom, justice and defence of the rights of the people. I know my hon. friend, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, as well as the Right Hon. gentleman from Hanamkonda, who holds large of the portfolio today, are both erudite and enlightened gentlemen, extremely likable gentlemen. I can only say, therefore, that it must be the vagaries of politics as they are currently, practised that, made these enlightened gentlemen come before the House on the eve of the Independence Day with a bemighted Bill.

There may be some hon. friends, like my hon. friend from Salempur, and may be others who are in the queue, who say that I must speak with trepidation when I oppose this Bill. I feel no sence of trepidation whatsoever, because I am not opposing the suppression of terrorism. I am against terrorism, all manifestations of terrorism, insurgency and guerilla warfare in this country. I am against the heinous crimes that have been committed against the innocent; I am against the practice of inflicting vicarious sufferings on the innocent, in the name of some political objective.

I do not believe, as a man who believes in non-violence, like my hon. and venerable friend from Guntur, that noble causes can ever be served by terrorism and heinous violence. I also believe that the Government must have adequate powers and, if you do not mind my saying so to my right hon. friend, the political will to deal with terrorism.

Even as I have commenced by making this statement, I know my right hon.

friend has to commence by conceding that terrorism is a political phenomenon. What distinguishes terrorism from common murder, arson and dacoity is the fact that it is linked with political and social objectives. Therefore, he must concede that it is a political phenomenon, which has to be fought with political means, in the political field. It is not by driving it into the arena of police action or military action that you can cut at the root of terrorism.

My hon. friend will also have to admit that terrorists can flourish in a country or a state only when there are people who give them sympathy; may be misguided people misguided about the objectives, misguided about the means. But terrorists derive their substenance from public sympathy, from the fact that there are people who share their objectives, from the fact that there are people who share then disillusionment, from the fact that there are people who think that perhaps the creation of anarchy and uncertainty may create conditions in which their objectives would be fulfilled.

My hon. friend will also have, therefore, to admit that the fight against terrorism is a fight for the minds of men and women. My hon. friend will have to admit, whether he sits on the Treasury Benches or some other less dezzling areas of the House he will have to admit, that any drastic inccase in the coercive power of the executive is likely to increase the facile, arbitrary abuse of such power by the executive. I am sure, you would agree with me. If, therefore, a measure is brought before the House, which drastically increases the powers of the executive, then we have the right to say, to demand, that it must be proved that these powers are necessary, that there are limit in safeguards against abuse.

There must be safeguards—safeguards against abuse, safeguards against facile use, safeguards against capricious use, safeguards against a situation in which the citizen becomes totally vulnerable before the leviathan State as far as de-

fence against accusations made against him. Such safeguards caused have been provided in the Bill, firstly, by limiting the duration of the law to a period which is synchronous or concurrent with the pendency of an extraordinary situation; secondly, by providing for initial scrutiny before approval and for a recurrent scrutiny whenever the government wants to put the law back on the Statute Book; thirdly by providing for scrutiny and approval when the law is made applicable to any declared geographical area; fourthly by ensuring that the need for expeditious trial is balanced with the need to ensure that no one is condemned or convicted of heinous offences without giving him a full opportunity to prove his innocence. The more the gravity of an offence, the more the severity of the punishment attached to it, the more necessary it becomes to ensure that there is full opportunity given to him to prove his innocence. My complaint with the Bill that the hon. gentleman has brought before the House is that the Bill does not provide any of these safeguards against abuses. If it had done so, then the bonafides of the Bill would have been above suspicion. My hon. friend's conscience itself would have been at rest—I am not quire sure of it now,—and he would have created a situation in which it would not have been possible for us on this side to say that this Bill has one ostensible intention and an other incipient intention. It is the absence of these safeguards which has made this Bill vulnerable.

My hon. friend from Panskura pointed out that the Hon. Minister has not restricted the duration of the validity of the Bill in terms of time and in terms of geographical area. This is going to be a permanent law on the Statute Book. Of course, it is going to be, unless you accept my amendments to the contrary.

Then, Sir, he has not made it necessary for Parliament to ratify the declaration of a zone as an affected area. These two deficiencies have resulted in the encroachment on the prerogatives of this House

as well as on the power of the judiciary to give protection to the citizen.

He has not put forward any political solutions for the problem of terrorism in the Punjab though my hon. friend from Salempur waxed eloquent on this matter. The convars of this Bill is not confined to the Punjab or to the North East as my hon. friend pointed out. Therefore, I do not want to get bogged down in history or bogged down in the Punjab or in the North East areas of our country.

Madam, the object of the Bill is not to define a new crime or a new offence. It is not to seek to increase the penalties attached to any offence. In fact, the long schedule lists offence that already exist. Therefore, my Rt. hon. friend is not inventing or defining a new offence. But then what is the object of the Bill? The object is to take powers and declare an area as affected and then to set up a special court and prescribe a special procedure for trial and thirdly to list offences which are called Scheduled offences, which can be tried under the prescribed procedure. Now, Madam, this is precisely what the British Government tried to do in the Rowlatt Act. My honourable and venerable friend from Guntur is here. There are not many Members in this House who would remember those days, when the country rose like one man against that Rowlatt Act. Why did it rise against the Rowlatt Act? It became the precursor of the non-cooperation movement and the Satyagraha movement in this country. Why? Many of us here like my hon. and venerable friends from Guntur and Varansi can not recall those days without a lump rising in our throat, without being overcome by emotion. And on occasions like that my friend from Nandial and I might have linked hands and sung :

Tholagipondi thellollu

Mee thavulaku meeru

Those were the days of values, of consicentiousness of national catharsis

and trauma and, Madam, I want to read out to you what Mahatma Gandhi said on that occasion :

“We cannot accept the Rowlatt Bill even under the reservation suggested by you, namely, that it is not to be enforced without the previous sanction of the Legislative Council. Our objection is not merely that it may be misapplied, but we object also to the arbitrary procedure laid down in it for the trial of offences enumerated in it. I would not let even a supposed anarchist be tried summarily or under a special procedural subversion of judicial checks and certainly not under any ordinary law giving extraordinary powers. Exceptional powers have been reserved for exceptional situations. Executive authority cannot be allowed to deal with exceptional situations in anticipation.”

Madam, I would submit that the Bill is patterned on the Rowlatt Bill. I submit that is so because the pattern of the Rowlatt Bill or Rowlatt Act is embossed on the sub-conscious of the administration in this country. I concede to my hon. friend this Bill is of high pedigree, perhaps it is bluer in blood than the Rowlatt Bill.

Mahatma Gandhi went on to say :

“The only thing, therefore, that I need to say to you is that I am embarking on civil disobedience because I am no longer able to bear the agony of remaining free while the Rowlatt Act is on the Statute Book.”

Madam, I would therefore like to examine and compare this Rowlatt Act with the present Bill which my hon. friend has put before the House.

The Rowlatt Bill also had the same there parts. You, Madam, are perhaps as familiar with this as I am—Part I which gave the power to declare an area affected and prescribed a procedure for initialing proceedings Part II which

empowered the Government to take restrictive action like preventing are from going out of one's house etc. and Part III the power to arrest and detain a citizen. Madam, I do not want to read everything and take the time of the House. But word to word this Bill is a copy of the Rowlatt Act except that some of the finer elements that gave a semblance of fairness in trials have become a victim of the vanishing trick of my hon. friend sitting opposite.

Madam, I have only to read Section 4(1) of Part I, Section 22(1) of Part II and Section 34(1) of Part III of the Rowlatt Act. Section 4(1) of Part I says :

“Where the Local Government is of opinion that the trial of any person accused of a scheduled offence should be held in accordance with the provisions of this part, it may order any officer of Government to prefer a written information to the Chief Justice against such person.”

Both Sections 22(1) of Part II and Section 34(1) of Part III—I will read only one of them—say whether it is detention or arrest or confining in one's house or whatever it is,

“Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is or has been actively concerned in such area in any movement of the nature referred to in Section 21, the Local Government may place all the materials in its possession relating to his case before a judicial officer who is qualified for appointment to a High Court and take his opinion thereon. If, after considering such opinion, the Local Government is satisfied that action under the provisions of the section is necessary, it may by order in writing containing a declaration to the effect that such person is or has been actively concerned in such area in any movement of the nature referred to in section 21, give all or any of the following directions.”

In both cases, therefore, submitting the evidence to a judicial authority of the rank of a Judge of the High Court and the satisfaction of this judicial authority are made pre-conditions to taking action under this the Rowlatt Act. You have no such pre-condition, you have no such judicial scrutiny, you have, therefore no such protection, which this Bill gives to a man against the gross abuse of these additional powers.

15.00 hrs.

I will not go into the comparison in greater detail except to point out that even the Rowlatt Act had the safeguard of a preceding of judicial scrutiny which this Bill does not have. This Bill on the other hand has sought to establish the sovereignty of the subjective satisfaction of the Executive. Every clause of this Bill proves that all that you need is the subjective satisfaction of the Executive. It will be in the statute Book. You will pass it. Thereafter, you do not have to come to us. When you declare an area affected. You need not come to us for ratification. You will appoint a special court. Now the Public Prosecutor has been made a demi-God in this Bill and has been invested with enormous powers. Please look at the Bill. The ulimax of this procedure comes in Section 20 of this Bill which is a literal subversion of the basis of our judicial system, where you put the onus of proving innocence on the accused.

The other day my hon. friend said, that the shifting of onus has been done in the law regarding rape. I do not know whether it is the contention that the state victim of is a rape that the state is so powerless, an "abala" that it needs such a presumption of guilt. Here is the presumption of guilt in respect of a schedule, so long, miles long, it can be a part of the olympic record which we are trying to create and you say...
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : I just made a sort of illustration. The Evidence Act has been amended not only in the case of Rape Law but also in the case of Opium Act, Foreigners' Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, Essential Commodities Act, Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, etc.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I think the hon. Minister for pointing out the impugntiy with which they subvert the basis of the judicial system. My objection remains...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I shall take five minutes more. It is a very important Bill.

What is the severity of the savagery of this Bill? The other day my friend was using the word 'savagery'. It militates against Article 9, 10 and 11 of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. I know that the U.N. Declaration is not a binding document on any Government. But it certainly contains your aspirations, your commitments—

Article 9 : No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10 : Every-one is entitled in full equality to a fair, and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11 : Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

This Bill militates against each of the Articles of the declaration of Human Rights. What is the trial that you contemplated. Madam, have you read the Bill? You will be shocked if you read the Bill. What sort of a trial is contemplated in the Bill—because you can switch a case from one zone to another. I can understand the reason for providing for trial in another state. It is not that I do not understand. But I have to point out the gravity and the possibility of grave abuse. You have to think in those terms when you formulate a Bill—not merely of making by when the sun shines. What is your umbrella for the rainy day—trial in an unfamiliar state, trial while in captivity, trial without local assistance, trial in camera, trial with the names and addresses of the witnesses kept secret, trial with the presumption of guilt. All these add up to a mountain on the back of the man who is accused and who has to face the infinite resources of the leviathan state in a court where the public prosecutor will be breathing down the neck of the Judge.

I want to ask my hon. friend, what will happen a man is arrested in Sanjamala for an offence that he is supposed to have committed in Sanjamala six months before the notification came into effect and he is put on trial in Tarn Taran in Punjab. That gentleman from Sanjamala will go to the hon. Member from Nandyal to seek his assistance'.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is not like that. If it has to be taken outside the State, the State Government's concurrence is necessary.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Quite right. I will deal with every one of these points and prove it to you that what I have said is not incorrect, when it comes to the stage of amendments. Now, you said, State Government. Where does the accused come into the picture? You transfer him to another State and try him in an asphyxiating vacuum or suffocating vacuum, where he knows nobody, has no access of resources. Perhaps, he does not know,

the language, and he is put on trial and you think, you have given him ample, fair and just opportunities to prove his innocence.

Now, Madam, I have to deal very briefly with the definition of "terrorist" and *in-camera* trial. This is a very serious Bill. The definition of "terrorist" has been referred to by my hon. friends already. It is a wide canvas, an endless canvas. It is something like what Omar Khayyam described the sky as an inverted "Blue bowl".

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Patli): What is this?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Have you heard of Omar Khayyam? (*interruptions.*)

In the days before prohibition he called the sky : an "Inverted Blue Bowl" over your head it covers everything. Madam, you have only to look at clause 2 (h) (ii) and (iii) :

"(ii) affecting adversely the harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities ; or"

I think, this is, a very broad net. This is such a broad definition that it can cover everything like the sky. Then, come to 2 (h) (iii) :

"(iii) coercing or overawing the Government established by law ;"

If I look askance at the right hon. gentleman, the hon. Minister, with blood-shot eyes, I will be accused of trying to overawe him. Therefore, Madam, this definition is so vague, delightfully vague for the Government and the Public Prosecutor, frightfully vague for the citizen who is at the receiving end.

Now, on the previous day, there was a reference to *in-camera* trial. My hon. friend, the Home Minister is a very thorough man for whom I have very high respect. While answering my hon.

friend from Panskura, he said, "This House will appreciate the reason for providing in-camera trial is only to enable the court to keep the identity of the witnesses confidential". He went on to say : It is only an enabling provision. He slipped up which he generally does not do ; or he has been grossly misguided. It is not an enabling provision. It starts by saying that it is compulsory and obligatory. Of course, I do grant, he need not interrupt me. I do grant that the court may have right to order a public hearing. Why ? If the Public Prosecutor feels that in terms of propaganda, it will be useful to have a public hearing, then he can ask the court to order a public hearing. But it is not the court that decides "suo moto". It is the public prosecutor who files a petition and then the court allows public hearing. Otherwise, it will be an *in-camera* hearing and for an open hearing, the initiative lies in this Bill as my hon. friend has brought it before the House, with the public prosecutor. If the public prosecutor applies, the court can order a public hearing. The court has not been given the power to order in open trial suo moto or to turn down the request of the public prosecutor. There is nothing which gives any right or initiative to the accused. The choice is vested in the public prosecutor. Madam, everybody knows.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What type of accused are we dealing in this Bill ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Anyone accused of even the most heinous offences.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, it has been defined in this Bill. "Terrorist" means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of services or means of communications essential to the community or in damaging property. The offences have been scheduled in this Bill. We are dealing with that kind of accused. It is not an ordinary accused.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Right, but he is only accused. He has not been convicted. I am talking of the integrognum between your accusation and the court's conviction of that man. Now, I suppose, my hon. friend will realise the difference in what I am saying and what he is thinking. Open trial is a guarantee against the hush-hush trial that borders on per-secution against the abridgement of processes. I must now say a word about these witnesses.

My hon. friend from Panskura referred to the fact that practically every police station has a roll of professional witnesses who can be used. Almost every police station has got it. But now when you say that witnesses will have the benefit of anonymity, that even their names and addresses need not be recorded, it becomes a very serious situation indeed. My hon. friend opposite is a poet and, therefore, he can exercise his imagination and say, it is something like the disc of the moon on a new moon night in visible, yet very much present there. The confinement of anonymity on the witnesses creates a situation in which it may be possible for you to produce fake evidences. And who will know that ? If the court, therefore, is given the option to decide whether, the names and addresses should be kept secret or not, as the Rowlatt Act had done, it would have been a different question. The court has not been given the option. The option has been precluded. I wish I could go into more details. I now come to the last point.

Now, I go to the Schedule. No doubt, it is again on the pattern of the Rowlatt Act. The Schedule is longer than that of the Rowlatt Act. There are more Acts referred to, more Clauses referred to. I do not have the time to go into all of them. But, of course, the number of Acts and the number of Clauses should increase because there is a general increase in the population, as my hon. friend was saying a little while ago. The Schedule exposes the fact

that drastic powers were already available to the Government. The long Schedule is a demonstration of the powers that the Government had, which it did not use. I leave it at that.

But the anonymity of an arithmetical number puts a veil on the variety and nature of the offences referred to in the Schedules. I shall invite you to lift the veil and look.

I shall give you only three examples. The Indian Railway Act is there; the Indian Penal Code is there; the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act is there. All these Acts are there in the Schedule. Nothing is left behind. Take, for example, the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. I believe, it includes offences under Sections 10, 11, 12 and 13, like, membership an association declared unlawful; taking part in its meeting; contributing in any way to assist its operations; dealing with the funds of an unlawful association; contravening of an order made in respect of a notified place, entry or attempt to effect entry into such a place; taking part in, advocating, abetting, advising commission of any unlawful activity, etc. All the unlawful activities have been defined. So, it is again an elastic definition.

Now, you come to the Indian Telegraph Act. The Sections referred to include establishing or working an unauthorised telegraph; intentionally damaging or tampering with telegraph; if any person intending to prevent..... intercept,commit mischief, damages, removes, tampers with or touches any battery, machinery, telegraph line, post or other thing, whatever being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof. Even if you touch a battery or machinery or telegraph line, it comes under the scheduled offences, in this Act.

Coming to the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, the sections, to be included in the Schedule include mischief causing damage to public pro-

perty, being any building, installation or other property used in connection with the production, distribution, supply of water, light, power or energy;... (c) sewerage works..... and (e) any means of public transportation or telecommunication.... Even if you were to scratch a bus, it can be perhaps brought in.

In regard to the Railway Act, Sections 126, 126A, 127 and 128 which are included in the Schedule refer to "maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train" that is understandable—but it goes further and says, "puts or throws upon or across a railway any wood, stone or other matter or thing...."

So, if you go by a bullock-cart which carries some faggots and if one piece fall on the railway line, you come under the mischief of this Act.

Now, I do not want to tax you any more. I shall not deal at length with the Evidence Act. I have mentioned it.

I shall, therefore, conclude.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are dealing with irrelevant things.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No. When you talk of Punjab, you are not dealing with irrelevant things. Whether what I say is relevant or not, those who understand will know.

I, therefore, conclude by saying that this Bill enthrones the satisfaction of the administration as sovereign, erodes the rights and prerogatives of the Parliament and judiciary and the citizen as far as self-defence is concerned.

It is a bad Bill. It is a black Bill. It is a barbarous Bill.

Its ostensible intention is to provide for a procedure to suppress terrorism. Its incipient intention, in the light of the absence of safeguards—is to compel the citizen to abdicate his right of

dissent, to compel the citizen to tender acquiescence and adulation in return for immunity,

I oppose the Bill.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) सभापति महोदया, हम लोगों को यह जानकारी मिली है कि एन० टी० रामाराव की सरकार वर्खास्त कर दिया गया है। (व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। जो कुछ आप लोग कह रहे हैं, वह रिकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा।

..... (व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठिए, कृपा करके, मैं बात करती हूँ।

(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : हाउस तो नियम के अनुसार ही चलेगा। आप अपनी जगह बैठिए।

(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : रिकार्ड पर कुछ नहीं जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए, मैं बात करती हूँ। (व्यवधान)** इस सदन में जो कुछ भी होगा, नियमों के अनुसार होगा। आप बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : यदि आप बैठ करके सुनेंगे, तब हम कुछ कहें (व्यवधान)** ऐसे तो हाउस नहीं चल सकता (व्यवधान)** अगर

आप शोर मचाना चाहते हैं तो कुछ नहीं होगा। हाउस तो रूल्स के मुताबिक ही चलेगा।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall conduct the proceedings only according to the rules of the House. If you want to discuss anything, it will be under the rules ; nothing else.

(Interruptions)**

सभापति महोदय : इस बात को हम यहां पर डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह स्पीकर की रूलिंग हो चुकी है...

(व्यवधान)**

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी, यह लोग सदन का काम नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। इनसे आप कहिये कि सदन का काम चलने दें।

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Speaker has given the ruling that this is a State subject and it cannot be discussed here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : This type of shouting will not help you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : All of you please take your seats. You cannot discuss that here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. Shrimati Shaktawat.

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : कृपया बैठ जाइये, नियम का उल्लंघन मत कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इस पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस पर यहां कोई बात नहीं हो सकती।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : अगर आपको किसी चीज के लिए डिस्कस करना है तो आप नोटिस दें। बिना नोटिस कोई बहस होती नहीं है। (व्यवधान) यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, यहां नहीं आ सकता है।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. You may speak one by one.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing that. It will not go on record. This is not relevant. It has already been decided by the Speaker.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing. It will not go on record. This is not relevant. It has already been decided by the Speaker.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing goes on record.

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जब तक आप कोई सव्स्टैटिव मोशन नहीं लाते, यह नहीं हो सकता।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जब डिसाइड होगा तब होगा। (व्यवधान) रूलस के मताबिक डिसाइड होगा।

After it is decided, we can have a discussion. Till such time, we have to wait and the House may continue as per the items mentioned in the Agenda paper.

(Interruptions)**

सभापति महोदय : मैं रूलज के अगेंस्ट नहीं जा सकती। अगर आपने गर्वनर के बारे में कुछ कहना है तो आपको सबस्टैटिव मोशन लाना होगा। जब वह आएगा। तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। इस वक्त हाउस के सामने ऐसा कोई मोशन नहीं है। हाउस के सामने इस वक्त जो मोशन है, उस पर डिसकशन होगा।

(व्यवधान)**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Parliament is within the Constitution. It is not out of the Constitution. There is a break-down in Andhra Pradesh. You will have to listen to us. The role of the Governor can be considered in the House. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no such motion before us.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने इस बारे में एजान्मेंट मोशन दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : स्पीकर ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इस लिए वह रिजेक्ट हो चुका है। इस वक्त हाउस के सामने जो मोशन है, उस पर डिसकशन होगा।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing anybody. I am not allowing on this issue.

(Interruptions)**

सभापति महोदय : सवेरे जो एजार्नमेंट मोशन या दूसरे मोशन दिए गए थे, उन सब को स्पीकर ने डिसएलाऊ किया है। उस के बाद नयी बात नहीं उठायी जा सकती है। अब वह बातें रिजर्व हो चुकी हैं। इस समय हाउस के सामने जो डिस्कशन चल रहा है वही चलेगा। प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत, आप बोलिए।

....(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not allowed....
 You cannot discuss like this...There are rules (Interruptions)**

Not allowed. Nothing should be noted. It is not our concern. It is a State subject. We are not going to discuss it here....(Interruptions)**

Not allowed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
 (Panskura) : In protest, we walk out.

15.41 hrs.

*Shri Samar Mukherjee and some
 other hon Members then left
 the House*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Madam, it is really strange that today the opposition leaders have sought to discuss a matter which was the prerogative of the States. Whatever has happened, we do not know; there are no details available. The Governor is acting on the constitutional authority. Whatever has happened in Andhra Pradesh is purely a State matter and it should not have been discussed here. Unfortunately, the opposition wanted to bring up this

matter only to gain publicity. This is an election stunt and we should not have anything on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing has gone on record.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, एक बहुत बड़े तूफान के बाद मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला।(व्यवधान).... मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने देश की नब्ज को पहचानते हुए और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए समय पर इस बिल को लाने का प्रयत्न किया। आज तीसरी दुनिया में केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा राष्ट्र है जहाँ पर गरीबी, शिक्षा की कमी तथा कृषि प्रधान देश होते हुए भी 37 वर्षों से हमारा प्रजातंत्र पूर्णतया सुरक्षित है।

क्योंकि संविधान निर्माताओं ने हमेशा सोच-समझकर इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया कि हम संविधान में समय पर संशोधन, संवर्धन और परिवर्धन कर सकें। आने वाला बिल जो है, हम जो आतंकवादी क्षेत्र विशेष अदालत अधिनियम पास करने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे कई विरोधी नेताओं-श्रीमती गीता मुकर्जी, प्रो० चक्रवर्ती एवं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कहीं, इस प्रकार की जो आशंकाएँ वे करते हैं, मैं समझती हूँ वह पूर्णतया निर्मूल हैं। उन्हें मालूम है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से विदेशी ताकतें आतंकवादियों से मिलकर देश को विघटित करने का प्रयत्न कर रही थीं।

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

तमाम निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की हत्याओं की गई, कितने ही लोगों की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई, वस्त्रें जलाई गई, नहरें काट दी गई-इन परिस्थितियों में भी यदि उन क्षेत्रों को आतंकवादी क्षेत्र नहीं घोषित किया जाता तो आप सोच सकते हैं क्या नतीजा हो सकता है। इस देश की अखण्डता, सार्व-भौमिकता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता के लिए इस विन का आना बहुत आवश्यक ही नहीं बल्कि अनिवार्य था। इसलिए मैं इस विन का हृदय से समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी को बधायी देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विन को जम्मू-कश्मीर को छोड़ कर शेष सारे देश पर लागू किया है। आतंकवादी परिस्थितियाँ केवल एक स्थान पर ही नहीं होती, वह देश के किसी भी कोने में हो सकती हैं। चण्डीगढ़ और पंजाब में क्या हुआ, उसको दोहराकर मैं इस सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहती, परन्तु इतना अवश्य कहना चाहती हूँ कि 1981 से 1983 तक वहाँ पर 183 घटनाएँ हुई थीं जबकि 1984 में जून के महीने तक 383 घटनाएँ हो गई। यदि औसत लगाया जाए तो प्रति दिन 2 घटनाओं का औसत आता है। ऐसी स्थिति में भी यदि इस विन को न लाया जाता तो क्या किया जाता? फिर तो देश के लिए बड़ी विकट परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती। इसके अनिश्चित इस विन को केवल पंजाब में ही लागू नहीं किया जा सकता, सारे देश में इसको लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। पिछले दिनों असम में जो परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हुई, वह किसी मछिती हुई नहीं। नार्थ ईस्टर्न एरिया में मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा आदि जा भी स्टेट्स हैं, वहाँ पर

भी इस प्रकार की बातें देखने को मिलती हैं। अभी-अभी कल ही पंजाब में दशमेश रेजिमेन्ट ने सात सरकारी स्कूलों को जला दिया। इससे बच्चों को कितनी असुविधा होगी, आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार से त्रिपुरा में ट्राइबल स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन ने छात्रावास में बम विस्फोट किया जिसमें कई विद्यार्थी घायल हुए। विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों का कहना है कि इस विन को किसी स्थान विशेष पर लागू न करके सारे देश पर क्यों लागू किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इन परिस्थितियों में जो इसको सारे देश पर लागू किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ।

विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने एक बात यह कही कि विशेष न्यायालयों की क्या आवश्यकता थी। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता थी। पहला कारण तो यही है कि अगर स्पेशल कोर्ट्स न होतीं तो आतंकवादी गवाहों को हमें गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते रहते। आपके सामने उदाहरण है, भिडरावाला धमकियाँ देकर न्यायालय के कर्मचारियों पर दबाव डालकर न्याय की प्रक्रिया में बाधा डालना करता था। ऐसी स्थिति में विशेष न्यायालयों का होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इसी माँग पिछले बजट सेशन में सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने की थी और राज्य सभा में भी इसी प्रकार की माँग की गई थी। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया यह कदम बहुत ही स्वागतयोग्य है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि स्पेशल कोर्ट इस लिए भी आवश्यक थी, क्योंकि वहाँ की कोर्ट में पहले ही फौजदारी और सिविल के मुकद्दमों की संख्या

अधिक है, यदि राष्ट्र द्रोह के मुकद्दमें भी उनको सौंप दिए जाते हैं तो उनके पास काम का बोझ ज्यादा हो जाता है। और ठीक से न्याय भी नहीं मिल सकता था। तीसरी बात यह है कि इसमें समय भी अधिक लगता और जब समय अधिक लगता है तो न्याय भी ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है। इस वजह से जो आतंकवादी लोग हैं, उनकी हम सबक भी नहीं सिखा सकते हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति को दोबारा दोहराया न जा सके, इसके लिए विशेष अदालतों का बनाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक था। इसलिए विरोधी दल का सारी आशंकाएँ निर्मूल हैं कि विशेष अदालतें क्यों बनाई गईं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ, जैसा कि प्रो० चक्रवर्ती और गोता जी ने भी कहा कि यह कानून फण्डामेंटल राइट्स पर हस्तक्षेप करता है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि क्या फण्डामेंटल राइट हमें यह बताता है कि रेलों की पटरियाँ उखाड़ डाला। क्या फण्डामेंटल राइट यह बताता है कि बमों जला दा। क्या फण्डामेंटल राइट यह बताता है कि हवाई जहाज का आहरण कर ला। बल्कि इससे तो फण्डामेंटल राइट को प्रोटेक्शन करके हर व्यक्ति को राइट आफ लिविंग और लाबर्टी-जिन्दा रहने और स्वतन्त्रता का अधिकार दिया है। इसलिए यह कहना कि फण्डामेंटल राइट के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप किया गया है यह भ्रान्ति निराधार है।

अभी श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने कहा और आशंका व्यक्त की कि इससे निर-अपराध व्यक्ती को न्याय प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो जाएगी। निरअपराध व्यक्ति

प्रावधान किया गया है। फिर यह आशंका व्यक्त की गई कि इससे विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को परेशान करने के लिए इस का इस्तेमाल होगा। इस प्रकार उनकी यह आशंका भी निर्मूल हैं। यदि उनके दिमाग में डर का भूत सवार है तो उसका कोई इलाज हमारे पास नहीं है। हमने विरोधी दलों को सम्मान दिया, लेकिन जब आपका राज था, तो उस समय सम्मान देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। इस बात को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। शाह कमीशन का नाम लेते ही, वे सारी स्थिति को समझ जायेंगे। हमारे दिमाग में इस प्रकार की कोई भ्रान्ति नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया कि यह कानून और व्यवस्था सारी जगह के लिए क्यों लागू की गई? यह एक प्रकार से परमानेंट कानून पुस्तिका है। इसलिए सिर्फ पंजाब या चण्डीगढ़ के लिए ही लागू करना ठीक बात नहीं थी। कानून पुस्तिका का पूर्ण रूप से बनना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। क्योंकि आतंकवादी तो कहीं भी हो सकते हैं। अभी आपको मालूम ही है कि मद्रास एयरपोर्ट पर बम्ब विस्फोट किया गया। मैं आपको अरने ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चित्तोड़गढ़ की बात बताना चाहती हूँ। वहाँ एक कस्बे में बम्ब विस्फोट किया गया, जहाँ पर 12 व्यक्तियों की जानें गई और 15-20 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। क्या इस प्रकार की स्थिति सिर्फ एक ही स्थान पर विद्यमान हैं। इसकी आवश्यकता तो सारे देश के लिए थी। इसके अलावा यह भी कहा गया है कि इसकी अनुसूची में बहुत सारी बातें जोड़ दी गई हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस बिज के तहत जो शेड्यूल बनाया है, वह गलत नहीं है। इसमें 83 सेक्शन्स हैं जबकि 53 आइ० पी० सी० के

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

को मरने से बचाया जाए और सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की रक्षा की जाए, इसके लिए यह पेश किया गया है, जो कि बहुत आवश्यक है। "इन कैमरा ट्रायल" का यहां पर बहुत ज्यादा क्रिटिसिज्म हुआ है। पता नहीं क्यों विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को इससे भय लगता है। इससे तो गवाह को भी आतंकित नहीं किया जा सकेगा और अपराधी को भी प्रोटेक्शन हो जायेगा।

आतंकवादी व्यक्ति को सार्वजनिक कोर्ट में सुनवाई होती है इसलिए हो सकता है, उस पर अटैक हो जाए। इसीलिए मैं "इन कैमरा ट्रायल" का स्वागत करना चाहूंगी। यह भी कहा गया कि यह राज्यों के मामले में हस्तक्षेप है और हमारे फ़ेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को डिस्टर्ब किया गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह कोई डिस्टर्बेंस नहीं है। यह तो एक अच्छी व्यवस्था है क्योंकि राज्य तो आतंकवादी घोषित करने की राय भी दे सकते हैं। यह भी परिस्थिति आसवती है कि आतंकवादी घोषित करने की राय दे या न दें। ऐसे समय में देश की एकता नष्ट हो सकती है। इसलिए, यह अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास होना चाहिए। इसमें जो न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किए जायेंगे, वह राज्यों के उच्च-न्यायालयों के जो मुख्य न्यायाधीश हैं, उनकी राय से होंगे। अभी वर्मा जी भी कह रहे थे कि एक आदमी बहुत दूर जाकर कैसे न्याय प्राप्त करेगा? राज्य में भी उसकी सुनवाई हो सकती है। यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि सुनवाई उस राज्य में न होकर दूसरे राज्य में हो तो यह प्रोविजन कानून में किया जाना आवश्यक था। यह किया गया

है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगी। यह बहुत अच्छा है कि एन्टी-सिपेटरी बेल नहीं होगी। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि आतंकवादी पहले से ही बेल ले लेते हैं और बच जाते हैं। हमारे जो शांति-प्रिय नागरिक हैं, उनको इससे बड़ी निराशा होती है। यहां पर कहा गया कि यह तो आपातकाल का पूर्वाभ्यास है, जिसको कि डायरेक्टली नहीं लगाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप लोग ही आपातकाल जैसी परिस्थितियां ला रहे हैं। देश की एकता और अखण्डता को कायम रखने के लिए इस बिल को लाना जरूरी था। इसके अलावा प्रोफेसर चक्रवर्ती ने जो बात कही, वह मेरे दिमाग में चुभ रही है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि श्रीमती गांधी का जो कार्य-काल है, वह ब्लैकसेट पीरियड आफ इंडियन हिस्ट्री है। उनका यह कहना गलत है। यह तो ब्राइटस्ट पीरियड है। आपको अपने चश्मे से अगर दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है तो हमारे चश्मे से देख सकते हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की चमक, विकास योजनाओं की चमक और अन्तरराष्ट्रीय जगत में जो ख्याति हमें मिली है, वह चमक साफ दिखाई दे रही है। आने वाले 1985 में जब जनता अपना विश्वास पुनः व्यक्त करेगी तब आपको चमक और भी साफ दिखाई देने लगेगी। इसलिए इस पीरियड को हम स्वर्णिम-काल ही कहेंगे। मुझे यही कहना है कि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इसकी आलोचना न करें बल्कि सर्वसम्मति से पास करें क्योंकि संसद देश की एक सर्वोच्च संस्था है।

16.00 hrs.

और भारत की जनता यह देख सके कि हम सब पार्लियामेंट के मैनबर देश में

शान्ति, अमन और चैन चाहते हैं, देश की एकता चाहते हैं और इसीलिए हमने हिन्दुस्तान से आतंकवादी को मिटाने के लिए आतंकवादी क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) सम्बन्धी कानून को सर्वसम्मति से पस किया है। मिक इनना ही वह कर मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Terrorist Affected Areas Special Courts Bill, 1984.

At the very outset, I am unable to understand the compulsions of the Government for bringing forward this Bill so suddenly now. After the Congress Party came to power in 1980, the agitation in the State of Assam reached an alarming stage. The massacre in Nelli was flashed all over the world. Hundreds of innocent men, women and children were hacked to death in Nelli and thousands became the victims of arson and looting. At that time the Government thought that they could tackle the situation with the legislative powers they already had. For three years in the State of Punjab there was dance of death. The responsibility for the continuing violence in the Punjab squarely lays on the shoulders of the Central Government. By presenting the White Paper, the Government in fact conceded the worsening state of affairs in the State of Punjab. As I said, I begin to suspect the sudden awakening of the Government for bringing forward this Bill. While I say that this Bill is an apt illustration of the inept functioning Government, I have also to state that such a Government is being clothed with extraordinary powers through this Bill. I do not know whether the Government will be able to maintain law and order in this vast country even

with legislative powers as contained in this Bill. I have seen that in each session of this House scores of laws are enacted. Some rigorous laws with deterrent punishments have been approved by this House. With all these laws, besides the new laws of the kind under discussion, the Government have failed miserably in governing the country effectively. The prevailing chaos in the country confirms my contention. If it is otherwise, could Bhiwandi communal clashes have occurred in which thousands became the victims and hundreds died? The Government which swears by secularism have not yet been able to contain religious intolerance. In spite of the Police, Special Crime Branch, RAW, CBI, etc. The Government could not get prior intimation about the impending calamity. Otherwise, the party in power would have decided to derive political advantage even from the communal conflicts, though intelligence information had reached the Government. The Government have not been able to avert the recurring communal flare-ups at the same places at regular intervals. What does this show? It shows that the Government have not tried to use the powers vested in them under the available enactments. I wonder how the new law is going to help this Government.

Only day before yesterday, i.e. on 15th August the Government amended the National Security Act passed in 1980. Today the Terrorists affected areas bill is being passed. How many such laws the Government require to usher in an era of stability and prosperity in the country? There is COFEPOSA for eliminating the smugglers. There is NSA for curbing violence in the country. There is Cr. P. C., IPC etc. to protect the State. When we question the necessity for this law, the Minister will say that it will not affect the law-abiding citizens of the country, political leaders and trade union leaders.

[Shri Era Mohan]

But the Government's past actions reveal the yawning gap between their profession and practice. When MISA was enacted, the same specious plea was put forth. But in one swoop all the leading political opponents were put behind the bar. I was a MISA detainee for about a year. Till today I do not know the grounds of my imprisonment. Thousands of people who were opposed to the Government were arrested under the MISA. This experience of ours compels us to doubt about the veracity of your assertions that this law would not be made applicable to political opponents. In the background of Government's past actions, we say that this is a savage law, that this is a barbarous law.

Under the powers vested in this law, you can declare any area as terrorist affected area. In the beginning you may arrest some petty miscreants. Later, if you find that there is danger to your authority, you will not hesitate to arrest the political opponents for the purpose of perpetuating yourself in power. Without declaring Andhra Pradesh as a terrorist affected area, the ruling party at the Centre has captured the power. In Karnataka some area may be declared as terrorist affected and some 50 MLAs belonging to the ruling party in the State may be arrested. Then the ruling party at the Centre will be free to capture power in Karnataka. None can question the Governor who dances to the tune of the Centre. I have to say that justice has become the casualty. I have to warn the Government that such wide powers may pose a serious threat to the Centre itself. I know that Shri Venkatasubbaiah is a veteran freedom fighter. He had valiantly fought the British and he had undergone imprisonment. During his reign this Bill as being enacted. Shri Venkatasubbaiah may be inherently reluctant to use this law against the political opponents. But, after him, his successors and the new set of people

here in this House, with powers vested in them through NSA and the Bill under discussion may run berserk. I have to warn the Minister of such dangerous portends, which may affect the ruling party itself. The Government should examine whether these powers are at all necessary.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah has given the definition of terrorist under clause 2 of this Bill. You kindly see section 2 (1) (h) (iii) in which the following is mentioned nonchalantly—coercing or overawing the Government established by law. Under this omnibus provision, any political opponent may be arrested any time for any silly reason. The political activities may be construed as coercing or overawing the Government. The trade union activities, particularly those of opposition parties, may be covered by this definition. It may be denied now that this Bill will not be used against the opposition party leaders or trade union leaders. But, when political opportunism gains the upper hand, there will be no hesitation to use the provisions of this Bill for arresting the political opponents. A trade union leader addressing a public meeting may be treated as overawing the Government and he may be arrested. I suggest that the Minister should consult Law Ministry again about this particular sub-clause. He should also ponder whether this Bill is at all necessary.

The Government have thought it necessary to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 by incorporation a new section 111-A. I do not think that such tinkering here and there in this old and archaic law, enacted by the Britishers in 1872, will update the provisions of this Act. You will agree that the law enacted in 1872 cannot be in consonance with the prevailing conditions now. I suggest that the Government should scrap this old law and formulate a new Evidence Act which will be in tune with the present state of affairs in the country. The Opposition Parties

and the legal experts should be consulted while formulating the new Evidence Act.

Before I conclude, I would like to know whether the Disturbed Areas Special Courts Act is still in force. If this Act is in force, should we also have this Bill under discussion? If that Act had been repealed, I would like to know why it was repealed. Did the Government think that there would be no more disturbances in the country. I want the Minister to explain this in his reply to the debate.

I am of the view that the Government may repeat their past performance by taking recourse to the powers vested in them through this law. Hence, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I oppose this savage and barbarous law with all the force at my command. I also demand that this Bill should be withdrawn by the Government. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री पी नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, जी रट्टेचुट्टरी रेजोल्यूशन श्रीमती गीता मुहूर्जी और दूसरे साथियों ने इस ऐवान में पेश किया है, मैं उसकी मुखालिफत करता हूँ और साथ ही टैररिस्ट एक्विटिड एरियाज (सेशन कोर्ट्स) आर्डिनेंस जो बिल की शकल में लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

बहुत से साथियों ने पंजाब के बारे में चर्चा की है। उससे भी पहले आसाम, नागालैंड, मिजोरम, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा में जो वाकिआत पेश आए, हम उन्हें नहीं भूल सकते। ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गए थे कि इन्नीसेंट लोगों को कत्ल किया गया, बसों को रोक कर चुन चुन कर लोगों को मार डाला गया, रेनवे लाइनों को उड़ा दिया गया, प्रापर्टी को जला दिया गया,

गुलिला जंग करने की कोशिश की गई और पुलिस के हाथों से आर्म्ज एंड एम्पुनीशन छीन लिया गया।

हाल ही में सरकार ने पंजाब के बारे में जो व्हाइट पेपर शाय किया है, उसके मुताबिक मार्च 1981 से दिसम्बर 1983 तक 198 मुख्तलिफ किस्म के जरायम कमिट किए गए, जिनमें कत्ल भी शामिल है। जनवरी, 1984 से 2 जून, 1984 तक 383 ऐसे क्राइम किए गए। कहा जाता है कि गोल्डन टेम्पल में इतने हथियार और गोला-बारूद जमा थे, जो डेढ़ बंटेलियन यानी 1500, 1600 लांगों के लिए काफी थे। उनमें मुख्तलिफ किस्म के माइन वैपन भी थे। ऐसे हालात में मौजूदा अदालतों का फंक्शन करना बहुत मुश्किल, बल्कि नामुमकिन, हो गया था।

आपने पढ़ा होगा कि श्रीनगर में जब वहाँ पिछली सरकार थी-जिस जज ने मकबून बट्ट को फांसी की सजा सुनाई थी, उसके घर पर बम फेंके गए और एक्विटिड चीफ/जस्टिस के घर पर भी बम फेंके गए। इस तरह से बम फेंकने और गड़बड़ करने के और भी वाकिआत हुए थे। जो मुअजिज साथी उस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं, उनका लहजा इस तरह का था मानों सारे देश में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स कायम की जा रही हैं। यह बात नहीं है। पंजाब, चंडीगढ़, नार्थ ईस्ट बंगाल में जो हालात हैं, जहाँ ऐसे हालत होंगे, सरकार उनको डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर करेगी और उन्हीं एरियाज में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स कायम की जाएंगी। यह बाद गजत है कि इस बिल में जो क्लोजिज रखी गई हैं, उनसे लोगों के राइट्स या फंडामेंटल राइट्स को

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

इनफिज किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इस में खास-खास बातें हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं। खुफिया अदालत या ट्रायल इन कैमरा जिन को कहते हैं, उस की जो बात कही गई है वह बहुत जरूरी हो गया है क्योंकि पंजाब में कई ऐसे कैसेज हुए हैं जिरा में गवाह अदालत में पहुंचने से पहले रास्ते में ही कत्ल कर दिए जाते थे। गवाह अदालत में पहुंचने ही नहीं देते थे। ऐसी हालत में कैमरे में ट्रायल होना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। उन की आइडेंटिटी आम लोगों के सामने नहीं आनी चाहिए, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

इस कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी बलाजेज हैं उन में यह भी प्राविजन है कि कोई चाहे तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी अपील के लिए जा सकता है। इसी तरह से और बहुत से संशोधन हैं जिन में बहुत अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरे और साथियों ने अपनी दलीलें पेश की हैं, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ।

लेकिन मैं एक चीज पर जोर देना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल का जो जूरिस्टिक्शन है वह आप ने आल इंडिया तो रखा है सिवाय जम्मू और काश्मीर के, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल या इस ऐक्ट को जम्मू-काश्मीर पर भी लागू करना जरूरी है। वह इसलिए कि वहां पर जो लोग अपने गलत कामों की वजह से हुकूमत नहीं कर पाए और जो अपने गलत कामों की वजह से गिर गए उन की तरफ से वहां पर यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि वहां ऐसे हालात पैदा किए जायें जिस से वहां गड़बड़ी पैदा

हो और इनस्टेबिलिटी रहे। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं एक दो बातें आप की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। “नवाए सुबह” जो जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर नेशनल कान्फरेंस का आफिशियल आर्गेन है उस में 9 अगस्त 1984 के ईश्यू में ये बातें कही हैं-14 अगस्त को वादी काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी परचम लहराने का मंसूवा- तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों के लिए नौजवानों के गिराह मुनज्जम-नेशनल कान्फरेंस के आफिशियल आर्गेन में यह बातें कही गई हैं। वहां जो मौजूदा गुलाम मोहम्मद शाह की सरकार है वही वे यह हालात पैदा करने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका मंसूवा यह पहले से किया हुआ है। वह वहां की वादी में गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं। बहुत पहले से उनके ये प्लान बने हुए हैं। वे यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि यह वहां की सरकार करवा रही है। यह बात उन्होंने 9 अगस्त को कही है और उस के बाद कल का वाकया वहां पर हुआ है। इस के लिए वहां की सरकार जो कुछ कार्यवाही कर रही है, मैं समझता हूँ वह वहां के हालात को संभाल लगी। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के 10 अगस्त 1984 के ईश्यू में डाक्टर फारूक की 9 अगस्त 1984 की जो बात छपी है वह इस प्रकार है :

“Kashmir is for Kashmiris, says Farooq. “The former Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, today asserted that ‘Kashmir was for Kashmiris and no one could deprive them of it.’”

Addressing a public meeting at Mujahid Manzil to mark the anniversary of Sheikh Abdullah's arrest on August 9, 1953, he warned the people to be prepared to face even bullets in order to retain their free-

dom. But he said, with 'traitors
-like Gulsha, 'the country could
, never be free. He said the 'Hindus-
tani' police had been sent to the
State in the wake of G.M. Shah
coming to power on July 2 in order
to cow down the people. But the
masses would not be cowed down
by any repression.'

तो उनका जो स्टेटमेन्ट है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है, वे कहते हैं कि अभी हमें लड़ना है फ्रीडम के लिए। फ्रीडम के लिए लड़ने का क्या मतलब है ? क्या वे कश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा नहीं समझते हैं ? तो इस तरह के जो हालात पैदा किए जा रहे हैं ऐसी सूरत में मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह जो स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का प्राविजन है उसका जुगिस्टिकेशन जम्मू वश्मीर में भी होना जरूरी है। वरना जब वहां पर ऐसे हालात पैदा होंगे फिर वहां की सरकार इस एक्ट का जम्मू व वश्मीर पर लागू करने के लिए रेक्मेंड करेगी तब यहां से नोटिफिकेशन जारी हो और तब वहीं यह हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि चूंकि कश्मीर में इस समय प्रो० डंडिया फोर्सेज पावर में है, उनकी कानफरेंस से आप इस बिल को वहां पर भी लागू कर सकते हैं।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन है उसको तो मैं अपोज करता हूं और आडिनेन्स की जगह पर जो बिल पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair.*]

مشری پلی نام گیال (لداخ) سجاپتی ہودے جو
 ابٹھوڑی ریزایوشن شرمیتی گیتا مگر جی اور دوسرے
 ساتھینوں نے اس ایوان میں پیش کیا ہے، میں اس کی
 مخالفت کرتا ہوں اور ساتھ ہی ٹریبیٹ ایفیکٹڈ ایریاز
 (اسپیشل کورٹس) آرڈی منس جو بل کی شکل میں لایا گیا
 ہے میں اس کا سمرٹھن کرتا ہوں۔

بہت سے ساتھیوں نے پنجاب کے بارے میں جو چرچا کی ہے، اس سے بھی پہلے آسام، ناگالینڈ، میزورم، منی پور اور تری پورا میں جو واقعات پیش آئے ہم انہیں نہیں بھول سکتے، ایسے حالات پیدا ہو گئے تھے کہ انٹرنیشنل لوگوں کو قتل کیا گیا۔ بیسوں کو ریک کر چن چن کر لوگوں کو مار ڈالا گیا۔ ریلوے لائنوں کو اڑا دیا گیا، پراپرٹی کو جلا دیا گیا، گور بلا جگ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی اور پولیس کے ہاتھوں سے آمرز اینڈ ایمپوئیشن چھین لیا گیا۔

حال ہی میں سرکار نے پنجاب کے بارے میں جو وٹاٹ پیپر شائع کیا ہے اس کے مطابق مارچ ۱۹۸۱ سے دسمبر ۱۹۸۳ء تک ۱۹۸ مختلف قسم کے جرائم کٹ کٹے گئے جن میں قتل بھی شامل ہیں، جنوری ۱۹۸۴ء سے ۲ جون ۱۹۸۴ء تک ۳۸۳ ایسے جرائم کٹے گئے کہ باجانبہ کے گولڈن ٹیبل میں اتنے مختصراً درگولاباؤد جمع تھے جو ڈیڑھ بیلیں یعنی ۱۵۰۰ - ۱۶۰۰ لوگوں کے لئے کافی تھے، ان میں مختلف قسم کے مادرن و سپن بھی تھے، ایسے حالات میں موجودہ عدالتوں کا فنکشن کرنا بہت مشکل بلکہ ناممکن ہو گیا تھا۔

آپ نے پڑھا ہو گا کہ مری نگر میں جب وہاں پھیلی
مرکار خفی جس جج نے مقبول ہٹ کو پھانسی کی سزا
سنائی تھی۔ اس کے گھر پر بم پھینکے گئے اور ایک تنگ چیف
جس کے گھر پر بھی بم پھینکے گئے۔ اس طرح سے بم
پھینکے اور گڑبڑ کرنے کے اور بھی واقعات ہوئے تھے

جو معزز ساستی اس طرف بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ان کا لہجہ اس طرح کا تھا مانو سارے دیش میں اسپیشل کورٹس ٹیم کی جاری ہیں، یہ بات نہیں ہے، پنجاب چند ہی گروہ نار تو ایٹ وغیرہ میں جو حالات ہیں جہاں ایسے حالات ہوں گے سرکار ان کو ڈسٹرکٹ ایریا ڈیپارٹمنٹ کرے گی اور انھیں ایریا میں اسپیشل کورٹس قائم کی جائیں گی، یہ بات غلط ہے کہ اس بل میں جو کلاز رکھی گئی ہیں ان سے لوگوں کے رائٹس یافتہ امینٹل رائٹس کو انفریج کیا گیا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو اس میں خاص خاص باتیں ہیں وہ بہت اچھی ہیں، خفیہ عدالت یا ٹرائل ان کیمرہ جس کو کہتے ہیں اس کی جو بات کہی گئی ہے وہ بہت ضروری ہو گیا ہے، کیوں کہ پنجاب میں کئی ایسے کیسز بھی ہوئے ہیں جس میں گواہ عدالت میں پہنچنے سے پہلے راستے میں ہی قتل کر دیئے جاتے تھے گواہ عدالت میں پہنچنے ہی نہیں دیتے تھے، ایسی حالت میں کیمرے میں ٹرائل ہونا بہت ضروری ہو گیا ہے ان کی اسٹیڈینٹی عام لوگوں کے سامنے نہیں آنی چاہیے، یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس کو درشا کے سمبرزد میں جتنے بھی کلاز ہیں ان میں یہ بھی پراڈیوز ہے کہ کوئی چاہے تو سپریم کورٹ میں بھی اپیل کے لئے جاسکتا ہے، اس طرح سے اور بہت سے سیکشنز ہیں جن میں بہت اچھی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں، میں ڈسٹیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا، میرے اور ساتھیوں نے اپنی دلیلیں پیش کی ہیں میں ان سے سہمت ہوں۔

سے حکومت نہیں کر پائیے اور جو اپنے غلط کاریوں کی وجہ سے گم گئے ان کی طرف سے وہاں پر یہ کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ وہاں ایسے حالات پیدا کئے جائیں۔ جس سے وہاں گروہی پیدا ہو اور وہاں انسٹیبلٹی ہے مثال کے طور پر میں ایک دو باتیں آپ کی نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ "نوائے صبح" جو جموں کشمیر کے اندر مشیل کانفرنس کا آفیشل آرگن ہے اس میں ۹ اگست ۱۹۸۲ کے ایڈیشن میں یہ باتیں کہی ہیں۔ ۱۴ اگست کو وادی کشمیر میں پاکستانی پیرچم لہرانے کا منصوبہ، توڑ پھوڑ کی کارروائیوں کے لئے جو انوں کے گروہ منظم، منشی کانفرنس کے آفیشل آرگن میں یہ باتیں کہی گئی ہیں، وہاں جو موجودہ غلام محمد شاہ کی سرکار ہے وہ یہ حالات پیدا کرنے چاہتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کا منصوبہ یہ پہلے سے کیا ہوا ہے وہ وہاں کی وادی میں گزیر کرنا چاہتے ہیں، بہت پہلے سے ان کے یہ چان بنے ہوئے ہیں، وہ یہ دکھانا چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ وہاں کی سرکار کو رو رہی ہے۔ یہ بات انھوں نے ۹ اگست کو کہی ہے اور اس کے بعد کل کا واقعہ وہاں پر ہوا ہے اس کے لئے وہاں کی سرکار جو کچھ کر رہی ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں وہ وہاں کے حالات کو سنبھال لے گی، ٹائمز آف انڈیا کے ۱۰ اگست ۱۹۸۲ کے ایڈیشن میں ڈاکٹر ساروق کی ۹ اگست ۱۹۸۲ کی جو بات چھپی ہے وہ اس پر کار ہے۔

"Kashmir is for Kashmiris", says Farooq.

"The former Chief Minister, Dr. Feroq Abdullah, today asserted that 'Kashmir was for Kashmiris and no one could deprive them of it.'"

Addressing a public meeting at

لیکن میں ایک چیز پر زور دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ احمد بل کا جو رسد کشن ہے وہ آپ اپنے آل انڈیا رکھا ہے سوئے جموں اور کشمیر کے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس بل یا اس ایکٹ کو جموں کشمیر پر بھی لاگو کرنا ضروری ہے، وہ اس لئے کہ وہاں بچہ جو لوگ اپنے غلط کاریوں کی وجہ سے

Mujahid Manzil to mark the anniversary of Sheikh Abdullah's arrest on August 9, 1953, he warned the people to be prepared to face even bullets in order to retain their freedom. But he said with 'traitors like Gulsha,' the country could never be free. He said the 'Hindustani' police had been sent to the State in the wake of G. M. Shah coming to power on July 2 in order to cow down the people but the masses would not be cowed down by any repression."

توان کا جو اسٹیٹ مینٹ اس سے صاف
نہا ہوتا ہے وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ابھی میں لڑنا ہے۔ فریڈم
کے لئے۔ فریڈم کے لئے لڑنے کا مطلب کیا ہے، کیا وہ
کشمیر کو ہندوستان کا حصہ نہیں سمجھتے ہیں، تو اس
طرح کے جو حالات پیدا کئے جا رہے ہیں ایسی صورت

میں میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہ جو اسپیشل کوریس پراویزن
ہے۔ اس کا جیورسٹکشن جموں و کشمیر میں بھی ہونا ضروری
ہے۔ ورنہ جب وہاں پر ایسے حالات پیدا ہوں گے
بھر وہاں کی سرکار اس ایکٹ کو جموں و کشمیر پر لاگو کرنے
کے لئے ریکمنڈ کرے گی تب یہاں سے نوٹیفکیشن جاری
ہوگا اور تب کہیں یہ ہو سکے گا۔ اس لئے میں گڈ آرٹس
کروں گا کہ چونکہ کشمیر پر اس کے پرووائڈیا فورسز
پاؤر میں ہیں ان کی کانکریٹس سے آپ اس بل کو وہاں
پر بھی لاگو کر سکتے ہیں۔

ان چند شبہ دس کے ساتھ یہ جو ریزالوشن
ہے اس کو تو میں ابور کرتا ہوں اور آرڈی نیس کی جگہ
پر جو بل پیش کیا گیا ہے اس کا سمرٹن کرتا ہوں۔

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the chair.]

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला) : सभापति
महोदय, मैं श्री बंकटसुबैया जी का दिल
से आदर करता हूं लेकिन यह कहना
पड़ रहा है कि एक अच्छे आदमी के
जरिए बुरा बिल आ रहा है ।

A bad Bill is being piloted by a good man.

दवे-तीन बूझात पर मैं इसका विरोध
करता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि 14
जुलाई को आर्डिनेन्स जारी किया जाता
है जबकि उसके 8-10 दिन बाद ही पार्ल-
मेन्ट का सेशन शुरू होने वाला था। सिर्फ
9 दिन पहले आर्डिनेन्स जारी करने की
क्या जरूरत थी-यह बात नहीं बताई गई
है। यदि उसी वक्त यह बिल लाया जाता
तो समझ में आ सकती थी जबकि निरंकारी
बाबा गुरवचन सिंह का कत्ल किया गया
था, जब लाला जगत नारायण का कत्ल
किया था, जब डी. आर्डी. जी श्री पटवाल
मारे गए थे, जब हिन्दी समाचार के
एडिटर रमेश चन्द्र और प्रीतलड़ी के
नौजवान एडिटर को मारा गया था, जब
हरबंसलाल खन्ना को कत्ल किया गया था,
जब बेअसूर हिन्दुओं को इसलिए मार
दिया गया था कि वे हिन्दू थे और जब
भिण्डरावाला आपके कारण आसमान पर
चढ़ा हुआ था। अगर उस वक्त यह बिल
लाया जाता तो बात कुछ समझ में आ
सकती थी। लेकिन ब्लू स्टार आपरेशन
होने के बाद जब आतंकवादियों की कमर
टूट चुकी है तब इस बिल की क्या अह-
मियत है। हालांकि मैं इस बात को
मानता हूं कि अभी वहां आतंकवादी खत्म
नहीं हुए हैं। अभी कल ही सात स्कूल
जला दिए गए हैं। अभी हालात सुधरे
नहीं हैं लेकिन अगर यह बिल पंजाब तक

[श्री सूरजभान]

ही सीमीत होता तब भी मैं इसको पसन्द कर लेता। एक महदद तरीक पर एप्रिषिएट करता लेकिन इसको तो पूरे देश में लागू किया जा रहा है। इसलिए हमें सरकार की नीयत पर शक होता कि सरकार के इरादे नेक नहीं हैं। हाउस में कहा जा रहा है कि विरोधी दलों के खिलाफ इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा लेकिन यही एश्योरेंस मीसा के बारे में भी दिया गया था कि विरोधी दल के खिलाफ उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा लेकिन इमरजेंसी में उसका इस्तेमाल हुआ। मैं भी मीसा के तहत 19 महीने जेल में रहा। मेरा कसूर यह था कि मैं बेकसूर था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो नेक-नीयती जाहिर की है वह वही बात है कि हाथी के दात खाने के और तथा दिखाने के और होते हैं। और इस सफेद हाथी पर तो यह बात और भी ज्यादा लागू होती है। सरकार के पास पहले से ही बहुत सारे ऐक्ट मौजूद हैं जैसे नेशनल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट, आर्म्ड फोर्सेज पावर ऐक्ट, पंजाब चण्डीगढ़ डिस्टर्ब एरियाज ऐक्ट, एसभा दमनक। फिर इसकी लाने की क्या जरूरत थी। मैं पहले भी कहा था कि इस सरकार की वही हालत है कि एक आदमी के हाथ में दो तलवारें थीं, वह जा रहा था। किसी ने आकर थप्पड़ मारा, लेकिन वह कुछ नहीं कर पाया। किसी ने आकर कहा कि तुम्हारे मूँह पर थप्पड़ मारा है, कुछ करते क्यों नहीं हो। उसने कहा कि मेरे दोनों हाथों में तलवारे हैं। खाली नहीं हैं, मैं क्या करूँ। आप दोनों हाथों में

तलवार लेते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन कर कुछ नहीं सकते हैं और थप्पड़ खा रहे हैं। कानून बना रहे और कानून पहले ही बो हुए हैं, लेकिन थप्पड़ लगातार खा रहे हैं। बिल्कुल वही पोजीशन है, कानून से बोगा कुछ नहीं, हाँ विरोधी दल के ऊपर इस्तेमाल जरूर होगा। आपने कहा है कि कानून के मुताबिक जो सरकार बनी हुई है, उसके खिलाफ कोई काम करेगा तो कानून लागू हो जाएगा। इस प्रकार आप इसमें ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटी को भी इसके अन्दर ले आयेंगे, लेकिन हाउस में सरकार उस बात को नहीं करेगी। यदि किसी महिला के साथ बलात्कार होता है और उसके खिलाफ एजिटेशन होता है, तो यह कानून लागू हो जाएगा। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होता है तो आप इस कानून को ले आयेंगे। यह कानून आप जिसके हाथ में दे रहे हैं, पुलिस के हाथ में जो जिसको चाहे पकड़ ले। यह अधिकार आप इस किसम की पुलिस को दे रहे हैं, जिसके धन्ये आपके सामने हैं। यह वही पुलिस है, जिसने भागलपुर जिले में बेगुनाह कैदियों को अन्धा कर दिया था। यह वही पुलिस है, जिसने उड़ीसा में हरिजन महिला के साथ बलात्कार होने पर जब थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने जाते हैं तो पुलिस इन्वार्ज कहता है—

You Harijans, you have always been raped and you are meant to be raped.

यह कल के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की खबर है। एक रिसर्पोसिवल पुलिस आफिसर ने इस बात को कहा है, जिसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। जुडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने रिपोर्ट जब जाती है, तो अखबार में खबर

आती है। कैसे आप उसका समाधान करेंगे, कुछ पता नहीं है, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है।

मुल्क की एकता और लॉ एंड आर्डर के नाम पर आप मूलभूत अधिकारों को छीनना चाहते हैं, जो विधान में स्व० डा० अम्बेडकर और डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद तथा बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने हमकों दिये हैं। यह झूठा चमत्कार आप किस लिए दिखा रहे हैं। जहां पर कुछ होता है, वहां आप कुछ नहीं दिखाने हैं। यह भिड़रावाले के ऊपर क्यों लागू नहीं कर लिया गया। वहां तो होगा भी नहीं। यू० पी० में हो सकता है और आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो सकता है। वहां भी कानून से बनी हुई सरकार को पलट कर रख दिया(व्यवधान)....

सभापति महोदय, इसमें आतंकवादी की डेफिनिशन दी गई है। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि आतंकवादी को कैसे डिफाइन किया जाता है। सतं निहाल सिंह हरिया-वेला वाले, एक दिन उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया। रेडियो पर यूज आई टी० वी० पर दिखया गया कि उनके पास से हथियार निकले हैं, मुखौटे भी निकले हैं। जिनको पहन कर वे लोगों के कत्ल करते हैं और डाका डालते हैं। लेकिन दो दिन के बाद उनको छोड़ दिया गया। क्यों छोड़ दिया गया? क्योंकि आज वह कार-सेवा में हिस्सा ले रहा है। उसको इज्जत बखशी गई कि अकाल तख्त की गियर के लिए जो पांच आदमी, पांच प्यारे पहले काम शुरू करेंगे, उनमें से एक यह होंगे। एक आतंकवादी को गिरफ्तार किया गया, उसके पास से हथियार और मुखौटे निकलने

हैं और अगले दिन कहते हैं कि वह पांच प्यारों में शामिल है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक कोई आपका समर्थक नहीं है, वह आतंकवादी है। जिस दिन वह आपकी गांदी में चना गया, वह आतंकवादी नहीं रहा। क्या इसके बारे में आपके पास कोई जवाब है। फैंसट क्या है, उसको जब गिरफ्तार किया था, तो क्या रेडियो की न्यूज गलत थी? उसके पास से हथियार निकले थे, मुखौटे निकले थे। जब यह सब कुछ था तो आज आतंकवादी की डेफिनिशन कैसे बदल गई। यह चीज विरोधी दलों के ऊपर लागू होगी, क्योंकि वह आपके हिसाब से आतंकवादी हैं। अगर वह आपकी शरण ले लेगी तो आतंकवादी नहीं रहेगी। आखिर इस कानून को आपने इस तरह तोड़मरोड़ कर क्यों रख दिया है।
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक बात मैं और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। क्लोज—20 में कहा गया है ?

Clause 20 says:

“(a) any area declared to be a disturbed area under any enactment, for the time being in force, making provision for the Suppression of disorder and restoration and maintenance of public order; or

(b) any area in which there has been, over a period of more

[श्री सूरजभान]

than one month, extensive disturbance of the public peace.

वह वहां मौजूद था और अब बीच की लाइन में छोड़ देता हूं और लास्ट में से पढ़ता हूं—

and it is shown that such person had been at a place in such area at a time when firearms or explosives were used ... it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, that such person had committed such offence. ”

यदि आप कहते हैं कि कहीं बम फटा और वह उस समय वहां मौजूद था तो उसको समझा जाएगा कि वह भी उसमें शामिल था। बम फेंकने वाला मोटर साइकल पर या स्कूटर पर अयेगा और बम फेंक कर फौरन भाग जाएगा। उस वक्त न पुलिस वहां होगी, न कोई और वहां होगा। हां, कुछ नमाशवीन वहां हो सकते हैं। बाकी न क्राइम करने वाला होगा और न क्राइम को दबाने वाला मौजूद होगा। या कुछ दूसरे लोग किसी काम से मौजूद हो सकते हैं, उनको ही इस कानून के तहत धर लिया जाएगा। यह मैं आपके कानून से ही कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदया, इस तरह किमी भी आदमी को कहा जाएगा कि वह प्रूफ करे कि वह बेकसूर है। इतना कठिन एक्ट तो रेप के सिलसिले में भी हमने नहीं देखा। लॉ कमीशन ने रिक्मैंड किया था कि जहां कहीं कोई आदमी रेप कमिट करता है, उसको दोषी समझा जाएगा। जब तक कि वह यह साबित न कर दे कि

वह निर्दोष है। लॉ कमीशन, की इस रिक्मैंडेशन को बाद में ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने नहीं माना। उन्होंने कहा कि उन हालात में अगर थाने में कोई महिला बंद है और वह अलैज करती है कि उसके साथ बलात्कार हुआ है तो उसको माना जाएगा जब तक कि थाने का आदमी अपने आप को बेकसूर साबित न कर दे। आपने इसको यहीं तक सीमित रखा। सरकार ने भी ज्वाइंट कमेटी की सिफारिशों से एग्री किया और उसके बाद इस हाउस ने भी वहां उतने ही मुझे पास किये। लेकिन यहां रेप के केस से हटकर आपने उसको सीधा जेल में धर दिया है। वह अपने आप को साबित करे कि वह निर्दोश है।

इसलिए अंत में यह बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि इन कारणों से मैं इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि यह बहुत गलत और अन्धा कानून है और हिस्ट्री में भी लिखा जाएगा कि यह बहुत गलत कानून किसी अच्छे आदमी ने पेश किया था। इसीलिए मैं इसका विरोध करते हुए आपसे भी उम्मीद रखता हूं कि यदि आप वाकई इसको लाना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम कुछ चीजों को तो अमेंड कर लीजिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचारणीय प्रश्न आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे सामने आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने का प्रश्न है। देश में सभी चाहते हैं कि आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों की गति-विधियों को रोका जाए, इसपर हमारी

पार्टी भी चाहती है कि देश एक बना रहे, आपका उद्देश्य भी यही है कि देश से आतंकवाद और उग्रवाद को समाप्त किया जाए, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या आप इस बिल के पास होने के बाद आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों को खत्म कर पायेंगे। क्या आप बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में कितने बेगुनाह लोग विभिन्न जगहों पर मारे गए हैं, जिनके बच्चे और बच्चियाँ रो रहे हैं, उनके आँसू पूछे गए। क्या आप पूछना चाहते हैं। आप एवीडेंस एक्ट की बात करना चाहते हैं, मूलभूत अधिकारों की बात करना चाहते हैं, विरोधियों पर हमले की बात करना चाहते हैं या देश के बेगुनाहों को बचाना चाहते हैं। सवाल यह नहीं है। मैं सारी बातों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना चाहता था। आपने जो टैररिस्ट्स की परिभाषा दी है, मेहरबानी करके बताइये गृह मंत्री जी कि हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि पर आतंकवादियों और उग्रवादियों के द्वारा जिन बेगुनाहों की हत्या की गई, क्या आपके पास उसके एवीडेंस है। इसलिए शर्म खाओ। ब्रिटिश सरकार से जो कानून हमने ले लिया, हमने उनकी बातों को अपना लिया, कौन उन बेगुनाह लोगों के लिए गवाही देने आयेगा? मैं कहता हूँ कि आज हजारों लोग गवाही देने से मुकरते हैं। और मना करते हैं कि हम गवाही देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। गवाह तो है ही नहीं। पुलिस वाले जब काम नहीं कर सके तभी तो आर्मी को लगाया गया। क्या गृह मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि आपके पास सबूत कहां से पैदा होंगे? इस कानून से कौन से सबूत पैदा हो जायेंगे? सरकार यह बतलाए कि कितने स्टेच्यजस फाईल

पर मौजूद हैं? सिर्फ स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाने का बिल पास किया जाता है। कानून बनाकर आप रख लीजिए। लेकिन चार-पांच कानून तो पहले से ही रिकार्ड में हैं। उग्रवादियों और आतंकवादियों की कमर तो मिलिटरी ने तोड़ी है तो क्या इस तरह की कोर्ट्स काम करेंगी? मिलिटरी कोर्ट्स को दे दीजिए अगर हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति कायम करनी है। आपकी कोर्ट्स न्याय नहीं दे सकती। यहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े विद्वान और वकील बोल रहे थे। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा दावे के साथ कि उग्रवादियों के सामने कौन गवाही देता है? बड़े-बड़े जुल्म हो गए लेकिन आतंकवादियों के सामने आवाज उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं होती। इसलिए, मिलिटरी कोर्ट्स को सौंप दीजिए। हजारों आदमी मर गए और पांच आदमियों को फांसी की सजा दे दी। मर्डर केस ही होंगे और क्या होगा क्योंकि बहुत सस्मरी ट्रायल कर लिया। गृह मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि सैकड़ों आदमी मौत के घाट उतार दिए गए और कितने आदमियों को फांसी पर चढ़ाया गया? उधर से बोलने वाले, जरा ठंडा भी बोलते हैं। सीधी बात कहो नहीं तो बोट-क्लब, चान्दनी चौक या रामलीला ग्राउन्ड पर भाषण दो। आज दुनिया कहती है कि एक कदम उठाया गया है। लेकिन यहाँ आकर कानून का भाषण देते हैं। ब्रिटिश के जमाने में एवीडेंस बियान्ड डाउट था। बियान्ड डाउट क्या होगा? सरकार मूलभूत अधिकारों पर हमला नहीं करना चाहती। संविधान की रक्षा करना चाहती है। सरकार इन लोगों के लिए क्या करे? एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स की क्या परिभाषा होती है? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि वह नहीं

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

छूटेंगे ? मैं आज दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि गवाह नहीं आयेंगे और ट्रायल होने के बाद एक्वीटल होगा। इसलिए मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि मिलिटरी कोर्ट्स बंटाइए। उधर बैठे हुए लोग तो सिर्फ यह कहते हैं कि सरकार नाकाबिल है। जब आतंकवादियों की कमर तोड़ दी गई तो हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी बहादुर औरत है जो देश को काबू कर सकती है।

यहां बड़े-बड़े वकील बन गए हैं। मूलभूत अधिकार। उग्रवादियों के काहे के मूलभूत अधिकार ? ऐसे लोगों के मूलभूत अधिकार खत्म करो। ला बनाने वालो ने कभी सोचा है कि एक कैस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आएगा तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ला के अलावा फैक्ट्स को भी देखेगा। और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को फैक्ट्स में जाने लगा तो कोई मुकदमा नहीं टिकेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को ला प्वाइंट पर ही जाने दीजिए, फैक्ट्स पर नहीं। आप मिलिटरी कोर्ट्स बना दीजिये, वह समरी ट्रायल करके उचित सजा जल्दी देंगे। रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि गवाह नहीं मिले इसलिए एक आदमी को सजा नहीं हो पाती। कौन जा कर कहेगा कि उग्रवादियों द्वारा यहां पर यह घटना हुई ? कोई नहीं कहेगा। क्या ऐसे लोगों के मूलभूत अधिकारों को आप रक्षा करना चाहते हैं ? उनके मूलभूत अधिकार तो खत्म हो गए जब उन्होंने मानवता खत्म कर दी। वह तो राक्षस हो गए। यह लंगड़ा कानून बना दिया, कोर्ट्स से एक मुकदमे में सबूत नहीं मिलेगा। बन्दूक की नौक के सामने कभी न्याय मिलता है ?

न्याय चेहरे पर लिखा होता है। न्याय देने वाला गवाहों पर भरोसा नहीं करता है। यहां तो किराये के गवाह मिल जाते हैं। इसलिए ऐसे अपराधियों के सारी ट्रायल होने चाहिए। अगर आपने सेशनस ट्रायल रखा तो मुकदमा लम्बा बिचता जाएगा और आपका परपरा डिक्रीट हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आरने जो कदम उठाया है वह मजबूती के साथ उठाईये। आतंकवादियों का सफाया करना है तो मजबूती से करो और कोर्ट्स को कहिये कि जल्दी न्याय दें और भ्राराधी लोगों को फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ा दें। तब जा कर काम बनेगा। अभी आका यह कानून मजबूत नहीं है, नहीं है, नहीं है।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by hon. Member Shrima i Geeta Mukherjee and simultancously to oppose the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Minister of State, Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

I want to make it clear that we are not here to support the activities of the terrorists or to act as their advocates either here or anywhere else. There have been instances in our country in various parts wherein such activities have taken place; there have been terrorists who have been active in various parts of the country. In the last 37 years of rule, no Government found it necessary to have, Special Courts measure of this kind to deal with terrorists at any point of time. When I see this Bill, what I am worried about and what, I think, every Member of this House should be concerned about is whether this Bill has been brought actually to control the terrorists in this country or to strike at the civil liberties and human rights of the citizens of this country. This introduction of this Bill is the result of the situation that

this Government has created in Punjab. I charge this Government with having created the situation in Punjab...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What happened when Naxalites were killing everybody in your estate ?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I am not yielding. You were instigating. You were responsible for it. I charge You also ; I charge this Government...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You were a landlord in your estate. What happened, tell me, when Naxalites were killing people.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : You did not have the Special Courts then to control them. But now you need this measure. You created the situation in Punjab. Bhindranwale was your creation...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You landlords created the situation there.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : He was a monster whom you created...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : By making the charge repeatedly, time and again, that Bhindranwala was the creation of the Congress Party, it will not become a fact. It has been amply stated on the floor of the House that the first condition that the Akalis put forward to enter into negotiations was that they wanted the unconditional release of Bhindranwale. He was not our creation. My hon. friend is trying to mislead the House. The facts are there. It has been repeated time and again that Bhindranwale was not our creation.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I would still repeat my charge that Bhindranwale was the creation of

this Government, and the Government deliberately allowed the situation in Punjab to deteriorate to such an extent. It is because of this, the Bill has been brought. In spite of the Draconian laws which are already at the disposal of the Government, for example, the National Security Act with the recent Amendments, they were not able to control the situation. During the last four years similar situations existed in various States, in Assam, in Tripura, in Manipur, in Nagaland, and various other places. Government has failed in all these places to grasp the nature of the problem and then govern and rule problems and to govern after understanding the problems. Here I would like to state that this sort of tendency has appeared in States where there have been deliberate attempts to subvert democracy. For example, I would refer to something which has happened today ; in Andhra Pradesh the Governor was made use of by the Central Government to violate the norms of democracy and the spirit of the Constitution...

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति जी, इन बातों के कहने का क्या मतलब है ? वह वहां बहुमत के आधार पर गिरे हैं, अपने कर्मों से गिरे हैं।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : The vicious and partisan manner in which this Government is behaving will destroy the State administration ; and I am sure you will try to create this situation, apart from Andhra Pradesh, in the other States also where you are going to put this Bill into force. This has happened ; we have seen this happening and we will see it happen in future also.

The provisions of this Bill, though they are meant for Punjab, can be applied anywhere wherever the Central Government wants to do so. In Clause 2 (h) of this Bill, the definition of

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Dev]

'terrorist' is very ambiguous and vague.

"(h) 'terrorist' means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of services or means of communications essential to the community or in damaging property with a view to—

- (i) putting the public or any section of the public in fear....."

This definition of 'terrorist' will, tomorrow, take away from the workers their right to strike. If the workers of a Railway Union or Posts & Telegraphs Union make a demand or want to force the Government to accept their demand.

Now they can also be called 'terrorists' and this law will be applied to those areas where the strike is taking place. You see the wording 'coerce or overawe a government established by law'. Also see clause 2 (h). It means it can also put this Bill into force in these areas where there are certain strikes...

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Tampering with the telephone wires and damaging the railway track—is it a legitimate trade union activity—I would like to know from the hon member.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I am not saying that damaging railway track is a legal activity. Even if there is an ordinary strike, you can always concoct these things. We have seen these things happen before. I am coming to that later.

Sec. 167 of the Criminal Procedure

Code is sought to be amended. When a person is arrested, normally he is produced before a Judicial Magistrate. Trial is supposed to take place within 24 hours. In certain cases only after the Judicial Magistrate is satisfied he can be taken into custody for 15-30 days. Now you have replaced this and in this Bill you are allowing an Executive Magistrate to enjoy these powers—not a Judicial Magistrate. ...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Whoever is available there.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : And the Executive Magistrate is somebody who has been appointed by the Government—your government or any other government. This Executive Magistrate will certainly be liable to the abuse of this Bill in the sense that he can always be amenable to influence and pressures. That is why I say that you can always concoct a case and illegally detain a person, 15 to 30 days which is the maximum period according to Sec. 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Now you have made it one year—which means that even without filing a charge-sheet, for one year you can keep a person in detention in a jail. There is no question of bail now. Even that provision has been tightened over here because the onus of proof now will have to lie on the accused person. Now it might have been so in the case of rape or certain economic offences. Then to amend the Evidence Act so as to put the onus of proof in cases like these where the person is not guilty or until he is proved guilty and detain him for a period of one year, strikes at the very root of our legal system and all principles of jurisprudence we have followed.

This is the manner in which this Bill is sought to be brought before the House one day after the Independence Day. When there are several movements going on in different parts of the world and in various countries to establish human rights and human dignities and

civil liberties, we have sought to cut at these very fundamental principles and go back to middle ages with a feudal type of attitude and feudal laws to bring about something which we thought we have forgotten several decades ago.

I sincerely hope that the hon Minister will withdraw this Bill and if he wants to bring another Bill for terrorists, let him be specific about it, be clear and define the terms clearly and not leave them loosely and vaguely worded as they can be used to harm and harass innocent people whom you want to protect by this Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) सभापति महोदय, मैं टेररिस्ट एक्टिज एरियाज (स्पेशल कोर्ट्स) बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और इसके खिलाफ जो रोज़ोल्यूशन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

हमारे देश में जैसे हालात हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में विपक्षी दलों के लोग बराबर कहते रहे हैं कि लोगों पर हमले हो रहे हैं, लोग गोली से उड़ाए जा रहे हैं, सरकार आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। सरकार ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की ओर टेररिस्ट्स को खत्म किया गया। जिन टेररिस्ट्स ने उन एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लिया है, उनके खिलाफ लीगल कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक है। अगर उन लोगों को कानून के सामने नहीं लाया जाएगा और सजा नहीं दी जाएगी, तो भविष्य में टेररिस्ट्स एक्टिविटीज पर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकेगी।

17.00 hrs

इसलिए इस प्रकार का कानून लाया गया है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जिन लोगों

ने इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की है, जिन्होंने बहुत बड़े स्केल पर लोगों को मारा है और ऐसे लोगों को मारा है जिन का किसी प्रकार से कोई लेना देना नहीं था, जो लूटपाट में शामिल है, जिन्होंने बैंकों को लूटा है, जिन्होंने रेल, तार या अन्य कम्युनिकेशन के साधन जिनके द्वारा देश की सारी व्यवस्था चलती है उस को डिस्प्ट करने की कोशिश की है और इस देश की इंडिप्रिटी और यूनिटी को तोड़ने की कोशिश की है, उस प्रकार के लोगों को सख्त सजा मिल सके, इस प्रकार की कोशिश इस बिल के द्वारा की गई है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि जिन्होंने देश को टुकड़े-टुकड़े में बांटने के नारे लगाए, जिन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी करने की कोशिश की, जिन्होंने विदेशी शक्तियों से मिलकर देश की व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की उन के लिए यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियाँ देश के अन्य भागों में भी हो रही हैं जैसे आसाम या दूसरी जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स हैं, मणिपुर है, मिजोरम है, नागालैंड है, त्रिपुरा है या और दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार की एक्टिविटीज टेरिस्ट्स बराबर करते आ रहे हैं, उन सब लोगों के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा सके और जो लोग उसमें हिस्सा ले रहे हैं, विदेशी शक्तियों से सहयोग लेकर के जो लोग देश की एकता को भंग करने की बराबर कोशिश करते आ रहे हैं और इस देश में अलगाववादी प्रवृत्ति फैलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस प्रकार के लोगों के खिलाफ ऐसी कार्यवाही करना निश्चित तरीके से आवश्यक है।

इसके ऊपर बहुत सारी बातें कही गईं। विपक्षी लोगों ने तो कहा है कि बड़ा डैको-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

नियन कानून है और इसमें तो आप ऐसे लोगों को भी पकड़कर सजा दे देंगे जिन का कोई कुसूर नहीं है। ऐसे बिना कुसूर के लोगों को पकड़ने का क्या सवाल पैदा होता है ? लेकिन जहां पर फायरिंग हो रही हो, बन्दूक चलायी जा रही हो या गोलीबारी की जा रही हो जिसकी वजह से लोग मर रहे हों क्या वहां पर कोई आदमी तमाशा देखने के लिए खड़ा रहेगा। अगर ऐसे आदमी को पकड़ लिया जाय और उस से पूछा जाय कि तुम वहां पर क्यों खड़े थे तो क्या वह कहेगा कि मैं तमाशा देख रहा था ? यह तो इनके दिमाग का दीवाला निकल गया है और ये लोग इस प्रकार के लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए, ऐसे गलत तत्व जो इस देश को बरबाद करना चाहते हैं, जो इस देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, उस प्रकार के लोगों को बचाने के लिए इस प्रकार की दलीलें दे रहे हैं। यह दलील बिल्कुल गलत है। विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो बहुत सीनियर आदमी हैं उन्होंने इसे ऐसा कानून बता दिया, यह कह दिया कि यह कानून तो रोलट ऐक्ट के मुकाबले में है। जिस ऐक्ट से, इस देश के लोगों को जो आजादी का आन्दोलन कर रहे थे, उनको सप्रेस करने का प्रयास किया गया, उनको सप्रेस करने के लिए जो कानून बनाया गया उसके साथ इसका मुकाबला कर दिया। उस आन्दोलन में तो सारा देश उनके साथ था, उस आजादी की लड़ाई में सारा देश शामिल हो रहा था, उनको सप्रेस करने के लिए जो कानून बनाया और यहां पर टेपरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए जो कानून बनाया, इन दोनों के एक बता दिया। यह देखिए, इन

के दिमाग का दीवाला निकला है या नहीं निकला है ? जिस कानून को अंग्रेजों ने बनाया था जिसे इस देश की तमाम जनता जो कि उस आन्दोलन में हिस्सा ले रही थी उसको दबाने की बात की जा रही थी उस कानून को और इस कानून को जो उनके लिए बनाया गया जिन्होंने पंजाब में लोगों को मार डाला, चन्डीगढ़ में लोगों को मार डाला, जिन्होंने आसाम, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, नागालैंड और मणिपुर में लोगों को मार डाला, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने वाले कानून का मुकाबला कर दिया। रोलट ऐक्ट के साथ इसका मुकाबला वह कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार का मुकाबला इतने पढ़े लिखे विद्वान आदमी करें तो निश्चित तौर से मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती।

आप को विरोध करना है तो आप यह कह सकते हैं कि आप ने अलग-अलग जो ऐक्ट्स में तबदीली की है, ऐक्ट्स में या क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में जो तबदीली की है और जो आपने समरी ट्रायल कर दिया या अन्य प्रकार की बातों की यह इस कानून की मंशा से ठीक या उचित नहीं जान पड़ता। यह बात तो कहना वाजिव हो सकता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार का मुकाबला करना कि यह तो रोलट ऐक्ट के मुकाबले का है यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

जिन लोगों ने इस देश में विदेशी शक्तियों से सहयोग करके इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की, वह विदेशी शक्तियां जिन्होंने हथियार भेजे यहां पर, जिन्होंने फिफ्थ काल-मन्स्ट्स को यहां पर भेजा जिन्होंने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देकर यहां पर इस प्रकार का बवाल पैदा करने की कोशिश की उन से मिलकर जिन्होंने पंजाब के अन्दर यह हालत

पैदा की उनके लिए यह कानून लाया गया है।

पंजाब का इलाका है, उसको सरसब्ज बनाया गया अरबों-खरबों रुपया लगाकर, वहां पर जब सोना पैदा होने लगा तो लोगों की निगाहें चकाचौंध होने लगी। इस देश के धन से जो काम हुआ है उसका लाभ इस देश को मिलना ही चाहिए। आज कुछ लोग जो विदेशों में बैठकर अरबपति हो गए हैं उनमें कोई प्रेसीडेंट बनना चाहता है और कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनना चाहता है। अमरीका और कनाडा में बैठकर कुछ लोग इस तरह की बात सोच रहे हैं। उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्ती के साथ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

डागा साहब यहां पर एक बहुत सही बात कह रहे थे कि टेरोरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ कौन आदमी गवाही देने के लिए तैयार होगा। आपको एविडेन्स ही नहीं मिल पाएगा क्योंकि हर आदमी उनसे डरता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक था कि बन्द कमरे में कार्यवाही की जाए और उन लोगों के नाम छिपाकर रखे जायें। उन लोगों की सेफ्टी के लिए यह नितान्त आवश्यक है वरना उनको रास्ते में ही गोली मार दी जायेगी। फिर कोई एविडेन्स देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा इसीलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक था। उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए इस बात की नितान्त आवश्यकता थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें और भी कुछ व्यवस्थायें बहुत आवश्यक हैं जैसे 15 दिन की जगह पर 30 दिन के रिमाण्ड की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जिसने सिशेसनिस्ट मूवमेंट चलाने की कोशिश की, देश की यूनिटी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की उनके

लिए अगर 15 दिन के बजाए 30 दिन का रिमाण्ड लिया जाता है तो इसमें क्या हर्ज है? उनके खिलाफ एविडेन्स कलेक्ट करना कोई मामूली बात नहीं होगी। उनके खिलाफ पुलिस एविडेन्स कलेक्ट कर सके, प्राइम-फेसी केस बना सके और उसको सजा दिला सके इसके लिए इस व्यवस्था की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

डागा जी ने यह बात भी सही कही है कि फैंक्ट्स की बिना पर एविडेन्स में अगर थोड़ी बहुत भी कसर रह जायेगी तो उच्च न्यायालय में वह फेल हो जायेगा। इसलिए जब तक प्राजीक्यूशन की कार्यवाही पूरी न हो जाए तब तक एक साल जेल में उसको रखना लाजमी है ताकि वह बाहर निकल कर टेरोरिस्ट्स एक्टिविटीज न चला सके। इससे उसकी एक्टिविटीज पर भी गैर-थाम हो सकेगी। इस तरह से यह कदम भी बहुत उचित है।

स्पेशल कोर्ट्स के बारे में प्रावधान है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उनका गठन करेगी। विरोधी दलों का यह कहना है कि आप राज्य सरकारों की इजाजत नहीं ले रहे हैं लेकिन बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें तो हमारे कानूनों को लागू ही नहीं करती हैं। पिछले दिनों स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ कानून लागू करने की बात थी तो कुछ स्टेट्स जो कांग्रेस (आई) के खिलाफ हैं जिन्होंने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। ऐसी हालत में अगर राज्य सरकार स्पेशल कोर्ट नियुक्त नहीं करती है और भारत सरकार उसकी नियुक्ति कर देती है तो कोई बुराई नहीं होगी। भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि देश में एकता स्थापित हो और देश को टुकड़े होने से बचाया जाए। इसलिए किसी स्टेट

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

में ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाती है तो वह बिल्कुल सही है।

मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एन्टीसिपेटरी वेल का कदम बिल्कुल सही कदम है। एन्टी-सिपेटरी वेल में कोर्ट में आपने देखा होगा कि बहुत से स्टाउट्स बाहर बैठे रहते हैं, जिनकी बहुत से लोगों से मिली-भगत होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में एन्टीसिपेटरी वेल उन टेरेरिस्ट्स को मिल जाए, जो देश को बर्बाद करने वाले हैं, जो देश को खंडित करने में लगे हुए हैं, तो सारा कानून बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाएगा। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था इस कानून में की गई है, जिसके द्वारा ऐसे लोगों को पकड़कर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था इस बिल में नितांत आवश्यक है।

इसी तरह समरी ट्रायल्स में पहले दो साल की सजा मिलती थी और उन केसेज में दो-तीन महीने की सजा मिल पाती थी। जिसको अब आपने तीन साल कर दिया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन यह समरी ट्रायल मर्डर और दूसरे केसेज में लागू नहीं हो पाएगा। छोटे-छोटे मुकद्दमे जैसे तार काट दी है, अनेक प्रकार की कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं, ऐसे केसेज में निश्चित तरीके से जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। डिले-डिवाइड-इक्विटी वाला हिसाब है, जहाँ पर थोड़ी देरी होती है, निश्चित तरीके से कानून उसके पक्ष में चला जाता है। यदि इस कानून को जल्दी से और सख्ती से लागू करना है तो उसकी क्रियान्वित होनी चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय होना चाहिए, तब जाकर सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से होगी।

स्पेशल कोर्ट के अभाव में यह कानून बिल्कुल लंगड़ा हो जाएगा। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को रखना जरूरी है। जैसा कि अभी डागा जी ने गृह मन्त्री जी को कहा; ऐसे केसेज में जहाँ मर्डर हुआ है, जहाँ पर जान व माल की क्षति हुई है, ऐसे केसेज में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में फैक्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ पर अधिकार मिलता है तो निश्चित तरीके से वहाँ पर उन लोगों को सजा नहीं मिल पाएगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कीजिए, जिससे जिन टेरेरिस्ट्स ने लोगों को जान से मारा है, भय और आतंक का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, देश की यूनिटी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही हो सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ऐसे लोगों के सर्कमस्टेंशियल एवीडेंस होने की हालत में उनको सजा मिल सके। यह मेरा सुझाव है।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आर०एन० राकेश (चैल) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे गृह मन्त्री जी से ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं थी जैसा कि उन्होंने यह बिल सदन में पेश किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी आत्मा को दबाकर यह बिल सदन में लाया गया है। यह बिल ऐसे समय में पेश किया है, जबकि यह बिल इस सरकार के लिए दिशाशूल है। फिर भी मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने इमरजेंसी में नसबन्दी का बिल पेश किया था और बिना नसबन्दी के आज जवान-बन्दी का बिल पेश किया है। यह बिल जब मुरादाबाद की घटनायें हो

रही थी, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ में माइनोरिटीज के लोग मारे जा रहे थे, तब पेश किया गया होता, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता। जब देवरिया, कफाल्टा, पिपरिया, साधुपुर आदि जगहों पर हरिजनों की सामूहिक हत्याएँ हो रही थी, उस समय पेश किया गया होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

ऐसे समय में पुलिस का कोई चरित्र नहीं रह गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस खुद सरकार को अपना रखेल समझती है। वहाँ की पुलिस चुनौती के साथ यह कहती है कि मेरी पैदा की हुई यह सरकार है। उसके हाथ में इतनी बड़ी शक्ति देंगे तो उसका क्या अन्जाम होगा? मुझे याद है, जब श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री थे तो उनके भाई किसी जंगल में किसी बदमाश की गोली द्वारा मारे गए। श्री सिंह ने आई०जी० और डी० आई०जी० को बुलाकर कहा कि तुम लोग बदमाशों का सफाया नहीं कर सकते हो तो वदीं को उतारकर रख दो।

आई०जी० ने कहा कि मुख्य मन्त्री जी सारे बदमाश तो आपके मन्त्रियों की गाड़ियों में बैठकर घूमते हैं और उनके घर में रहते हैं।व्यवधान....

SHRI. P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : How is relevant Sir? Please decide on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to prove his argument by including all these points.

SHRI. P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He can speak on some other occasion.

श्री आर०एन० राकेश : यह उत्तर

प्रदेश की हालत है। मैं इलाहाबाद से आता हूँ। मेरी कास्टीच्युएन्सी में 14 थाने हैं। वह ऐसे ही नीलाम होते हैं जैसे कि शराब की हवेलियाँ होती हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Though relevancy has not to be determined, time has to be determined by me. Kindly take that into consideration and finish soon.

श्री आर०एन० राकेश : पुलिस के हाथों में इस तरह का कानून देंगे तो वह इसको खा जायेगी। जिस उद्देश्य के लिए यह कानून पेश किया जा रहा है, वह पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। वैसे इस कानून की वकालत करते हुए हमारे लायक दोस्तों ने पंजाब, असम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और अरुणाचल की घटनाओं के बारे में बताया है। यह कहा है कि देश को टूटने से बचाने के लिए इस बिल को सदन में पेश किया गया है। इस रिश्ति के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। इसके लिए मौजूदा सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इस बिल को जब पेश किया है जबकि यह सरकार चुनी हुई सरकारों को गिराने का नापाक इरादा रखती है। ऐसे समय में आप देश के लोकतन्त्र के लिए टैरर हो गए हो और अपोजीशन आपकी सरकार के लिए टैरर है। इस बिल का उपयोग किसके खिलाफ होगा? इस बिल को किस इरादे के तहत पेश किया गया है। मैं इस बिल का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ। जब आपने नमबन्दी की थी तो उसका अन्जाम भोगा था, अब जुवान-बन्दी के बिल का भी अन्जाम भोगने के लिए तैयार रहिए। आपका हिसाब है कि न घोड़ा दूंगा और न मैदान।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kulaba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to com-

(Shri A. T. Patil]

pliment the Government for bringing this piece of legislation at this time. In fact, I would have complimented the Government earlier, if this Bill would have been brought much earlier. The Government acted as a Government.

The Government has to govern the society, govern the State. Those who have no responsibility to govern may, perhaps, have no right to criticize or comment irresponsibly on the action of the Government.

(Interruptions)

I am not speaking for this party or that party being there in the Government. Let there be any party in the Government. But the party in the Government must discharge the responsibility to govern. To govern does not mean to act irresponsibly.

I heard several arguments made by Members from the Opposition. I am personally not prepared to believe that the arguments have been advanced honestly, because they know very well that the arguments they are advancing, are not correct ones. When they refer to the UN's Bill of Human Rights, they know it very well that the Bill of Human Rights is meant for human rights, for persons who believe in human rights, for persons who practise them, and not for persons who are inhuman beings. So, the arguments which have been advanced on the basis of the Bill of Human Rights, they know it very well, are not applicable to such a situation.

Any piece of legislation should be viewed from two angles : one is the body of the Statute, and the other is its application and implementation. Application of a Statute depends upon the approach of the persons who want to implement it. When an argument is advanced based on its application, it

betrays the mind of the persons who advance the argument. So, when several hypothetical, imaginary instances are given that the Bill or the Statute is likely to be misused in a particular manner, it simply betrays the way or approach of the persons who, if they come to power, are likely to misuse that Statute in that particular manner.

I will not go much into the details of the Bill. But the thing remains that when you judge a Bill or appreciate it, you have to take into consideration 3 or 4 things : the first is the scheme of the Bill together with its background. What is the use of saying things which have no relevance to the initiation of the Bill or the Statute ? You have to judge the Bill from the background against which the Government was required to bring it forward, and the way in which it could be framed. One can look to any Bill which has been framed at any time, and if it is to be seen or viewed in a different way and an imagination is to be made that the Bill can be used for a certain purpose—there is a possibility that such an approach could be there, or such an imagination can be there. But if the Bill is viewed against the background in which it has been brought forward, I think such a possibility cannot be there. So, I submit that so far as the scheme of the Bill and background are concerned, it has been brought forward against the background of the happenings in Punjab and Chandigarh, although reference has been made to Assam, north-eastern region and to the happenings in the other States also. But the Bill has been brought forward particularly against the background of happenings in Punjab and Chandigarh. So far as these happenings are concerned, let us try to understand the provisions of the Bill against each event, that has happened, and see why a particular measure is sought to be incorporated in the Bill.

Against this background and in that light if you look to the scheme, I will first make a reference to Section 3

rather than other sections, because that is the main part, the principal part of the scheme, that is declaration of the terrorist affected areas.

Much has been said that this Bill is a permanent piece of legislation. Yes, it is a permanent piece of legislation, but it is not a permanent piece of legislation in the sense that it is not to be permanently applied to every or any part of the country. It is only a temporary provision applicable only when a declaration has been made and that too for a temporary period during which provisions of this are to be applied. It is covering the entire area of the country except J & K.

But again when you look to Section 3 you will find that the operation of the provisions of the Bill, of this particular Act will be made only in that area which is declared as a terrorist affected area; it is not the entire country; and that too for a specific temporary period; and therefore it is no use just arguing. Of course, one can argue, but whether that argument is an honest one is my point. To my mind, I don't think the arguments that have been advanced are honest if they look to the provisions of this Act from this point of view. Therefore, it is not as if it is a permanent piece of legislation in the sense in which they want us to believe; it is not such a provision which applies to the entire country which they want us to believe; it only applies to a specific area and that too for a temporary period; it is not a permanent Bill in that sense. Section 3 says as follows :

"If the Central Government is of the opinion that offences of the nature specified in the Schedule are being committed in any area by terrorists on such a scale and in such a manner that it is expedient for the purpose of coping with the activities of such terrorists to have recourse to the provisions of this

Act, it may, by notification, declare etc."

Now, here is a reference to various ingredients of this section. The reference is that the Central Government is of the opinion " One of the hon. members has argued that there is no pre-condition about the satisfaction Subjective satisfaction of the executive is taken the basis. Now, as the hon. member knows it very well. I believe in his sense of integrity, I believe that he is honest, I believe in his understanding. But when he says that the subjective satisfaction of the executive is made sovereign and there is no provision for pre-condition to determine or to decide as to whether these conditions exist, the hon. member knows it very well that the decision is to be taken by the Central Government, the Government of India; and the decision taken by one Minister is not the decision of one Minister, it is the joint responsibility of the entire Cabinet and, therefore, the decision is taken by the Cabinet. Now, if there are 40 or 50 persons sitting together considering the situation in the country and practically, politically and they take a decision, how can 3 or 4 persons judge it? We have the experience. We have the experience of what these other people, people who have no practical experience can judge and say. They will always get tendentious to the reality. Therefore, my submission will be that the government is responsible to the people; they have to face people. and three or four persons, arbitrators or something like that may not be responsible to the people; and they may decide in any way they like. But the decision of the government of 40-50 persons sitting together and taking a decision, after taking the overall view of the political situation in the country; is a better decision, as to what is a 'terrorist-affected' area? It may be a better decision if it is taken by a group of people, than if it is taken by three or four people. That decision will be taken by the Government in accordance with realities regarding the crimes mentioned in the Schedule,

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whether such acts are committed by the terrorists or not. They have, also, to see whether they are committed on such a scale. The scale has to be taken into consideration, and the manner in which they are committed has to be taken into consideration, all these ingredients have to be taken into consideration before declaring an area as a terrorist-affected area. If anybody thinks that these provisions are going to be misused, I think it is nothing but their imagination. Action has to be taken against terrorists, because the terrorists have created terror in the country. A 'terrorist' situation calls for stern action and I think the Government will be the best judge of the situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI A. T. PATIL : I will just enumerate two or three things and conclude. I have already spoken about the scheme of the Bill.

Then the second thing which we will have to take into consideration is that when the State has to deal with extraordinary and abnormal conditions in the society it has to use extraordinary and abnormal methods. Ordinary rule of law cannot be taken as the basis for dealing with such situations. The validity of the provisions of the Bill have to be seen in this context. I am not saying about just one proposition or ordinary rules of law. Ordinary rules of law or jurisprudence will have to be set aside when extraordinary situations develop. They say in international law *Inter Arma Leges Silent*. When there is an armed contention, the law is silent. When any such extraordinary conditions are created, ordinary rules of morality and ordinary rules of jurisprudence have necessarily to be silent and such rules of jurisprudence or rules of law have to be brought out to deal with the situation which will make the Government's action effective and speedy and prompt. Because, the survival of the society is

at stake. Therefore, schemes or rules under ordinary laws of jurisprudence have to be kept aside and we have to take recourse to those norms which will ultimately be effective in the achievement of their objective and there is no use in opposing such laws.

Then the other extraordinary situation is, the law has to be judged in its entirety and that is the touchstone for it. It cannot be seen piece by piece.

Many more things are to be said, but as the time is short, with these observations I wholeheartedly support this piece of legislation, and oppose the resolution moved by the hon. Members of this House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I share in the anxiety of the Government about the disturbed conditions in certain areas and the need to deal firmly with the situation. Indeed there can be no compromise with the forces that threaten the unity and integrity of the country. No quarters can be given to the forces that are out to challenge the sovereignty itself. However, the Bill that is before us suffers from several infirmities and serious drawbacks. No one is here to defend any terrorist. Every terrorist must meet with his fate at the hands of law. I also agree with the hon. Member, Shri A. T. Patil's generalisation that extraordinary situation may need extraordinary types of processes to be evolved. However, in the judicial process that we want to lay down, while we must take care to see that the terrorist is dealt and firmly dealt with, it is our duty to see that the judicial process is not such as to crush the innocent also. That is the main point that is there. There are umpteen laws; there is no dearth of laws to deal with the terrorist and anti-social elements. What I submit is that there is a need for a political will to deal with the situation.

I need hardly refer here to the

situation that is prevalent even now in various parts of the country. In Maharashtra we had an orgy of violence over there let loose by Shiva Sena. The Pramukh of the Shiva Sena there seems to possess an open general licence to indulge in all sorts of attacks upon the Muslims in his speeches provoking the people and even calling upon the Police for cooperation to drive out the Muslims from this country. Yet, however, he is still at large. The Government of Maharashtra, after there was a lot of bloodshed, has simply recorded a few cases, but does not have the political desire because of considerations of political expediency to take any action. So, that is the situation that must be taken into consideration.

In the year 1970 there were riots in Jalgaon, Bhiwandi and Mahad. After that, a commission headed by Justice Madan was appointed. After years of hard labour Justice Madan Commission submitted the report. In his report, he even named some Policemen, who had indulged in serious dereliction of duty and had aided and abetted in the commission of crimes. The riots took place in 1970. The report came somewhere in 1975-76. But no action was taken. I am sorry, I must correct myself. The Government of Maharashtra did take an action. I think, every policeman mentioned in the report, was fined. He was fined a sum of Rs. 10/- And the policeman, that uniformed terrorist was supposed to be so poor that he could not shell out Rs. 10/-. Therefore, it was decided that a sum of Re.1/- would be deducted every month from his salary for ten months.

I share in the anxiety of the Government to deal with the situation. But where is the political will? Again, Justice Jitendra Narain Commission's Report about the disturbances in Jamshedpur some time in 1978 or 1979 mentioned the policemen and the district authorities who were responsible for dereliction of duty and who were responsible for concoction of cases

against the Muslims over there. He said that if no action is taken against these officers, people will lose their faith in democracy and in administration of law. He recommended action. Even to this day, no action whatsoever has been taken on that Report. The question, therefore, is the question of a political will.

The present Bill is there before us and it is rather most unfortunate that the Bill is replete with provisions which vitiate the process of a fair trial. That is the gravest defect and the shortcoming and as I said, we have the perverse nature of the Bill. There is an attempt to acquire unbridled powers to declare any area as terrorist affected area and to apply the several provisions of this Bill which I said vitiate the process of a fair trial. The Bill shows the defeatist attitude presuming that we will always have to live with terrorism and disturbed situations. It is presumed that terrorism will be a normal feature of the national scene, so much so that the need will continue to arise to declare various areas as terrorist affected areas.

Then, Sir, no clear-out norms have been laid down as to which area can be declared as a terrorist affected area. The State Government is not consulted, the Government of the State which is being declared a terrorist area is not consulted, the notification declaring an area as a terrorist affected area is not placed on the Table of the House and the House is given no opportunity to give its opinion on the Government's move. Such is the nature of the acquisition of powers under the Bill. There may be a spurt in criminal offences in an area. Take the recorded number of some of the types of cases. The number of dacoities in the year 1964 was 5,287, in 1978 it went up to 13,195; number of robberies in 1964 was 8,336, by 1978 it became 22,923; thefts in 1964 were 2,73,676 and by 1978 the number rose to 4,37,187; the number of murders in 1964 was 11,748 and by

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1978 it became 19,314. The point I am making is that in a particular area there may be a spurt in crimes, in violence but all crimes and all violence need not be manifestation of terrorism. Terrorist manifestations have certain characteristics—the characteristics of there being an organisation, planning, execution, preparation, and so on and so forth. These are the various things that have to be taken into consideration before which an area can be declared as a terrorist affected area.

But here no clear-cut criterion has been laid down, the State Government is also not consulted, this House is not taken into confidence and no notification is placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I say that the various provisions that are there in the Bill give unbridled power and thus make them obnoxious in nature.

The Government has always to work on a tight rope against terrorism. It must be cautious to see that it does not get entangled in the cobweb of curfews, searches, arrests, investigations and prosecutions and, at the end of these prosecutions, the authorities may find themselves unable to marshal unimpeachable evidence, leading to wholesale acquittals. The situation then further deteriorates and your repressive reaction to any phenomenon of terrorism simply helps the cause of terrorism. Therefore, I must stress the need to have a balanced view and a broader approach. The Bill, however, represents a nervous reaction, a hysterical reaction, to a situation which calls for balanced thinking and firm action.

The various provisions of the Bill vitiate the very process of a trial. Even the definition of "terrorist" is so wide as to include legitimate trade union activity. Please apply your mind to this aspect. I can understand the violent disruption of means of communication, or

the provision of essential commodities. But the term which you use is not "violent disruption", but "disruption", which is such a wide word that even your thinking is not honestly translated into the provisions of the Bill. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to apply their mind and to coolly and calmly scrutinise the various provisions.

The special courts are to be established for scheduled offences. But, if in the course of trial it has been found that an offence has been committed, scheduled or not, punishment can be awarded. It is provided that the rules under the Act will not be placed on the Table of the House, the notification does not come before the House. There is also the presumption that the accused is guilty, unless he is proved innocent, merely because he was simply present in a particular area. I need hardly stress that the presumption of innocence of the accused is a basic tenet of criminal judicial process. A trial starts with the presumption of innocence. Let it be clearly understood, that the prosecution must stand on its own strength; it cannot stand on the weakness, the supposed weakness, of the defence.

We have such sweeping powers that where a person is a member of an unlawful assembly, and someone else commits a crime which is a scheduled offence then that person also will be deemed to have committed that offence. We have section 144 for dealing with unlawful assembly; five people gathering and listening to a speech, that is an unlawful assembly. A person may be there by chance. Somebody else has committed the offence. But here everybody else is deemed to have committed the offence and thus subject to a trial, which is not at all in conformity with the well-established norms of judicial criminal process. Such is, therefore, the nature of the Bill that we have.

I would conclude by saying that in

the sweeping nature of these provisions, the Bill reflects the legislative and executive nervousness which no civilized nation has hitherto exhibited.

Sir, the Bill reflects on the part of the Government a feeling of helplessness and desperation. It symbolises a hysterical reaction in an attempt to acquire permanently powers to impose an unreasonable modality and unjust process. A transient legislative majority cannot in its tantrum prescribe any unreasonable modality. The law, if it is to be a law, has to conform to certain essential standards, evolved by the experience of mankind.

And finally, Sir, there must be a political will to deal with the situation. Is there a will to deal with the present situation arising in Maharashtra also? Let them go forward and prosecute Bal Thakarey, which I urged upon them. But no, Sir, a political expedience is there. And because of the political expediency, we do not find the necessary action that should be taken. There are enough laws. Let political will prevail and then with sincerity those laws can be involved in order to deal with every situation.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Chairman, I think in independent India this is for the first time that the Government is proposing through this Bill to give extraordinary powers to special courts in terrorist affected areas. Here this Bill is against the very basic principle of jurisprudence where the accused is supposed from the very beginning to be guilty. Through this Bill he is supposed to be guilty unless he proves to be innocent. Just it is the reversal of the universal acceptance of the law of jurisprudence. I think this shows the panicky mind of the Government. Government has really become panicky because of what has happened in Punjab, because a group of terrorists

had created an extraordinary situation in Punjab. Therefore, this Bill is being brought. This is also acceptance of a very serious situation perhaps that the Government feels that there has to be a permanent law on our Statute Book. They perhaps feel that there are going to be more areas affected by terrorists and therefore, this kind of law is necessary. That is another situation which emerges only out of a panicky situation. That is why I feel that the Government perhaps has become panicky.

I think that there was no need for this kind of an ordinance which was passed, when everything was over in Punjab. For so many years the situation in Punjab was worsening. The terrorists were having a totally free way. Whatever they wanted they did. The Administration was paralysed and the Government had not shown the will power in spite of the fact that the Parliament had time and again expressed very strongly to take firm action against the terrorists in Punjab. But the Government developed cold feet or the Government has a certain design. I do not know what was the reality. The result is that the innocent people in Punjab have suffered immensely.

I would like to pose some questions to the Home Minister. Why is it that you thought at the end of everything, even after the Army action, that now there should be a law on our Statute Book and this Bill has been brought? Really are you fearing that this is a tendency which is developing in this country? Do you feel that this philosophy of terrorism is a misguided philosophy based on violence and killings? And terrorism cannot be fought by law and Act. If it has to be fought, it must be fought politically.

This morning, you must have noticed that when our External Affairs Minister was making a statement about the situation in Sri Lanka, he made a very good formulation and he said that

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the Sri Lankan Government must deal with this political situation politically ; it is a political situation which cannot be dealt with by the Army. I wish our Government could do the same thing in Punjab and could also have the same understanding that what is happening in Punjab cannot be dealt with only through passing certain laws here or by sending Army or taking certain administrative measures. That also remains basically a political question which this Government has failed to solve and therefore, the country has to suffer and the people in Punjab have to suffer.

The most important thing is that we must think as to why it is that after 37 years of our Independence this kind of a situation is happening in our country. It is not that you are going to have terrorism. The Prime Minister is going round the whole country and giving interviews after interviews in very well-known magazines all over the world that the national unity of this country is in danger, the security of this country is in danger and therefore, she is appealing that people must be alert and the Government must be given full powers, and she is seeking people's cooperation. Have you given a serious thought as to why is it that after 37 years of our Independence when our national unity should have been much more strong; there should have been this kind of fear that our national sovereignty and security is in danger ? Why has it happened so and who is responsible for this and are we going to solve these things only by passing certain laws here ? This needs very serious consideration. Sir, I think that instead of bringing this Bill the Ruling Party must have taken full care of its own house. The Ruling Party has miserably failed to fight politically these misguided elements in Punjab and time and again they wanted to use certain things for their own political interests, where the nation's

interest was given a go-by and the Party's interest was made supreme and therefore, this kind of a situation has happened. And we were warning time and again that the Punjab situation needs firm handling against those people who were going scot-free, killing innocent people. Had they been dealt with very firmly and according to the existing law, there would not have been any need for any other law. Had they been dealt with firmly in the very beginning, this situation would not have arisen. Did you send the Army to the Golden Temple complex through any law ? No It was a political decision only. Even when the Army was to be sent to the Golden Temple, you sent the Army though there was no law to send the Army. But you did fail to take firm administrative action against the terrorists in Punjab in the very beginning and I warn you people belonging to your Party—specially those who come from Punjab go on telling everyone of us, and they must be telling you also, that in Punjab the situation is not so simple. Most of the Government officials and Government servants are also harbouring certain ideas about Khalistan and have a lot of sympathy for all those misguided elements. This is the most serious situation. Why is it happening ? Why are to Government officials and Government servants are behaving like this ? Who does not know that the Punjab Government has miserably failed ? Who does not know that the Punjab police has totally failed and could not take any action ? What are you doing about it ? I would like to know. Before bringing this kind of law, what are you doing about all these things ?

Another thing is, it is a fact that my good friend, Mr. Buta Singh was in a great hurry when I was saying the other day that the entire Sikh community was unhappy, and he said, 'It is not because of Bhindranwale and his friends being killed. but because the Army went into the Golden Temple.' And I said, 'Had you a little

more patience to hear, I would have said the same thing.'

18.00 hrs.

To-day, it is a fact that the feelings and emotions of the entire Sikh-community has been hurt and injured immensely. They are not happy. You are making the entire people unhappy on the-border-of our country and a very sensitive border from where threat to our security comes. The entire sikh community is-unhappy. What are you going to do ? If somebody raises anti-India slogan in Jammu & Kashmir, the entire ruling party is on its leg. If anybody raises anti-India slogan in any part of the country,—it is a wrong act that-he does. But here in our own capital, under the nose of the Central Government...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You must realise. All of us, not only I am having you in mind, when pro-Pakistani slogans are raised in Srinagar,—they are as serious as Khalistan slogans in Punjab. The gravity is not to be minimised.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This is what I said. Anywhere, in any part of the country,—any slogan against the country is an un-patriotic act. This is what I said.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Whom are you blaming ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am blaming your Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Only.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT-YADAV : I am blaming your Government because your Government has created this kind-of situation.

There are mis-guided elements. We do not support their philosophy of

terrorism, based on violence and killings I am-saying why the situation...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mis-guided elements, terrorists, about whom this Bill is...(Interruptions).

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : वह आग लगा रहे हैं, उसमें जो तेल डालने वाला हो उसको क्या कहेंगे, उन लोगों को आप क्या कहेंगे इतना बता दीजिये ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं यह बता रहा हूं उनको जो तेल और आग दे रहे हैं उनको क्या कहेंगे हम ? आप उनको तेल और आग दोनों दे रहे हैं, और आपने उनको पैदा किया है। यह बात है शुरू से ही।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप इस तरह का बयान दे कर उसमें घी डाल रहे हैं, आप अनावश्यक बोल रहे हैं।

श्री वसन्त साठे : अपोजीशन के लोग उनका साथ दे कर अकाली या एस० जी० पी० सी० को कंडम न करते हुए टैररिस्ट का साथ देने में यदि तेल डालें तो आपका कहना है कि हमने आपको तेल दिया ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : आप तो हवा दे रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : ठीक है।

The Home Minister of the same Government has admitted three times on the floor of this House that the Opposition made most valuable contribution in tripartite talks and narrowed down the differences. We brought the position where there was a possibility of an agreement. Really speaking, I blame

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the Government and also I blame one Section of the Akali Dal leadership that they backed out. They created a situation where this agreement was not possible; otherwise there could have been the possibility.

I am still saying that bringing such kind of Bills, passing of this Act, is no solution. Ultimately, it is a political solution and it has to be found. You can find a solution for their religious demands. But you cannot find a solution for those problems which do not concern only one community or the entire Panjabi people—i.e. Chandigarh, the territories, water. For how long you want those problems to be hanging in the sky? A political solution for those problems has to be found. Therefore, I am saying that this is not a right kind of approach to attack this kind of problem or to find a solution for this kind of problem. —Therefore, please rise above all these things and go into the basic fundamental issues—why these problems are arising and how they have to be solved. This has to be considered.

Therefore, both these things are to be considered on those issues. I think the entire country is concerned. We are all concerned on those basic issues as to why these things are happening. I am saying that the time has come for much more serious consideration for solving more basic problems. After 37 years of our independence, certain problems today are coming. Even today certain problem has arisen in Andhra Pradesh. I am not saying. You may say, it is all right. It is not that people have left Telugu Desam and gone. It is not that considerable number of people have left and gone to the other side. But this is also a fact that the way the Government of Andhra Pradesh has behaved. Sir, 171 Members of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh were going with full majority to the Governor saying that we have the Majority in the Assembly. But the

Governor said, I have already taken a decision, dismissed the Government and called for another person to form the Government.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : No, this is not correct.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Is it going to strengthen democracy? I want to know is it going to strengthen democracy. (Interruptions.) This is a serious situation which has been created in this country. They are destroying democracy. They are destroying the federal polity in the country.

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Home Minister is here. Why do you worry?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Therefore, this kind of attitude of the ruling party is going to destroy democracy. It is not only unity but this will also destroy the federal structure in this country.

Therefore, with these words, I oppose this Bill and I think that this Bill will not solve the problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. Really, I am sorry for the way in which important Members from the Opposition have spoken. Our presumption was that they would find fault in the Bill and make some suggestions. But their presumption was utter desparation and ostrich live policy of not viewing things in proper perspective. I may tell my hon. friends that you are completely being alienated from public opinion in this country. You have

accused the Government that we have no political will. I emphasise that the Government has got the political will ; the Prime Minister has got the political will. That is why we have taken the step of solving the problem of Punjab.

By your words and deeds, covertly and overtly, you have created an impression that has vitiated the atmosphere. For Heaven's sake, with folded hands, I request you to join the main stream of the national consensus and what the people at large are feeling in the country instead of all the time making such frivolous and unfounded allegations. Don't think that you are winning the confidence of the people, eitherof.

Sikhs or somebody else. I may tell you and I may challenge you that you have lost the confidence of the people and the people of this country have realised this. They have said that it is only Mrs. Gandhi who can keep this country together from being disintegrated.

You are talking about Andhra. I do not want to say anything. Your national Parties have become irrelevant in that State. You find fault with our Party. You are trying to climb the bandwagon of that gentleman. All your Parties have become irrelevant. I can challenge you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; Challenging here, inside, is very easy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No. I am telling outside. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I tell you, I challenge you outside. You search your own heart what your friends have been telling me in private. Private question is one and public question is another.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not want to repeat private conversation I had here with some of your people.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra):

I hope both of you would repeat and we will enjoy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Now, I will only deal with the relevant issues. The attitude of the Opposition has all along been "If so, why so and if not, why not ?"

Supposing we take an action, they will say, why we have taken the action. Supposing we do not take an action, they will say, why we have not taken the action. This is an extra-ordinary situation where we have to take certain actions. The terrorists are not ordinary terrorists. They are trying to disrupt the integrity of the country. They have been raising slogans of independent Khalistan. Only with the greatest reluctance the Government has come forward with this Bill. Instead of supporting wholeheartedly the measures which are being taken by the Government, they go on picking holes and telling as though this is a normal situation. We would not have come forward with this Bill if a normal situation had been prevailing in the country.

What has happened in Punjab ? What has happened in Chandigarh ? What has happened in certain other Parts of the country ? Why are they becoming hysterical ? We are not becoming hysterical. They have become hysterical for political considerations. This Government wants business and we want to administer the country in the best interest of the country and its people and to uphold the basic principles of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) In West Bengal, the people are doing it. The people are ready to teach them a lesson. Let us go to the polls and get the verdict of the people. Out of six-by-elections, they have lost four by-elections. The people are the best judge. Let us accept the verdict of the people; The special Court will be presided over by a serving Judge appointed by the Central Government with the concurrence of the chief justice of the High

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Court. Additional Special Courts for trial of selected cases can be established outside the State. The appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court can frame rules. It is not as though the Special Courts are unbridled. They will be governed by certain judicial rules. The appointment of a Judge is also being done with the concurrence of the chief Justice of the High Court. It is only for speedy trial that we have dispensed with normal ordinary Courts.

As regards the *in camera* trial, many of us are well aware of what has happened in Punjab and what has happened to certain witnesses. Will it be possible for the witnesses to give evidence if the trial is not held *in camera*? How many innocent people have been killed? Will anybody be coming forward to give evidence against these terrorists? It is only to safeguard these witnesses that *in camera* trial is necessary. There is also a provision that if the prosecution applies that the proceedings should be held in the open the proceeding may be so conducted.

As regards connected offences, if an offence is not a scheduled offence, it may be tried along with the scheduled offences by the Special court if they are consented and were committed by the accused. Another thing is that certain changes have been made with regard to bail. Under Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, an arrested person can be in the police custody for a maximum period of 15 days. This has been raised to 30 days. All these things have been done to see that the investigation may be thorough and the culprits are brought to book.

A person accused of a scheduled offence can be released on bail. Only a sort of condition has been put in that the Public Prosecutor be given an opportunity to oppose and, if he opposes the bail application, the court will pass

an order for release only if the court is satisfied that they are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such an offence and that he is not likely to commit an offence while on bail.

A provision has been made that the Special Court may take such measures, as it may deem fit, for keeping the identity and addresses of the witnesses secret. This may include holding of proceedings at protected places, avoiding of mention of names and addresses of witnesses in its order or judgment or in records of the case accessible to the public.

Some allegation has been made that the State Government is not being taken into confidence. Central Government has power to delegate all or any of the powers exercised by it under the Ordinance except the powers to establish an additional special court outside the State and assign a case to such an additional special court.

Supreme Court may transfer a case from one Special court to another.

Appeal against judgment of the Special Court lies to the Supreme Court.

Evidence Act has been amended and a new Section 111A has been inserted raising presumption against a person accused of having committed an offence under Sections 121, 121A, 122 and 123 of IPC or criminal conspiracy or attempt to commit or abet an offence under Section 122 or Section 123 of IPC. When a person accused of any of the offences is at a place from where firearms—or explosives are used, to attack or resist the armed forces engaged in discharge of their duties and such a place is in a disturbed area, in an area which has either been formally declared a disturbed area or an area in which there has been an extensive disturbance of public peace for a period of one month, a presumption will be raised

against such persons that they committed the offence.

A comment has been made about the powers being vested in the Central Government to declare an area as terrorist affected.

In a large number of cases, the terrorist activities are relatable to the security of the country and its integrity.

The Central Government, therefore, must have the initiative in dealing with such a situation. However, a provision does exist for delegating powers to the State Government. This could be made use of as necessary.

It is in public interest that names of witnesses should be kept confidential. So far raising of presumption is concerned, this is not a novelty as has been tried to be made out. For example, under Arms Act, if an offence is committed in a building, the person having control over the premises is also liable unless the contrary is proved.

The proviso with regard to the raising of presumption is, therefore, not all of other new, as is being made out.

It has been mentioned that the satisfaction of the Govt. of India to declare an area terrorist affected will be subjective satisfaction. I may mention, Sir, that this can not be arbitrary. The offences must be on such a scale and in such a manner that recourse to the provision of the Bill become necessary. No arbitrary action can, therefore, be taken.

Mr. Mool Chand Daga has been saying that we must dispense with these courts also, we must resort to military courts and summary trial. Our intention is to give a fair trial to the accused, to give as much opportunity as possible to

the accused, to go through the due process of law...

AN HON. MEMBER : Military courts are also governed by law.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That is on the other side of the pendulum; it is going too far away from our thinking of dealing with the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Daga said like that; I think, this punishment should be done with. There should be only shooting.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There can be no summary trial for crimes like murder. The accused has to be given a fair trial. In summary trial, evidence is not recorded in full. The power will be available both to the executive and to the judicial magistrates so far remand is concerned. Somebody said that we are giving the power only to the executive. It is not so. Power is not taken away from the judicial magistrates.

I think I have answered many of the points. Coming to Mr. Ravindra Varma, we used to be swayed by his speeches when he was President of the All India Students Congress. He is a great freedom-fighter himself. When he compared this Bill to the Rowlett Act; my heart sank. That was the time when we were fighting a foreign power...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You have preserved your heart to sink.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : If I lose it, I will have your heart because you are a man of very stout heart.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will be made available to you on a silver platter.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There are elements unfortunately in this country. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav has put a question why, after 37 years of freedom, such things are there. He sought to minimise the danger of terrorism or extremism. I will go fifty per cent with him. Terrorism and extremism are also a socio-economic malaise. Put the question here is different. Socio-economic malaise or discontent should not lead people to disrupt the integrity and sovereignty of the country. That is the most important thing here. You cannot say that this country be divided. We are dealing with a situation, not completely connected with socio-economic developments. These are matters which have to be taken care of by the State Governments as well as by the Central Government. What happened in several districts where Naxalism was going on? Even in your own State of West Bengal, what have you done? Even now, what are you doing?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : What have you done?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We have introduced socio-economic measures in several parts of the country to contain Naxalism. You were not able to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In Andhra Pradesh, now, the trend of Naxalism in the minds of young people is stronger than it ever was before.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I agree. On that point I have no dispute with you. That is why we have been telling the State Governments that by Draconian measures, by their encounters, the problem cannot be solved; socio-

economic measures have to be taken. They have been taken, when our Government was in power, in Sriakulam and Vijayanagaram districts; we had taken several ameliorative measures when this area was the hot-bed of Naxalites.

That is why—let us not connect this and philosophise over it and give a sanctity for this sort of thing. Economic offences are different. Raising the banner of revolt against the integrity and sovereignty of the country is different. We have to deal with such a situation. That is why we have come forward before this House with this Bill for your approval.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : First of all I would like to rebut the charge that the Opposition Parties including my Party naturally were fuelling the fire of terrorism. I would like the Minister to consult the proceedings of this very House to see how many times since Nirankari Baba was assassinated we have been raising the question of their firmly dealing with the terrorists. Let them see the records. I will not like to go into them.

Still I also want to make it clear that when the ruling Party was on the verge, of collapse, it is my Party along with many other Parties which mobilised Hindu and Sikh workers together and brought out demonstrations for the solidarity of the country and for Hindu-Sikh unity. Let them see. I am not going into all that at the moment because. I have to go to the specific provisions of this Bill. Before that we are all very serious about these terrorist tendencies and we believe there are ways to curb it and it has to be done. At the same time the terrorist attack that was made on the Andhra Legisla-

tive Assembly this afternoon, I consider it no less serious than the terrorists of Punjab. If you go on trying to have this kind of terrorist attack on the very institutions of parliamentary democracy, surely our country will be great peril.

So, without going into all those things, now I come to the provisions of the Bill. I do not think that the Home Minister did reply to many of the points which were made by us and also made by me in my initial speech. I will just raise one or two points for example. Just now see his logic. He said that in Srikakulam, etc. they have tackled the Naxalite danger very effectively. If that is so, the terrorists Bill was not there at that time. How did they tackle it? So either it is false that they could deal with it or the powers that already there are quite enough to deal with it, if the political will is there. I do not want to go into the polemics of that. Let us come to some concrete provisions.

Yesterday I raised this question of shifting of the onus of proof and to-day also very many of my friends including my very great friend, Ravindra Varmaji raised again very effectively this point. The reply to my charge as well as to his charge by the hon. Mr. Venkatasubbiah was that on this question of fortifying the Evidence Act in relation to those particular offences, he said that there is an enabling provision for rebuttal. What is the enabling provision? Let us see if there is really any enabling provision. What is there in the Bill? The Bill says—for the sake of brevity I will not repeat the whole paragraph, I will just read where the presumption is given. It says :

“...and it is shown that such person had been at a place in such area at a time when firearms or explosives were used at or from that place to attack or resist the members of any armed forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order acting in the discharge of their duties, it

shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, that such person had committed such offence.”

‘unless the contrary is shown’. Is that rebuttal? Who will show the contrary? It is the accused who will have to show contrary. Is that rebuttal? It is no rebuttal, but my great friend, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, out of certain other compulsions, blandly says that there is rebuttal.

Sir, like that, there are many other questions. The onus of responsibility of proof of his innocence is on him. It must be shown by him and by nobody else. Then there were many other points which have been raised in the course of the discussion but these have not been answered. If you take cursorily, for example, I raised a question of summary trial and sentence in the summary trial. In answering me, Shri Venkatasubbaiah said that there are offences for which three years’ imprisonment can be there. All these can be dealt with by summary trial. I also raised a point that in the summary trial the punishment limitation is only three months but here they have made it three years. They did not even listen to what I said. Whatever he said was wide of the mark. Because of shortage of time, I shall come to another aspect of this measure. I charge this Government that this Bill also violates and provisions of the Constitution. I shall read out Article 20(1) which says :

“No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.”

It clearly says that if any offence has committed earlier than any law that was promulgated, then, such person cannot be tried for such offences. This is the fundamental right guaranteed under

Art. 20(1) of the Constitution. I charge that this Bill violates this fundamental right. Why? Here it is said on page 3 of this Bill—

“(2) A notification issued under subsection (1) in respect of an area shall specify the period during which the area shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a terrorist affected area, and where the Central Government is of the opinion that terrorists had been committing in that area, from a date of issue of the notification, offences of the nature specified in the schedule on such a scale and in such a manner that it is expedient to commence the period specified in the notification from such earlier date, the period specified in the notification may commence from that date.”

Sir, Article 20(1) makes it clear that if a law was not in force at the time of committing the offence, then the person can not be tried for that offence. But, from the backdoor this has been circumvented. One may call this with retrospective effect. This is a violation of the Constitution. Then, the Minister says regarding the issue of notification that this can be done six months earlier. When you make the notification, what are the things which can automatically come along with it? As soon as the notification is issued, then, all the provisions of this Ordinance—in the Bill—will be applied naturally. So, if an offence of this nature has been committed before the date of the issue of the notification, such offences will be tried under this provisions. About that, there is no doubt.

The Special Courts have started to function in Punjab. It is only after this is notified that the cases that will be happening will be coming under this provision. Then, what is the need for having the Terrorist act? According to to your own understanding, the terrorist

activities have been in existence only in the last few years. Will any of those offences committed at the time be also covered by this Ordinance—this Bill?

I am sure they will be covered. If that is so, then it will be a clear violation of the Article 20(1) of the Constitution. So, I charge that not only this Bill is not really intended to deal with the terrorists but it has its own designs which we have already mentioned and I do not want to repeat them. This Bill is in violation of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution, which this Government after its passage would often take recourse to. Not being convinced of his arguments, I again press for my Resolution for rejecting the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House disapproves of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1984.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

18.42 hrs.

Division No. 3

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Bag, Shri Ajit
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Digamber Singh, Shri
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Horo, Shri N.E.
 Kadiyan, Shri P.K.

Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mayathewar, Shri K.
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Misra Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rakesh, Shri R.N.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Sinha, Shri Nirmal
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

NOES

Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A.C.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Godhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A Senapathi
Gouzagn, Shri N.
Hakam Singh, Shri
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Raul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Mallick, Sqai Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Namgyal, Shri P.
Netam, Shri Arbind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Nurul Islam, Shri
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patel, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Roat, Shri Jai Narain
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri
 Saminuddin, Shri
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Sawant, Shri T.M.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nuthuram
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Sidnal, Shri S.B.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Sinha Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki Shri Babu Lal
 Soundararajan, Shri N.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Tiwary Prof. K.K.
 Thoart, Shri Bhausahab
 Thungon, Shri P.K.
 Tewary, Shri R.G.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to
 Correction, the result* of the Division
 is as follows :

AYES : 31

NOES : 106

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill of provide for the
 speedy trial of certain offences in
 terrorist affected areas and for matters
 connected therewith, be taken into
 consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will
 now take up clause by clause considera-
 tion of the Bill.

Clause 2—Definitions

SHRI RAMAATAR SHASTRI

(Patna) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 18 and 19,—

omit “Or in the disruption of services
 or means of communications essential
 to the community or in damaging
 property.” (1)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg
 to move :

Page 2, line 18,—

for “disruption” substitute—

“violent disruption” (12)

* The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Choudhary Multan Singh and Shri Mohammad Ismail

NOES : Shri Bishnu Prasad.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 17,—

after “who” insert—

“having some social, cultural, religious, economic or political ideologies”. (16)

Page 2, lines 18 and 19,—

omit “Or in violence or in the disruption of services or means of communications essential to the community or in damaging property”. (17)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 18,—

for “disruption” substitute—

“serious violent disruption”

श्री रामावनार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं तीसरे वाचन के समय बोलूंगा, लेकिन अभी मैं सिर्फ अपना संशोधन आपके सामने पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ, जो कि इस प्रकार है :-

पृष्ठ 2 में पंक्ति 20 से 22 तक

या समुदाय के लिये आवश्यक सेवाओं या संचार साधनों को भंग करता है या सम्पति नुकसान पहुंचाता है का लोप किया जाये ।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I have moved the amendment that “the whole of India” should be substituted for “All such parts of the States and of the Union territories as may be declared as the terrorist affected areas by the States and Union territories respectively as the case may be”, because I want to to emphasise the fact that the State Government should be taken into confidence while an area is declared terrorist affected area. The State Government is formed on the basis elected repre-

sentatives who represent the whole State and so their opinion should be taken note of when the Central Government declares a particular area as a terrorist affected area. So I have moved this amendment and I expect that the Minister will accept it.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Jamuk) : This type of obnoxious legislation cannot be continued for a long time. That is why I have given a small amendment and imposed a time-limit to it. Again I am saying that this type of legislation can be imposed only in extraordinary situation and that type of extraordinary situation cannot be continued for an indefinite period of time. And that is why I have given the time-limit and I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, Shri Sudhir Giri's amendment to insert after “who” “having some social, cultural religious, economic or political ideologies” is not acceptable, because we are not concerned as to whether a terrorist has any ideological motive or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments 1, 12, 16, 17 and 74 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :—

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause 3, Shri Banatwalla.

Clause 3—Declaration of terrorist affected area.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move.

Page 3, line 16,—

after “any one time” insert—

“So that the total continuous period from the date of the first notification does not exceed one year.” (2)

Page 3,—

after line 20, insert—

“(3) Every notification issued under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a notification revoking a previous notification, cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.” (3)

Page 3,—

after line 20, insert—

“(3) No area within a State shall be declared a terrorist affected area without the Central Government having first obtained the prior concurrence of the State Government concerned.” (13)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 35,—

after “opinion” insert

“on the basis of a report of the Governor or Governors who shall be advised in this regard by the Council of Ministers of the States or Union territories as the case may be.” (18)

Page 2, line 42,—

for “it” substitute—

“the States or the Union Territories as the case may be.” (19)

Page 3, line 2,—

after “period” insert—

“not exceeding two months in the first instance and in no case four months”. (20)

Page 3, line 4,—

after “opinion” insert

“on the basis of the reports sent by the Governor/Governors who shall be advised by the Council of Ministers of the States or Union territories, as the case may be”. (21)

Page 3, line 10,—

for “six months” substitute “one month”. (22)

Page 3, line 14,—

for “six months” substitute “two months”. (23)

Page 3, line 15,—

for “six months” substitute “one month”. (24)

Page 3, line 16,

after “time”, insert

“and not exceeding four months in total.” (25) .

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am moving both my amendments. I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 3 to 8,—

omit “and where the Central Government is of the opinion that terrorists had been committing in that area, from a date earlier than the date of issue of the notification, offences of the nature specified in the Schedule on such a scale and in such a manner that it is expedient to commence the period specified in the notification from such earlier date, the period specified in the notification may commence from that date”. (40)

Page 3,—

after line 30, insert—

“(3) Every notification issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) and clause (b) of proviso of this section shall be laid before each House of parliament for approval within ninety days of the said declaration.” (41)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 35,—

after “opinion” insert—

“on the basis of the recommendations made by the concerned State Government of the Administrators of the Union territory.” (75)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dharam Bir Sinha is not here. Mr. Sudhir Giri, would you like to speak ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Yes, Sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 says : “If the Central Government is of the opinion that offences of the nature specified in the Schedule...”. My amendment wants to insert after “opinion”—

“on the basis of a report by the Governor or Governors who shall be advised in this regard by the Council of Ministers of the States or Union territories as the case may be.” -

In conformity with my amendment brought in under clause 2, I make it clear that every State Government should take this into account when a particular area is declared as a terrorist-affected area. In various parts of the country, we find that the Governors are acting on their own whim. So, I have put this amendment, viz. that when the Governor reports to the Central Government regarding the declaration of a particular area as a terrorist-affected area, he should be advised, and he shall be advised by the Council of Ministers.

My other amendment comes under (b) of clause 3 (1), and says :

Page 2, line 42,—

for “it” substitute—

“the States or the Union territories as the case may be”.

I say this because I think that the State Government has to clearly declare a particular area, not the whole of the State as terrorist-affected, if the State Government considers it fit to be declared so.

Then there is sub-clause (2) of clause 3. My amendment to this says, in respect of notification under sub-section (1) in respect of an area—

Page 3, line 2,—

after “period” insert—

“not exceeding two months in the first instance and in no case four months”.

I have said this because this clause has not provided any time-limit. In the absence of a time-limit, the Act will be a permanent feature in our Statute Book. There should be a limited period. So, I have brought this amendment.

I expect that the Minister will accept all of my amendments.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I have two amendments, and I shall speak first on my amendment No. 40.

Obviously, the lines that I have moved for omission are meant to cover the last six months in the Punjab, and the scheduled offences committed in the Punjab during the last six months. If this was the purpose of the Government, it could have been served, perhaps, by a clause which said : “Notwithstanding anything contained in this... etc. The scheduled offences committed in the Punjab which has been declared as a

terrorist-affected area, can be put up for trial before the Special Courts.”. That would have been a straight forward, simple and adequate course. But by introducing this retrospective element in the clause now, Government has made it possible for them because of this retrospective element, to invoke it at any time anywhere in the future. Therefore, if their intention was a take care of the special situation that existed in Punjab before this Ordinance was promulgated, it could have been done in the manner I indicated.

Therefore, I have moved that these lines be omitted. My next amendment is no. 41 to clause 3. This is a very important amendment meant to insert a new provision. It says as follows :

“Every notification issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) and clause (b) of proviso of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament for approval within ninety days of the said declaration”.

As the Bill stands, since this law has no limit in terms of time, it will be a permanent feature of the statute book. The government acquires the right at any time to declare any area as a terrorist affected area. The Parliament, with the passage of this Bill, would have almost abdicated its right for recurrent scrutiny whenever an occasion of this type arises. This I think is an erosion of the parliamentary prerogative - I do not want to use the word ‘atrocious’—to scrutinise whether a situation of the kind has arisen which warrants the application of this drastic provision. I would, therefore, request my hon. friend to accept these two amendments.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA
 (Tamluk) : My amendment is very simple regarding the definition of terrorists in clause 2, subsection 1 (h). It reads as follows :

“Terrorist means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of

services or means of communications essential to the community”

‘Here in place of ‘disruption I wanted to insert “serious violent disruption”. Only disruption in service may not be called as terrorist activities. Sometimes you may feel that some commodities are being sent by railways and some sort of mechanical failure or disruption is there. Will you call the Railway Minister as a terrorist ? That cannot be done. Therefore, I would request the Minister to accept my simple amendment that is in place of “disruption” substitute “serious violent disruption”.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I do not accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : My amendment no. 41 should be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, bairing amendment no. 41 moved by Shri Ravindra Varma, I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 13, 18 to 25, 40 and 75 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put amendment no. 41 moved by Shri Ravindra Varma to the vote of the House. The question is :

“Page 3,—

after line 30, insert—

“(3) Every notification issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) and clause (b) of proviso of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament for approval within ninety days of the said declaration.” (41)

19.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment no. 41 to clause 3 moved by Shri Ravindra Varma to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 3,—

after line 30, insert—

“(3) Every notification issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) and clause (b) of proviso of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament for approval within ninety days of the send declaration.” (41)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 4

17.05 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Bag, Shri Ajit
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Horo, Shri N.E.
 Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
 Rakesh, Shri R.N.
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Sen, Shri Subodh
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatai

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
 Sinha, Shri Nirmal
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tirkey, Shri Puis
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Ansari, Shri Z.R.
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Birbal, Shri
 Bishnu Prasad, Shri
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A.C.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dogra, Shri G.L.
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Gadgil, Shri V.N.
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 Gireraaj, Singh, Shri
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mohanty Shri Brajamohan
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Nurul Islam, Shri
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Pardhi, Shri Kessaorao
 Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
 Patil, Shri A.T.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Roat, Shri Jai Narain
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Sawant, Shri T.M.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmla Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram

Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Sidnal, Shri S.B.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Soundararajan, Shri N.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Tewary, Prof. K.K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Thungon, Shri P.K.
 Tiwari, Shri R.G.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

MR CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction, the result** of the Division is :

Ayes : 029

Noes : 095

The Motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
 "That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted,
 Clause 3 was added to the Bill*

** The following Members also recorded them votes :

Ayes : Shri Mohammad Ismail and Shri Motilal Hasda.

Noes : Shri Saminuddin.

Clause 4—Establishment of special Courts.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

omit lines 29 to 46 (26)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

(i) for lines 21 to 24, substitute—

“4. (1) For the purpose of providing for speedy trial of scheduled offences committed in a judicial zone, the Central Government may request the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State in which such judicial zone falls, to establish by notification, a special Court in relation to such judicial zone, within such judicial zone.”

(ii) omit lines 25 to 28 (42)

Page 3,—

for lines 29 to 34, substitute—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if having regard to the exigencies of the situation prevailing in a State the Central Government or State Government is of the opinion that it is expeditious to establish in relation to a judicial zone, or in relation to two or more judicial zones in the State an additional special Courts, outside the State, the trial of such scheduled offences committed in the judicial zone or judicial zones, the trial whereof within the State—” (437)

Page 3,—

for lines 41 to 46, substitute—

“the Central Government of the State Government may request the

Supreme Court to establish in relation to such judicial zone or judicial zones an Additional Special Court outside the State and thereupon the Supreme Court may, after taking into account the information furnished by the Central Government or the State Government and making such inquiry, if any, as it may deem fit, establish by notification, such Additional Special Court of such place outside the State as may be specified in the notification.”

(44)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 22,—

after “the Central Government may” insert “with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court.”

(69)

Page 3, line 45,—

after “as it may deem fit, insert—

“and with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India,” (70)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I have moved the amendment for omission of lines 29 to 46. In these lines a provision has been made for the establishment of an additional special court outside the state. This leads me to think that the present Government is depending upon the police force and they have lost the popular support. If they have not lost the confidence of the people, then they would not have brought this Bill at all. Particularly this clause refers to the establishment of an additional court outside the state. The state which has been declared as an area affected by terrorists would not have any say in the establishment of a court. I think, this curtails the right of freedom as guaranteed in Article 19 of the Constitution. So, I totally oppose the inclusion of this clause in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put all the amendments to clause 4 together to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 26, 42, 43, 44, 69
and 70 were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—Composition and appointment of Judges of special courts.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 2,—

for “Central Government” substitute—

“Governor of the State or the Union territory on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State or the Union territory, as the case may be.”
(27)

Page 4, line 4—

for “Central Government” substitute—

“Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers”
(28)

Page 4, line 9,—

for “any State” substitute “the state concerned”
(29)

Page 4,—

for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

“5. (1) A Special Court shall be presided over by a Judge to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High

Court or, if the Court is constituted under sub-section (2) of section (4) by a Judge of the Supreme Court.” (45)

Page 4,—

for lines 4 to 6, substitute—

“(2) The Chief Justice of the High Court or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court made also Appoint Additional Judges to exercise jurisdiction in a Special Court or Additional Special Court established by his notification.”
(46)

Page 4,—

for line 9, substitute—

“a Judge of a High Court or is qualified to be appointed as a judge of a High Court”
(47)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put all the amendments moved in clause 5 to vote.

Amendments 27, 28, 29, 45, 46 and 47 were put and negatived

THE CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 5 stands part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.
Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Place of sitting

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 24 and 25,—

omit “or otherwise expedient in the interests of justice”.
(30)

Page 4, line 27,—

after “accused” insert—

“or any witness”
(31)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 27 to 29,—

for “the Special Court may, after hearing the accused, make an order to that effect unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court to thinks fit to make any other order.”

substitute —

“the Special Court shall, after hearing the accused, determine whether any change of place of sitting is warranted, and shall take such steps as are necessary in pursuance of its decision” (82)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, under this Clause provision has been made for trial *in camera*. I want that if the accused gives his consent to the court for his trial *in camera*, then only it should be done, otherwise the accused should not be tried *in camera*. If a person is accused of scheduled offences, then he should be tried in the open court, why should be tried *in camera*? This, therefore, leads me to conclude that the Government has been apprehending some activities in future which may destabilise themselves. Because they have already taken action for destabilising some State Governments, it is expected that definitely people will rise in utter disregard of the Central Government's directive, and to keep them tame, this provision has been included in the Bill. So, I have brought this amendment and I request that my amendment may be accepted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : This clause empowers the Special Court to decide whether it is to hold its sittings at some other place. The proviso, as it stands, restricts or inhibits the right of the court to take its decision because it say that “if a public prosecutor certifies to the Special Court that it is in

his opinion necessary for the protection of the accused or any witness or otherwise expedient in the interests of justice that the whole or any part of the trial should be held at some place other than the ordinary place of its sitting, the Special Court may, after hearing the accused, make an order to that effect.....”.

Therefore, it is stacked in terms of the acceptance of the submission or of the opinion of the public prosecutor. The court has the option to take a different decision that is contrary to the opinion of the public posecutor but should state the reasons in writing. That is what the clause, as it stands, says. This does not leave the court uninhibited freedom, is left with it inhibited freedom. Therefore, my proviso is meant to restore full freedom to the court.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have nothing to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendments 30, 31 and 82 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 30, 31. and 82 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7—Jurisdiction of Special Court.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

omit lines 15 and 16. (4)

Page 5,—

after line 10 insert—

“Provided further that no such declaration shall be made without the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court.” (71)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

omit lines 1 to 24. (32)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

for lines 8 to 10, substitute—

“Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless a Special Court or Additional Special Court in the State where the scheduled offence has been committed, after hearing the accused, has forwarded to the Central Government a report in writing containing a request for making such declaration.” (48)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, a provision has been made under this Section for the trial of the accused outside the state. I oppose it because if a state has no such circumstances to try an accused, then it must be considered that the state has no power to control law and order in its territory. I think such a situation may not arise in future at all. So, this provision should not find any place in this Section. I think the Minister will accept my amendment.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The proviso, as it is drafted now, ignores the defendant altogether, ignores the legitimate reasons he may have to urge, that the trial should not be in an area where he is a stranger, where he has no access to lawyers, friends or relatives, who can arrange for legal assistance. The new

proviso suggested by me, therefore, would retain that right. It says firstly that the Special Court must have considered the application of the State Government or the Public Prosecutor to seek the transfer of the case to an Additional Special Court outside the state; secondly, the court must also have heard whatever the accused has to urge; thirdly, the court must endorse the application.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister does not have anything to say in reply. I will now put all the amendments to clause 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 32, 48 and 71 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.
Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—Power of Special Courts with respect of other offences.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 30 and 31,—

for “whether such offence is, or is not a scheduled offence.”

substitute “if such an offence is a scheduled offence or an offence connected with the scheduled offence, (5)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 25,—

for “may also” substitute “shall not” (33)

Page 5, line 27,—

after “trial” insert “even” (34)

Page 5, lines 30 and 31,—

omit "whether such offence is or is not a scheduled offence" (35)

Page 5, line 31,—

after "such offence" insert "if it is a scheduled offence" (36)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I beg to move :

Page 5,

(i) omit lines 25 to 28.

(ii) line 29,—

for "(2)" substitute "(1)". (49)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : This section of the Bill provides for trial by the Special Court of offences other than Scheduled Offences. The Special Court has been established for the trial of Scheduled Offences, but this section provides that even offences other than Scheduled Offences could be tried by the Special Court. Section 9 says that for every Special Court the Central Government shall appoint a person to be the Public Prosecutor. I apprehend that what is happening in the case of the Governor may happen here also. Like some of the Governors, the Public Prosecutor will look at the case in favour of the Central Government only; they would not look after the freedom or right of freedom, as enunciated in our Constitution. I, therefore, oppose this section. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put all amendments, moved to clause 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5, 33 to 36 and 49 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
 "That clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.
Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—Public Prosecutors.

Page 5, line 42,—

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

after "knowledge of law" insert
 "outside the terrorist affected area"
 (6)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 33,—

for "Central Government" substitute—

"Governor of the State or the Union territory as the case may be on the specific advice of the Council of Ministers of the State or the Union territory in this regard" (37)

Page 5, line 36,—

for "Central Government" substitute—

"Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers" (38)

Page 5, line 40,—

after "has been" insert—

"a bona fide permanent resident of the State or Union territory concerned and" (54)

I have already remarked that the public prosecutor appointed by the Central Government should look after the interests of the Central Government and the Central Government has lost faith in the people. Therefore, this Bill has been brought about. I think the Governor of the State duly advised by the Council of Ministers should appoint the public prosecutor and that this amendment should be accepted by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments to clause 9 to vote.

Amendments No. 6, 37, 38 and 54 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since there is no amendment to Clause 10, I would put Clause 59 and 10 to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11—Power of Supreme Court to Transfer case.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I move :

Page 6,—

after line 37, insert—

"Provided that any person committed to trial under this Act may apply direct to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for Justice." (55)

I have moved this Amendment because every citizen has the right to freedom. And because he apprehends that he will not get justice from the Special Courts, he will have the right to apply to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for justice. I have moved this amendment and I expect that the Hon. Minister will accept my amendment

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Sir, I move :

Page 6, line 37,—

add at the end—

"and any person committed to trial under this Act may apply for justice directly to the Chief Justice of Supreme Court or to the Chief Justice of the High Court of his State," (76)

Sir, there is the constitution and there is the system of law and judiciary

under the Constitution. But under this Clause, the Bill intends to withdraw all the Constitutional rights and the system of judiciary from our country. A situation has been created in our country in which even a Speaker may be lifted from his Chair by physical force. Such is the position.

Now, the House of the Governor has become the centre of the terrorist activities threatening and killing and murdering democracy. By this Amendment. I have tried to establish the judiciary process which is well in our country to uphold the freedom, which is given in our Constitution.

By brute majority, these amendments may be defeated, but you know the Minister is silently encouraging our amendments and perhaps he is accepting these. Therefore, with these amendments I once again urge that the freedom which is given in our country should be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments to clause II to vote.

Amendments Nos. 55 and 76 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause II stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted
Clause II was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—Protection of Witness

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 6,—

omit lines 38 to 41. (7)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 6,—

for lines 38 and 39, *substitute*—

“12. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, the Special Court, if it is of opinion that such a course is necessary in the public interest or for the protection of a witness, may prohibit or restrict in such manner as it may direct, the publication or disclosure of its proceedings or any part of its proceedings, or order that the proceedings of a case or any part thereof may be conducted *in camera*.” (50)

Page 7, lines 6 and 7,—

omit “or in any records of the case accessible to public” (51)

Page 7,—

(i) *after* line 9, *insert*—

“(4) The Court shall cause the evidence of each witness who is examined to be recorded in full in such manner as the Court may direct.”

(ii) line 10,—

for “(4)” *substitute* “(5)” (52)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 6, line 39,—

add at the *end*—

“if the person accused so desires specifically” (56)

Page 6,—

omit lines 42 to 45. (57)

Page 7,—

omit lines 1 to 12. (58)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I want to speak on my amendments. I have three amendments to this clause. The first amendment is on clause 12(1). Clause 12(1) as it stands in the Bill says :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, all proceedings before a Special Court shall be conducted *in camera*.”

I want to remind my right honourable friend that this is an obligatory provision, not an enabling provision as he seems to believe. Now, if you want to have an *in camera* trial, the arguments that have been advanced in favour of holding an *in camera* trial are that it is necessary to protect a witness and also perhaps to protect the Judge, though no mention has been made of it. A Judge may also be vulnerable. So, the objective is to give protection to the witness. My amendment is to say that it should be left to the Court to decide whether the proceedings should be held *in camera*. When the British were here—my hon. friend will get upset whenever I refer to the British—there was the Chittagong Armoury case, there was the Meerut Conspiracy case, there was Bhagat Singh's case. I can go on like this, and my hon. friend from Patna will bear me out;—in none of these cases was the subterfuge of an *in camera* trial resorted to. Therefore, I want that it should be left to the Court to decide whether in the interest of the protection or safety of the witness it is necessary to hold the trial *in camera*.

Clause 12(1) goes further to say :

“Provided that where the Public Prosecutor so applies, any proceedings or part thereof may be held in open court.”

That means that if the Public Prosecutor thinks that for the sake of propaganda it is necessary that it should be staged as an open trial, the court will do so. If the objective is to protect

the witness and not to afford a platform for propaganda for the Public Prosecutor, then it is the Court that should have the right. Therefore, I have moved :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code the Special Court, if it is of opinion that such a course is necessary in the public interest or for the protection of a witness, may prohibit or restrict in such a manner as it may direct, the publication or disclosure of its proceedings or any part of its proceedings, or order that the proceedings of a case or any part thereof may be conducted *in camera*.”

This means that the Court will exercise its right. Secondly, all the other points covered in this clause are covered here and are left to the discretion of the court.

I am speaking on all the three amendments together to save time.

On page 7, clause 12(3)(b) says :

“the avoiding of the mention of the names and addresses of the witnesses in its orders or judgements or in any records of the case accessible to the public.”

This is really something which should cause apprehension. If, as my hon. friend said the intention is not to avoid mention of the names and addresses of the witnesses in the records of the case, then his objective will be served by my formulation in which it is left to the discretion of the court to decide whether the publication or disclosure of its proceedings or any parts of its proceedings may be prohibited in such a manner as it may direct. So, I have moved that the words “or in any records of the case accessible to public” should be omitted.

Thirdly, my amendment No. 52 is moved for the insertion of a new subsection which says :

“The court shall cause the evidence of each witness who is examined to be recorded in full in such manner as the Court may direct.”

Otherwise there is no record of the evidence.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
There is no objection.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : If there is no objection to this, you can accept my amendment.

You add a new clause which says :—

“The Court shall cause the evidence of each witness who is examined to be recorded in full in such manner as the Court may direct.”

No. 9, 10 are consequential amendments.

(4) should read as (5).

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

Page 6, line 39,—

add at the end— (56)

“if the person accused so desires specifically”

If it is provided in the Section, then the freedom of the person can be protected.

Page 6,—

omit lines 42 to 45.

“A Special Court may, on an application made by a witness in any proceedings before it or by the Public Prosecutor in relation to such witness or on its own motion, take such measures as it deems fit for keeping the identity and address of the witness secret.”

Keeping the identity of the witness secret will help the prosecutor. The

freedom of the accused person would be minimised. I, therefore, think that the identity of the witness may be made open to all concerned. If a concocted case is brought against an accused, witness may be guided to give false evidence. So, I think, the identity of the witness should be exposed to all.

Page 7,—

omit lines 1 to 12. (58)

I want to delete all the provisions for the holding of the proceedings at a protected place, avoiding of the mention of the names and addresses of the witnesses in its orders or judgments or in any records of the case accessible to public, the issuing of any directions for securing that the identity and addresses of the witnesses are not disclosed.

All these are directly against the protection of the freedom of the individual.

I have, therefore, brought these amendments and they may be accepted by the Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 Not accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put all the amendments to Clause 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57 and 58 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—Power to transfer cases to regular courts.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 14 and 15,—

omit “notwithstanding that it has no jurisdiction to try such offence,”

(59)

Page 7,—

after line 18, insert,—

“Provided that if the person or persons whose case or cases are taken cognizance of, shall be paid adequate costs.” (60)

It has been provided that Special Court has no jurisdiction to try an offence which is not a scheduled offence. In spite of that, provision has been made that the Special Court shall transfer the trial of this case to other courts. Why ?

I think this infringes the very basic principle of fair justice. So, I want to remove the clause that if a particular case is found that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Special Court, the special courts have no power to transfer this case. This may be tried as a separate case.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 I am not accepting the amendments.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, on a point of order. After all, this is not a special court. One after another the amendments are moved and the reasons are given. But in no case, the Minister has come up to the reply. Would it be another special court also ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You leave that to me. This is not a point of order.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I come to amendment No. 60. I want to propose that whenever a person is arrested and brought before the Special Court, if

he is found subsequently not guilty of an offence, he should be adequately compensated. I have made a provision that adequate cost should be paid to such person because that person will have to in our sufficient expenditure to defend his case.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments moved to Clause 13 together to vote.

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; The question is :

“That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—Appeal

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 20 and 21,—

omit “not being interlocutory order,”
(61)

Page 7,—

omit lines 22 and 23 (62)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments moved to Clause 14 together to vote.

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 14 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.”

Clause 15—Modified application of centar provisions of the Code.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I propose that he may take a little rest and I may speak.

I beg to move :

Page 8, line 11,—

for “and” substitute “or” (8)

Page 7,—

omit lines 35 to 37 (72)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

omit lines 1 to 3 (63)

Page 8,—

(i) line 4,—

for “no” substitute “the”

(ii) line 6,—

for “unless” substitute “if”

(iii) line 8,—

omit “and”

(iv) *omit lines 9 to 15.* (64)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am not accepting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments moved to Clause 15 together to vote.

Amendments Nos. 8, 63, 64 and 72 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—Overriding effect of Act.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8,—

for lines 16 to 21, substitute

"16. (1) The provisions of this Act shall have effect in so far as they are consistent with the provisions in the Code or any other law save as expressly provided in this Act and the provisions of the Code shall, apply to the proceedings before a Special Court; and for the purpose of the said provisions of the Code, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Court of Session."

(65)

I would like to emphasize the fact that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code should be consistent with the provisions of this Act in regard to the penalty proposed to be meted out to the accused under the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 65 moved to Clause 16 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 65 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added the Bill.

Clause 17—Delegation

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8, line 29,—

after "except the power under" insert

"sub-section (1) of section 3, the power under" (9)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8,—

(i) line 27,—

for "may" substitute "shall"

(ii) lines 27 and 28,—

omit "subject to such conditions as may be specified."

(iii) line 28,—

omit "or any of" (66)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Amendment Nos. 9 and 66 moved to Clause 17 to vote.

Amendments No. 9 and 66 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—Power to make rules.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8,—

after line 32, insert

"(2) Every rule made under this Act, shall be laid as soon as may be

after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the rule.” (10)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8, line 31,—

after ‘if any’ insert

“with the concurrence of the High Courts,” (67)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment Nos. 10 and 67 moved to Clause 18 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 67 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill,”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20—Amendment of Act 1 of 1872.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir I beg to move :

Page 9, line 6,—

after “their duties” insert—

“and it is further shown that such person has at any time in the past been convicted of any offence specified in sub-section (2)” (11)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8,—

(i) line 43,—

for “(2)” substitute “(5)

(ii) Pages 8 and 9,—

for lines 44 to 46 and 1 to 8 respectively, substitute.

(a) any area declared as a terrorist affected area under section 3 of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act; and

(b) where the State Government or the Central Government is of the opinion that the trial of any person referred to in sub-section (1) should be held in accordance with the provisions of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act;

it may order my officer of the Government to prefer a written information against such person, to the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(2) The information shall state the offence charged and so far as known the name place of residence, and occupation of the accused, and the time and place when and where the offence is alleged to have been committed and all particulars within the knowledge of the prosecution of what is intended to be proved against the accused.

(3) The Chief Justice may, by order, require any information to be amended so as to supply further particulars of the offence charged to the accused, and shall direct a copy of the information or the amended information, as the case may be, to be served upon the accused in such manner as the Chief Justice may direct.

(4) Upon such service being effected, and an application duly made to him, the Chief Justice shall nominate one of the Special Courts established under the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act for the trial of the information, and shall fix a date for the commencement of the trial."

(iii) Page 9, line 9,—

for "(2)" substitute "(5)"

(77)

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA : This is one of the most important provisions in this Bill and that is the presumption against the accused that he is presumed to be guilty unless otherwise proved.

It has already been pointed out in this House that the presumption of the innocence of the accused is the basic tenet of criminal judicial process.

While speaking on the Bill, I had also said that the prosecution must stand on its own strength. It cannot seek to stand on the strength of any possible weakness of the defence.

Article 11 of the Declaration of Human Rights has also been quoted over here.

I make once again this repeated attempt to urge upon the Government and this House to see that such a provision where the accused is presumed to be

guilt is not incorporated in the Bill.

How would it look if we presume that each and every Minister is corrupt unless and until he is proved innocent ? It does not look good. That is not the judicial process. Let us hope that wiser counsels will prevail and the judicial process is not vitiated by such types of provisions.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Sir, I agree with my hon. friend from Ponnani that this is in fact, one of the most crucial Clauses of this Bill.

Though many of the Clauses vie for the dubious honour, I say that this is the Clause which serves the *coup de grace*.

There are many aspects which are repugnant to civilised conscience in this Clause.

I shall deal with one of them because that is the most important. The attempt in this Clause is to delimit an area firstly as an area which has been declared as a disturbed area under any of the Acts that are today in vogue. In that case, one knows that these areas have already been declared as disturbed areas under a law adopted by Parliament.

But when you go to (b), any area—in this, there has been applicable for a period of more than one month extensive disturbance of the public peace.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : And or 'any' ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Or.

Therefore, it means that it does not necessarily have to be a disturbed area under any enactment passed by Parliament. It is purely a matter of the monopolistic satisfaction of the execu-

tive! If the executive feels that for more than a period of one month there has been extensive disturbance of public peace—it is adequate.

As I said in the morning, it is the most delightfully vague phrase for the Government and the most frightfully vague phrase as far as the citizens are concerned!

It goes further on to say that there will be a presumption of guilt. As I said earlier, the presumption of guilt is repugnant to all civilised consciences and we ourselves have subscribed to the UN Declaration on Human Rights which says that there should be no presumption of guilt but there should be presumption of innocence. The gravity of the offence does not entitle the Government to make light of the responsibility to prove guilt. If you make an accusation which is serious, a grave charge of heinous crimes, you must take up on yourself the attendant responsibility to prove guilt. Your declaration with bell, book and candle that somebody is guilty of crime does not make it so.

My hon. friend, right hon. friend from Nandyal this morning again slipped up when he said that “only we say so.” That is the point. Your saying, your accusing is not enough. At least in our eyes. You are not the prosecutor and the judge—fused into one. There must be distinction between the prosecutor and a judge.

Therefore, it is necessary to prove guilt, not only to lay the blame on somebody's door.

This Clause goes revoltingly against the accepted norms of jurisprudence.

Therefore, I have moved substitution of the whole Clause. In view of the importance of this, I would crave your indulgence to be permitted to read this out. My amendment reads that :

Clause 20 reads :

“111A. (1) Where a person is accused of having committed any offence specified in sub-section (2), in—”

Then my amendment starts.

- “(a) any area declared as a terrorist affected area under section 3 of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act; and
- (b) where the State Government or the Central Government is of the opinion that the trial of any person referred to ‘sub-section (1) should be held in accordance with the provisions of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act;”

I am restricting the applicability to an area declared as a terrorist affected area because the purpose in the Bill is to deal with only such areas and not with all the sundry areas.

“it may order any officer of the Government to prefer a written information against such person, to the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

“(2) The information shall state the offence charged and so far as known the name, place of residence and occupation of the accused, and the time and place when and where the offence is alleged to have been committed and all particulars within the knowledge of the prosecution of what is intended to be proved against the accused.

(3) The Chief Justice may, by order, require any information to be amended so as to supply further particulars of the offence charged to the accused, and shall direct a copy of the information

or the amended information, as the case may be, to be served upon the accused in such manner as the Chief Justice may direct.

- (4) Upon such service being effected, and an application duly made to him, the Chief Justice shall nominate one of the Special Courts established under the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act for the trial of the information, and shall fix a date for the commencement of the trial."

With your permission, I may take the Rt. Hon. gentleman into confidence, I hold that this amendment strikes a balance between the requirements of an expeditious trial and the need to assure full opportunities to an accused, however heinous an offence may be, to defend himself. If I may take my Rt. Hon. friend into confidence at this hour in the evening, the words of my amendment are verbatim, reproduced from the Rowlatt Act. You do not like it. I would like you to retreat at least to the Siegfried line of the Rowlatt Act and not to make further forays against the people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already dealt with this matter. I would like to reiterate again that the presumption will be raised only in a few cases where it is absolutely necessary in the present circumstances; section 121—waging or attempting to wage a war or abetting waging of war against Government of India; section 121A—conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121; section 122—collecting arms, etc.; with the intention of waging war against the Government of India; section 123 of the IPC—concealing design to wage war with the intention of facilitating waging of war; then criminal conspiracy of attempt to commit, or abetment of, an offence under section 122 or section 123 of the Indian Penal Code. So, this is limited, to

only four sections of the IPC. No presumption can be raised against any other scheduled offence. There are certain inbuilt safeguards also. It is not as though the provision with regard to presumption will be made use of indiscriminately. I have mentioned this while replying to the debate. Also it is not a new thing. Several other Acts have provisions with regard to presumption. So, my hon. friend need not be apprehensive that this will be misused or abused.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put the amendments together to the vote of the House?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : My amendment may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the amendments to vote.

I will put amendment No. 11 of Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the amendment of Shri Ravindra Varma.

The question is :

Page 8,—

(i) line 43,—

for "(2)" substitute "(5)"

(ii) Pages 8 and 9,—

for lines 44 to 46 and 1 to 8 respectively —

“(a) any area declared as a terrorist affected area under section 3 of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act; and

- (b) where the State Government or the Central Government is of the opinion that the trial of any person referred to in sub-section (1) provisions of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act;

it may order any officer of the Government to prefer a written information against such person, to the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

- (2) The information shall state the offence charged and so far as known the name, place of residence, and occupation of the accused, and the time and place when and where the offence is alleged to have been committed and all particulars within the knowledge of the prosecution of what is intended to be proved against the accused.
- (3) The Chief Justice may, be order, require any information to be amended so as to supply further particulars of the offence charged to the accused, and shall direct a copy of the information of the amended information as the case may be, to be served upon the accused in such manner as the Chief Justice may direct.
- (4) Upon such service being effected, and an application duly made to him, the Chief Justice shall nominate one of the Special Courts established under the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act for the trial of the information, and shall fix a date for the commencement of the trial."

Page 9, line 9,—

for "(2)" substitute "(5)" (77)

The Lok Sabha divided.

20.02 hrs.

Division No. 5.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Bag, Shri Ajit
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R.P.
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Horo, Shri N.E.
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rakesh, Shri R.N.
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy Prathan, Shri Amar
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Subhash Chandra Bose
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagat, H.K.L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

b3.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Birbal, Shri
 Bishnu Prasad, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A.C.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dogra, Shri G.L.
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Gadgil, Shri V.N.
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 Gireraaj Singh, Shri
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Nurul Islam, Shri
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
 Patil, Shri A.T.
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Saminuddin, Shri
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmal Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri
 Tewary, Pro. K.K.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to corrections, the result** of the Division is :

AYES : 28

NOES : 78

The Motion was negatived.

**The following Members also recorded their Vots :

AYES : Shri Mohammad Ismail.

NOES : Sarvashree Mallikarjun and Babulal Solanki.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill.”

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You put this obnoxious clause to the vote of the House. We do not want such a Clause. This is a gross violation. You may clear the Lobby.

MR. CHAIRMAN.: Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You may clear them again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Wait for the machine. It is all right.

The question is :

“That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha Divided.

20.06 hrs

Division No. 6

AYES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Bansi Lal, Shri

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Bishnu Prasad, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Das, Shri A.C.

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Godhavi, Shri Bheravadan

Gireraaj Singh, Shri

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gouzagin, Shri N.

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Mahendra Prasad, Shri

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Mullikarjun, Shri

Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Namgyal, Shri P.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar

Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.

*Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patil, Shri A.T.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rakesh, Shri R.N.

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

*Roy, Shri A.K.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Singaravadivel, Shri. S.
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K.K.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Bag, Shri Ajit
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 *Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das, Shri R.P.
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta Shri Indrajit
 *Hakam Singh, Shri
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Horo, Shri N.E.
 Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Raj, Shri M. Ramanna
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 *Saminuddin, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 *Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Subject to correction the result** of the Division is :

AYES : 72

NOES : 29

The Motion was adopted

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

*Wrongly Voted for NOES.

** The following Members also recended their votes.

AYES : Sarvashree H.K.L. Bhagat, Manoranjan Bhakta, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Ram Pyare Panika, Prof. Satya Deo Singh, Sarvashree Nurul Islam, T.V. Chandrashekharappa, Saminuddin, P. Shanmugam and Hukam Singh.

NOES : Sarvashree Ramavatar Shastri, Subodh Sen, Hannan Mollah, A.K. Roy and Ram Vilash Paswan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.
The Schedule

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 11,—

omit lines 1 to 3 (68)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 68 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title; extent and Commencement.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 5,—

for "the whole of India" substitute

"all such parts of the States and of the Union territories as may be declared as the terrorist affected areas by the States and Union territories respectively, as the case may be."
(14)

Page 1,—

for lines 6 and 7, substitute

"(3) It shall come into force on the date it receives the assent of the President." (15)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA . I beg to move :

Page 1, line 7,—

add at the end

"and shall remain in force upto the 14th day of August, 1985, unless extended by Parliament and no extension shall be made for a period exceeding one year at a time." (39)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 6 and 7, substitute—

"(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 14th day of July, 1984 and shall remain in force for a period of twelve months :

Provided that Parliament may extend the period but no extension shall be for a period of more than six months at a time." (53)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 7,—

add at the end

"and shall remain in force for a period of not more than six months." (73)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, the provision under this Section of the Act extends to the whole of India except the State of the Jammu and Kashmir. But my amendment is that it should extend to all such parts as the State Governments would declare as the ter-

rorist activities affected area. Every State is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in its own territory. So, why should the State Government not be taken into confidence in declaring a particular area as terrorist affected area? I have got my amendment to the Bill which should extend to all such parts of the States and of the Union Territories as may be declared as the terrorist affected areas by the States and the Union territories respectively, as the case may be. So, my amendment should be accepted by the Minister because the State's autonomy and the States rights should not be curbed in any way.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved an amendment to Clause 1(3). As it is non in the Bill, it says :

"It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 14th day of July, 1984."

My amendment is to add :

"and shall remain in force upto the 14th day of August, 1985, unless extended by Parliament and no extension shall be made for a period exceeding one year at a time."

There are three objectives I seek to serve by this amendment; one, to fix a definite period for the legal validity of the Act; namely one year; two, to make any further extension dependent on the scrutiny of prevailing conditions by the Parliament, scrutiny of the need for continuance, an extension dependent on the approval of Parliament, and three, to limit the duration for which the Act may be extended at any one time, to one year.

This amendment of mine, therefore, is moved with a view to restoring the prerogative of Parliament and enabling Parliament to discharge its responsibility to the people.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, I have already made my point clear that such a legislation should not be continued for an indefinite period. Therefore, I have suggested a time-limit in my amendment. I have also said that the elected representatives of the State Government should also be associated and their recommendations and views should be taken in implementing this piece of legislation. I hope that the hon. Minister would accept my amendment.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I am not in a position to accept any of these amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments to Clause 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 14, 15, 39, 53 and 73 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"The clause 1 stand parts of the Bill."

The motion was adopted:

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
 सभापति जी, मुझे याद आता है वह समय
 (व्यवधान) मेरा ध्यान आप

लोग हटायेंगे तो ज्यादा समय लग जायेगा। मैं यह समझता था कि उधर के मित्रों को समय से कुछ सीख मिलेगी। जनता रिजीम में जब हम सत्ता में थे तो उस समय भी एक स्पेशल कोर्ट का विधेयक पारित हुआ था। और हमारे मित्रों ने जम कर के विरोध किया था। मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूं कि इस समय जिन लोगों ने विरोध किया, उनमें हमारे एक स्वर्गीय मित्र भी शामिल थे, जो अब हमारे बीच नहीं रहे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह के बिल लाने से यही प्रदर्शित होता है कि हमारे मित्रों को समय से सीख नहीं मिली है। मैं सोचता था कि शायद स्पेशल कोर्ट्स में उनको कुछ एलर्जी हो जाए, लेकिन वैसा कुछ नहीं हुआ और उल्टे उनको स्पेशल कोर्ट्स से प्यार हो गया। कोर्ट्स की जितनी अवमानना आप कर सकते थे, उस समय आप लोगों ने की। आपके मित्रों ने की। स्वर्गीय श्री संजय गांधी और उनके मित्रों ने जिस तरह से दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में उधम मचाया और न्यायालय की अवमानना की, उसका उदाहरण नहीं मिलता (व्यवधान) में कोई गलत नहीं कह रहा हूं। यह सही है और स्पेशल कोर्ट्स के प्रश्न को लेकर उस समय ऐसा हुआ था। लेकिन आज हम वैसा नहीं करने वाले हैं। हमारे दिलों में न्यायालय के प्रति इज्जत और सम्मान है।

सभापति जी, इसमें एक क्लोज है "Special Courts shall be presided over by a judge to be appointed by the Central Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court".

सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्यों इस तरह के जिम्मेदारी वाले पद पर नियुक्ति करे, उसकी नियुक्ति

तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। केवल सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा नियुक्ति की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती (व्यवधान) आप जितना ऊधम मचायेंगे, मुझे उतनी ही देर लगेगी। जितनी देर आप बोलेंगे, मैं चुप रहूंगा, लेकिन अपनी बात कह कर ही बैठूंगा। मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है। यदि आप समझते हैं कि हमें भी बोलने का अधिकार है तो हमें भी उतना ही अधिकार है। उधर देखने के बाद भी मेरे कान खुले हुए हैं। पहले आप अपने लोगों को शांत कीजिए, अपने लोगों को अनुशासित कीजिए।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इसमें सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्यों बीच में आना चाहती है, उसके द्वारा नियुक्ति क्यों हो? राष्ट्रपति को यह कार्य सौंपा जाना चाहिए था। शायद सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा नियुक्ति करने का प्रावधान इसलिए रखा गया है ताकि जिस जज की नियुक्ति की जाए, वह सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के व्यू और इच्छा से प्रभावित हो। शायद इसलिए यह प्रावधान इसमें रखा गया है।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने यह लाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे न्यायालयों की यह परम्परा रही है कि जिसको हम एक्यूज्ड कहते हैं, जब तक उसका न्याय न हो जाए, हम उसको अपराधी नहीं मान सकते। परन्तु क्लोज 20 के अनुसार, हम सब को अपराधी की श्रेणी में मान लेते हैं, उसको अपराधी प्रिज्यूम कर लेते हैं। वैसे तो इस सम्बन्ध में कई तर्क यहां दिये गए, लेकिन इतना आप भी तो मानेंगे कि जिसको हम एक्यूज्ड कहते हैं, जब तक उस पर मुकदमा चलाकर न्यायालय से उसका फैसला नहीं करवा लें, तब तक उसको

अपराधी न मानें। परन्तु जैसा इस क्लोज में कहा गया है, मैं उस क्लोज को आपके सामने पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूँ -

Under Clause 20, in the proposed Section 111A of the Indian Evidence Act, it is said :

“(b) any area in which there has been, over a period of more than one month, extensive disturbance of the public peace,

and it is shown that such person had been at a place in such area at a time when firearms or explosives were used at or from that place to attack or resist the members of any armed forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order acting in the discharge of their duties, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, that such person committed such offence.”

मतलब यही हुआ कि जब तक वह सिद्ध नहीं कर दें कि वह अपराधी नहीं है तब तक आप उसको अपराधी मानते रहेंगे। यह फैसला देने का अधिकार कार्यपालिका का हुआ। संविधान की किस धारा के अनुसार अपराधी को फैसला देने का अधिकार ऐग्जीक्यूटिव को मिला हुआ है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कानून की यह धारा संविधान के विरुद्ध है; संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार में विरोधाभास है इसलिए इसका नहीं होना चाहिये। वादी और न्यायाधीश में फर्क है। जो किसी को अपराधी घोषित करता है और वही फैसला दे दे यह अनुचित है। कार्यपालिका द्वारा फैसला तो पहले ही हो गया। न्यायालय में मुकदमा गया किन्तु उसका क्या परिणाम निकलने वाला है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब ऐक्ज्यूज्ड को आप जेल में बन्द कर देते हैं तब उसको प्रमाण जुटाने को कहते हैं तो वह कैसे अपने को निर्दोष होने का प्रमाण जुटाएगा? यही मतलब हुआ

कि हाथ पांव बांधकर कह दो कि तुम कहीं भी जाने के लिये स्वतंत्र हो। वह कैसे प्रमाण जुटाएगा?

अन्त में मैं आपका ध्यान धारा 12 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें आपने कहा है कि गवाहों का कोई रिकार्ड अगर न्यायाधीश चाहे तो कहीं भी रखें। मुझे न्यायाधीशों के प्रति बड़ी इज्जत है, परन्तु क्या न्यायाधीश भगवान की ओर से भेजे हुए देवदूत होते हैं क्या? वे भी मनुष्य हैं और मनुष्य की कमजोरी उनमें भी है। मानलीजिये कोई ऐसा न्यायाधीश हो

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : माननीय सोमनाथ जी इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : सोमनाथ जी के मानने या न मानने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, क्योंकि आपने बहुत से न्यायाधीशों को सजा दी है। तो जब ऐसी स्थिति है, एक न्यायाधीश बायेस्ड हो और और वह उचित न्याय न करे, जो प्रतिवादी है उसके विरुद्ध हों और गलत सलत प्रमाण रेकार्ड में ठूस दें कि वह गवाहों द्वारा कहे गये हैं

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी : आप सोचते हैं कि इसे पढ़ने से वह लोग समझेंगे?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं तो समझता था कि शायद समझेंगे।

अगर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति न्यायाधीश के पद पर हो, जो न्यायाधीश होने के लायक न हो, पूर्वाग्रह से ग्रसित हो, किसी प्रतिवादी का विरोधी हो, तो उस प्रतिवादी के विरुद्ध वह वह बहुत से प्रमाण ठूस देगा। गवाहों के नाम और पते उसको देने नहीं हैं, वह कह देगा कि

सुरक्षा के खयाल से नाम, पते नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में प्रतिवादी के साथ जो अन्याय होगा, उसका निराकरण कैसे होगा? इन कारणों से मैं इस विधेयक का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आतंकवादी क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) विधेयक, 1984 का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ। मेरे विरोध के तीन कारण हैं।

यह विधेयक हमारे जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों और मूल्यों पर कड़ा प्रहार करता है। यह विधेयक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उपलब्धियों को झुठलाता है। यह विधेयक देश में पुलिस राज्य बनाने का प्रयास कर रहा है। यह विधेयक फासिस्ट तौर-तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करने वाला है।

इन नजहों से इस विधेयक का समर्थन कोई भी विवेकशील, जनतंत्र-प्रेमी, स्वतंत्रता, समाजवाद और धर्मनिर्पेक्षता की नीति में विश्वास करने वाला व्यक्ति नहीं कर सकता।

बन्द कमरों में मुकदमे चलाने की बात कही गई है। अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने बगावत की और हम लोग वर्षों तक लड़ते रहे, बड़े-बड़े मुकदमों चलाये गये जिनका जिक्र यहां हो चुका है—आई. एन.ए. का मुकदमा चला; मेरठ कांसीप्रेसी केस चला, भगतसिंह पर मुकदमा चला, चिटागांव आर्मरी रेड का मुकदमा चला, ये सारे मुकदमे खुली अदालत में चलाये गये, बन्द कमरों में नहीं चलाये गये। आज हमारा देश आजाद है, ऐसे आजाद मुल्क में आप बन्द कमरों की बात कर रहे हैं, आप खुले रूप में मुकदमा चलाने में डरते क्यों हैं? अगर आपके जज, पुलिस वाले

या स्वयं आप डरते हैं तो रक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिये, लेकिन बन्द कमरों में मुकदमे चलाने का सिलसिला नहीं होना चाहिये।

जितने फी राजद्रोह के मुकदमों हमारे मुल्क में चले, वह सब खुली अदालत में चलाये गये, जनता को उन्हें सुनने का मौका मिला।

आतंकवाद बुरा है, हम आतंकवाद के समर्थक नहीं हैं, लेकिन आपके तौर-तरीकों के विरोधी जरूर हैं। इस तरह से आतंकवाद समाप्त नहीं होगा। आप उनसे राजनीतिक तौर से निपटने की कोशिश कीजिये, पूरे देश को एकताबद्ध करने की कोशिश कीजिये। बुरा काम करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कीजिये, लेकिन आप इस तरह का काला कानून बनाकर लोगों पर प्रहार करने जा रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

इस विधेयक की धारा 2 (ज) में आतंकवादी की जो परिभाषा दी गई है, उसको देखते हुए हर ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ता, देश-प्रेमी, जनतंत्र, नागरिक आजादी और ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों में विश्वास करने वाला हर व्यक्ति इस बात का विरोध करेगा। मैंने यह संशोधन रखा था कि इस धारा में से ये शब्द हटा दिए जाएं :—

“या समुदाय के लिए आवश्यक सेवाओं का संचार साधनों को भंग करता है या सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाता है।”

मैंने यह संशोधन क्यों रखा था? आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर और दूसरे लोग अपने अधिकारों और मांगों के लिए आन्दोलन चलाते हैं। हो सकता है कि अगले महीने रेलवे के मजदूर बोनस के सवाल को लेकर हड़ताल करें। और भी बहुत से संघर्ष चल सकते हैं। अगर रेल हड़ताल होगी, तो जाहिर है कि आवागमन में बाधा पड़ेगी, सामान

के लाने-लेजाने में बाधा होगी। तो फिर सरकार 17 लाख रेलवे मजदूरों को आतंकवादी घोषित कर देगी। (व्यवधान) हमारा अनुभव है कि इस सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून का गलत इस्तेमाल किया है। इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ उसका इस्तेमाल हो चुका है। सरकार की कथनी और करनी में फर्क है दोनों एक नहीं हैं। यह सरकार जो कहती है, करती उससे उल्टा है। वह जनतंत्र और धर्मनिरपेक्षता का नाम लेती है, लेकिन यह वोट बटोरने के लिए साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों का इस्तेमाल करती है और जनतंत्र पर हमला भी कर रही है। आज ही उसने आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली पर हमला किया है। ((व्यवधान))

एक ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ता की हैसियत से मुझे आशंका है कि सरकार इस कानून का इस्तेमाल ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलनों और संघर्षों के खिलाफ कर सकती है। इसलिए मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति इस कानून का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता है। इस कारण मैं इस विधेयक का पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूँ।

अगर सरकार में हिम्मत होती, तो वह इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिए प्रसारित करती, लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। क्यों नहीं किया? अगर वह ऐसा करती, तो पता चल जाता कि जनता सरकार के साथ है या उसके विरुद्ध है। खैर हम दोनों की हिम्मत का फैसला आगे होने वाला है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : All these side remarks need not be recorded.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadhavpur) : This is an obnoxious and vile piece of legislation. It is clearly the product of a nervous Government's mind. The Government is afraid of the exercise of the democratic rights of the people. It is not surprising that this Government which revels in repression thrives on authoritarianism and excels in atrocities, should conceive of such a monstrous and perverse aberration. I have said earlier that their actions prove that this Government and the democratic rights of the people are sworn enemies of each other. By atrophy of the process of thinking and action they brought about a situation in a part of our country in which to extricate themselves they have come out with this anti-people and draconian piece of legislation. I want to tell the Government that they cannot continue to treat the minimal rights to the people as dispensable. They cannot treat the people in a manner that they should continue to be the victims of the their insatiable hunger and the minimal rights of the people can be the subject matter of maternal dispensation only. A law which makes a mockery of the peoples rights will never be accepted by the people. I can assure them that this will be another weapon for their own annihilation. We have been repeatedly assured that NSA will be very strictly enforced and there will be no abuse. Whenever this Government gives an assurance, we become more concerned.

We can cite specific assurances given on the floor of the House, but how MISA has been abused. This is the darkest chapter in the history of this country. If ever a truthful record of a post-independence exercise of the democratic rights of these people is written, it will be seen that is the darkest period in our history. MISA has been abused.

NSA has been abused. Whenever they say that it will not be used against political opponents, this will only be used against political opponents. Now, you have a law against smugglers, black-marketeers and other types of economic offenders. You have the Preventive Detention Law. Then against whom you have been using MISA and National Security Act except your political opponents, inconvenient people whom you cannot otherwise deal with? That is why our Comrade A.K. Roy was the first victim. It was said that by mistake he was detained under NSA; You make a law under which a Member of Parliament can be detained without trial by the reason of mistake. Therefore, there is no inherent control. There is no inbuilt check. It is prone to be misused. I had the occasion to defend citizens of independent India who were MISA detenus.

I have seen and I have produced before the court cyclostyled detention orders with names blank. These signed papers were being kept with Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and constables. They have just to fill in the name. The whole thing became a mockery. Therefore, do not think that you have been able to control either of these vices or social aberrations like smuggling, etc. Have you been able to control smuggling by your COFEPOSA? By your Anti Black-marketing Act, have you been able to control black-marketing? You need political will; you ought to have administrative will which is lacking so far as you are concerned.

You may provide all sorts of laws but how you are implementing them? You are releasing Haji Mastans and Karim Lalas and you are talking of Control of smuggling. You are creating situations where terrorism is thriving, you do not take any action, you do not take Opposition into confidence, their suggestions are jettisoned and you create a situation and you now want to be a second edition of Mother Durga so far

as Hindus are concerned. This is not the attitude which will save the country. By this law, does the Government sincerely believe that they can contain terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Because murders have not ceased, therefore don't have IPC, because thefts have not ceased, therefore don't IPC, this is the logic of your argument.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not surprised. This shows the perversity of the thinking process, this is the perversity you are suffering from. Therefore, you think by arrogating to yourself greater and greater Draconian, uncontrollable or uncontrolled power, you can continue your hegemony. This is the attitude you are suffering from, this is the perversity. Therefore, don't think, try to rule under the normal laws of the land. Why can't you rule under the normal laws of the land? This is your wrong ideal. I would like the hon. Minister Mr. Venkatasubbaiah to cite a single instance where such concentration of Draconian laws has solved the situation. Therefore, you create terrorism, you cannot find a solution. You have to take recourse to army action against your own people. I am not going into that at the moment but the result, the fall out, has been such that you cannot manage it and you have to take all sorts of laws—in camera proceedings shifting of onus. When Section 123 of the Customs Act was amended to put the onus on the smugglers of only such precious things as gold and diamonds, people have accepted that situation because there will be full opportunity of hearing before onus was shifted. Now here, if you say that somebody is a terrorist, you will shift the onus on him. Kindly see what will happen. You say 'anybody passing through an area which is declared a disturbed area'. What are you talking? You say somebody is accused under Section 121, I am caught hold by saying

'you are passing through that area, I charge you under Section 121', the onus is immediately shifted. Is this the law of a civilised country. What is this 'in camera', what are you afraid of? They have themselves provided an appeal to the Supreme Court. There will be no trial by Supreme Court in camera. Then what is this camera business, I do not understand. Kindly see Clause 14 of the Bill. When the appeal has to be filed, paper book has to be filed, evidence has to be produced before the Supreme Court, and appeal is a matter of right...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Both on points of facts and law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Both on points of fact and law as correctly stated by Shri Ravindra Varma, Then, what is this protection of camera at the initial stage? Therefore, you want to create a situation by instilling a fear, by creating a fear psychosis, making it difficult for the accused persons to defend themselves. Nobody would know what is happening. You have got your own public prosecutors, you have got your own selected judges and you have your own law as if the people of this country should not have any sense of protection. You are alienating people from the mainstream of this country, you are alienating people from their commitment to the feeling of being part and parcel of India. By this process if you think you can achieve your object of continuing your so called hegemony in this country, you can think so but we can only give you a warning that this is not the way you can win the hearts of the people. You can for a time create governmental terrorism but you cannot contain and remove terrorism in this country by this obnoxious law.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, I was trying not to take part in this debate. But, then, the remarks

of my hon. and eloquent friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, have provoked me. He asked us: whom are you afraid of? This Bill has said it—the terrorists. My hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah has already warned us, apart from so many other things, the security of the country, the integrity of the country, is being threatened by these terrorists. Then, in addition to that, there are racists in our country, language-mad people in our country. All these people are trying to create new terrorists, a new threat to our nation's unity. We have to deal with them. It is not the Government which is provoking these new enemies the inimical forces, to come to the surface, or to come into existence at all. But they have to be dealt with. In addition to that, terrorism has now become an international evil, which is in-laid. Behind it, there are other countries and their intelligence forces and there finances also.

My hon. friend has been speaking so very effectively about civil liberties. But what about Mr. Sakharav and his noble wife. There is an appeal being sent to all of us, with an envelope fully stamped, to make it easy for us to sign and send it round...

(Interruptions)

Why do they not think of those countries? Why do they want all the luxuries of freedom, bordering on licence in our country, while the people in those countries go on without any idea of liberties at all? I have to think many times whether I should sign that appeal or not. I have been in favour of the freedom of that great scientist, Sakharav and his noble wife. At the same time, am I to be the judge as between these noble people and the security of USSR, who happen to be our friends? The Same kind of consideration, I expect my hon. friends to show towards our own country.

As I was listening to him, I felt as if this Government is an alien government

of some other race from some other continent, from some other planet, and my hon. friend is here pleading for all these innocent people. This is the most extraordinary thing. I too happen to have pleaded for civil liberties from that side.

When my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, was making an eloquent appeal, not only myself but also my venerable colleagues, we were feeling very much impressed, and was not so very happy this piece of legislation that is being placed before us. But, unfortunately, we have to discharge our duty.

What is this Government? It is our government, let us realise that. For the time being, you find yourself on that side. At the same time, it is our Government. Indiraji is not interested in persecuting people, these innocent people. Some of my hon. friends on this side of the House are eminent lawyers in the Supreme Court as my hon. friend on the other side. They feel very unhappy about it. We do not want this kind of law at all. But, then, these are the forces, which are the social enemies, national enemies, who are threatening the nation. Our administration, our officers, feel that such a law is needed. We have had experience recently in Punjab. You are having your own experience also in Tripura. Not so long ago, you were having a similar experience in West Bengal. Can you really get on without this law? My hon. friend says, why this law, let us abolish all laws, all rules.

In spite of all the rules that we are having here. You know the spectacle that we are having in the Zero Hour for 15 minutes, for 20 minutes. What sort of rules my hon. friends are able to have and observe and respect among themselves? Therefore, we need this kind of a poison. It is a poison. You are privileged to say, you do not want this poison. Please for God sake sympathise with us that we are obliged to swallow this poison without enjoying

your liberty of being irresponsible. I cannot afford to be irresponsible. But I would like to give one piece of advice to the Government as well as to the Administration. Let them not have this law as a permanent law. Let them see how it can be worked with the help of the kind of administration that we are having in West Bengal as well as in other States all over India for one year. Afterwards let them advise their own administrative advisers in the law Ministry also to study amendments particularly those moved by Shri Ravindra Varma. Unfortunately we do not know whether those amendments were already part and parcel of the Rowlatt Act.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 You are supporting his amendments after they have been defeated.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I want the advisability of considering those Amendments in the light of the experience that our Government should have for the next one or two years. In the mean while I am prepared to go with the Administration as well as the Ministry and the Prime Minister and give the benefit of doubt and give them the opportunity of dealing with this terrible national menace. Let me tell you it is the worldwide menace, which is coming into our country with the endorsement of so many other countries all over the world, who are not so very friendly towards us.

Sir, Subject to these suggestions that I have made to the Government, I am sure that like myself so many of our Members are willing to accept this law with a clean conscience.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a terrorist Bill and it is meant to terrorise others. I must add, not for that I am opposed to it. I am opposing it because this Bill is primarily meant to terrorise itself.

Sir, which are the factors by which we can combat terrorism? It is the moral of the people and the moral of the Government by which we can combat terrorism, communalism, racism and all sorts of diseases, which the ruling party has inflicted to this country. This bill hurts the very moral of the country and the Government.

Sir, I can understand, in the rape case the atrocities on the women could be tried in camera, because they are weak, indefensible and shy. So, that can be done; But here there is a crime against the Government—you see the Sections 121, 120 (b) and all sorts of things as if there is the war against the Government. And the Government has taken the position of that raped woman that it should be held in camera. It is horrible position. It is not an individual, The Government is afraid of the terrorists not the individuals. And its public prosecutor is afraid, judge is afraid, witness is afraid, Minister is afraid and the whole institution is afraid.

Sir, are they morally entitled to govern? Either govern or get out. What is the fun of entering into the process of *in camera* trial? You have seen underground terrorists. But can there be an underground Government, an underground judiciary, an underground prosecutor and an underground witness? And this is the Bill with which they have come out and Prof. Ranga is standing and supporting it: Wonderful thing. He should have condemned it, these people should have morals. Publicity we must expose the terrorists. None of the hon. Members sitting in this House are supporters of communalism, racism, murder and all sorts of things, but they express their apprehensions and suspicions. Why? Because no Bill can substitute political will. A Bill is not a substitute for will. These people do not have that will. They know how to chit-chat and go. They can go to any length to fight against the social revolutionaries, against political oppo-

nents and against the radicals, but they are soft towards communalists, towards the racists and all sorts of people. I would like to know one thing. As soon as you have come to power, you have come with the National Security Act. What is the result of that? The result is that you have to come out with two amendments to make it harsher and harsher. Last time also I have said that when you take a medicine you expect to come back to your normal condition. But if you take a stronger dose of medicine, every day you go on taking medicines. That means that something is very vitally lacking in the body politic. Have you ever gone deep into it? That is the point. I was just reading Bertrand Russell. It will be very interesting to read what Mr. Bertrand Russell said. He ridiculed the Government and said,

"In the popular mind an Anarchist is a person who throws bombs and commits other outrages either because he is more or less insane or because he uses the pretence of extreme political opinion, as a cloak for criminal proclivities.....but for every bomb manufactured by an Anarchist many millions are manufactured by the Government and for every man killed by anarchist violence, many millions are killed by the violence of the State."

That is why, the State is the symbol, is the embodiment of all the terrorist violence at least in a class society. That is why all these democratic forms and other things are there to rest rain. But here we are facing a situation that the State is entering into the underground and entering into the '*camera*'. That is why, there is something very fundamentally lacking, this Government is seriously ill for something and the medicine should be found somewhere. The Minister said that they are trying to cure this illness with the poison of this terrorist Bill to contain terrorism. But, Sir, beheading cannot be a treat-

ment for headache. These people are having the treatment of beheading as a pretext for treatment of headache. And beware of those dentists whose only prescription is extraction. Sir, are we dealing with doctors or quacks or what? This is the way they are coming with this Bill and they have pushed the society to such an extent that soon there will be only terrorist areas and no areas which are normal.

21.00 hrs.

I do not want to go into the details of the mysterious definition of terrorists and misleading definition of the areas and all sorts of things.

I would like to tell you a very short story within one minute. Do you know how shoe was discovered? I narrated this once previously. Great Rabindra Nath Tagore told us how shoe was discovered.

There was a king. He had a cabinet just like this Government has. Once the king came. He had a feeling what type of kingdom he was having that while coming from his house to the place of his work the dust had spoiled his feet. He wanted to find out a way so that people might walk on the road without any dust. Immediately meeting of the Cabinet was held. The matter went to the Cabinet Sub Committee, then expert sub-committee, and other committees to decide. Ultimately they came out with the suggestion that one lakh brooms should be purchased and all the dust should be removed. Immediately on muster-roll appointment was made. Tenders were called for purchase of one lakh brooms. Contract was given and all sorts of things were done. They started sweeping the road. All the dust came on the head. The king became furious on the type of solution suggested. He was amazed to see that the dust which was previously touching their feet was now touching their head. Immediately, the king dismissed the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 That is how Shri P.C. Sethi has gone.

SHRI A K. ROY : Another Minister was appointed. He was asked to suggest the way. He appointed a Deputy Minister. Minister of State. Then again the matter went to the Expert Committee, Technical Committee, Economic Committee, Political Committee to suggest the way. They suggested to purchase hose pipes to put water on the road. When the water was put on the road, it all became muddy. They could not walk. Ultimately, these Ministers were changed. The new Ministers came out with the solution that the whole earth should be covered with leather so that people could walk without touching the dust. Then a common man came and suggested that instead of covering the whole earth, why do you not cover your feet so that no dust can touch the feet. Then in the process shoe was discovered.

I say instead of trying all terrorists, instead of declaring everyone as terrorist, why do you not declare yourself as a terrorist so that everybody is safe.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar is not here, the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The House should be happy for the entertainment that has been given by Shri A.K. Roy at the final passage of the Bill. We are happy that he has provided enough entertainment.

My burden has been lessened with an impassioned speech that has been made by Prof. Ranga, a veteran freedom fighter. His appeal has been moving and I think it will have the desired effect on the Opposition Members who have participated in this debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not on you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, this Bill had to be brought forward before this House to meet a very extraordinary situation. It is not a pleasure to bring his sort of Bill. But in the country, certain subversive forces overtly and covertly, with the help and encouragement from abroad, are creating such conditions that our integrity and sovereignty are being threatened. Only to meet such a situation, we had to bring this Bill before the House.

We are as much zealous as the Opposition Parties are in protecting and defending the legitimate trade union rights and activities. It is not our intention to trample upon the legitimate trade union rights. I may assure you another thing which I have said earlier. This Act will be very sparingly used. It is not the intention of the Government to have any vendetta towards any political Party. I will make an appeal to the Opposition especially, to the Left Front parties. I have got great regard for them, as a matter of fact. For Heaven's sake, in order to spite the face, don't out the nose. Please help to mobilise the secular forces in the country and do not yourself align yourself with obscurantist forces, with the forces which preach regionalism and separatism. I may sincerely appeal to you that you should appreciate the action that is being taken in this regard.

In this Bill, the judicial processes are being adhered to. Nothing has been done to circumvent them, as I have explained earlier. The appeal lies to the Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, the *in-camera* trial has to be held because the witnesses are to be protected. The situation is grave, and you know what has happened in Punjab and in other places,

So, I would only appeal to my hon. friends to cooperate with the Government so that the disruptive forces are put down effectively and the country

remains safe for democracy, secularism and socialism.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I am sorry. We are not at all convinced by what he has said. Prof. Ranga has said correctly that this is a poison which they have to swallow, which is their duty. We refuse to swallow. We are protesting against this black Bill and walking out.

21.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Indrajit Gupta and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted ?

21.09 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 16th August, 1984, addressed to Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the Superintendent of Police, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, has been received today :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri George Fernandes, MP, was arrested on 16-8-1984 at 10.45 hours in B1 Madurai Central Police Station, Crime No. 1103/84 under section 151 Cr. P.C. while trying to picket Canara Bank, Kamarajar Salai, Madurai with his partymen."

Motion Re : Twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Reports of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and First and Second Reports of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House may take up further discussion on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri R.P. Panika may continue his speech.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज तो बहुत देर हो गई है। इसको कल पर रखिए। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम लोग बहुत थक गए हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पारुखान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। आप मेम्बरों को छोड़िए,**। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इसको आप कल या मन्डे को ले लीजिए। यदि आप इसको पास ही करवाना चाहते हैं, तो सिर्फ मिनिस्टर बोल लें और आप इसको पास कर दें।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, WORKS AND
HOUSING AND AFFAIRS.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, as per the wishes of the hon. Members, we may take it up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

21.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 17, 1984/Sravana 26, 1906 (Saka).